REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

UTTERPARAH PUBLIC LIBRARY 1859

Madras:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. SMITH, AT THE FORT SAINT GEORGE GAZETTE PRESS.

1862.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL.

	Para.
Change in the personnel of the Madras Government	1

LEGISLATIVE.

Provisions of the Act restoring the power of Legislating for local purposes	2
Appointment of Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations.—Introduction and passing of Bills	2

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original suits pending, instituted, and disposed of	3 & 4
Average duration of suits	5
Description of Suits	6
Value of suits pending	7
Appeals pending, filed, and disposed of	8
Average duration of appeals	9
Execution of decrees	10
Petitions	11
Operations of the Sudder Court	12
Establishment of Courts of Small Causes in the Provinces	13
Increase to the Salaries of the District Moonsiffs	14

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Petty offences	15
Crimes and Misdemeanors	16
Criminal work of the Sudder Court	17

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Progress made in occupying the Districts....	18
Duty undertaken	19
Military Relief	20
Reasons for omitting Criminal Statistics......	21
Season and Prices	22
Northern Range	23
Western Range	24 and 25
Ceded Districts Range	26
Central Range	27
Southern Range	28
Inspector General	29
Deputy Inspectors General	30
European District Officers	31
Inspectors	32
Head and Deputy Head Constables	33
Constables	34
Village Police	35

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Progress in introducing system and method :—		....	....	36
In chief Office	....	....	....	37
Account and Audit	....	....	....	38
Clothing and Stores	....	....	....	39
In Districts	....	....	....	40
Courts	....	....	....	41
Observing and Reporting Crime	....	....	....	42
Patrol and Watch	....	....	....	43
Relation of Magistracy to the Police	....	....	....	44
Crime, Prevention of	....	....	....	45
Jails	....	....	....	46
Station Houses and Hutting	....	....	....	47

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

State of Crime and Operations of the Police		....	....	48
Larcenies	....	....	....	49
Increase of the price of rice in 1861, amounts realized on Account of Penalties, &c, and Coroner's return	....	....	....	50

JAILS.

Prison for Europeans at Ootacamund	....	....	....	51
Jail Discipline	....	....	....	52
Dietary	....	....	....	53
Religious Wants of European Prisoners	....	....	....	54
Health of Prisoners	....	....	....	55
Prison Labor	....	....	....	56
Number of Prisoners in all Jails during the year		....	..	57 & 58
Mortality	....	....	....	59
Cholera in Jails	....	....	....	60
Zillah Jails expenditure	....	....	....	61
Clothing	....	....	....	62
Medical Comforts	....	....	....	63
Total cost of Jails	....	....	....	64
Escapes	....	....	....	65

REVENUE.

Season	....	....	....	66
Public health	....	....	....	67
Prices	....	....	....	68
Emigration	....	....	....	69
Trade	....	....	....	70
General Revenue	....	....	....	71
Area under cultivation	....	....	....	72
Land Revenue	....	....	....	73
Abkarry Revenue, or Tax on Spirituous Liquors		....	....	74
Salt	....	....	....	75
Sea Customs	....	....	....	76
Moturpha	....	....	....	77
Stamp Revenue	....	....	....	78
Frontier Customs	....	....	....	79
Income Tax	....	....	....	80
Total Sundry sources	....	....	....	81
Miscellaneous Items of Extra Revenue	....	....	....	82
General Results	....	....	....	83
Local Funds	....	....	....	84
District Presses	....	....	....	85
Pearl Fishery	....	....	....	86

	Para.
Municipal Institutions	87
District Exhibitions	88
Miscellaneous	89

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

Introduction of Act No. XXI of 1861	90
Establishments reduced	91
Effect of Act XXI of 1861	92
Assessments	93
Income Tax year from 31st July to 1st August	94
Collection of Arrears	95
Demand and Collection for 1861 and 1862....	96
Act No. XVIII of 1861, brought into force	97
Repeal of Act No. XVIII of 1861	98
Surcharges and Appeal	99
Revisions and cancellations	100
Complaints against Income Tax Officials	101
Cost of collecting the Tax	102
Further reductions proposed for 1862-63	103
Reduction sanctioned	104

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Number of Survey and Settlement parties, and the Districts in which they were at work......	105
New settlement brought into operation in South Arcot	106
Introduction of the settlement in the Godavery District	107
Operations in Guntoor in progress	108
Operations in Nellore in progress	109
Operations in Kurnool	110
Salem District completed and about to be reported on	111
Preparation of the Settlement Registers in Trichinopoly	112
Field operations in the Wynad wound up	113
Order passed on the dry and wet assessments in the Wynad..	114
Operations in progress in Coimbatore	115
Demarcation to be commenced in Tinnevelly..	116
Working of the Lithographic Department	117
Particulars of Work for the year 1861-62	118
Cost of operations Settlement and Survey	119

INAM COMMISSION.

Reasons for its organization	120
Results of the Settlement during the past year	121
Total results of the operation of the commission from its commencement to end of 1861-62	122
Total amount of additional Revenue secured to the State	123
Work already accomplished and remaining to be done	124
Settlement of Village service Inams in the Ceded Districts	125
Peculiar character of the Sikka Sanads of Tanjore	127
Setlement of Inams in Vizagapatam and Ganjam	128
Object of the present Settlement, and proposed Bill to exempt enfranchised Inams from existing restrictive Regulations	129
Inquiry expected to close in the course of the year	130

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

North Canara transferred to Bombay	131
Financial results of conservancy	132
Wynad Forests	133
Mudumalli Forests	134 & 135
Seegur Forest	136
South Canara	137
Neilgherry Sholahs	138

	Para.
Wellington Firewood Plantations	139
Annamalai Forests	140
Cuddapah Forests	141
Nellembore Teak Plantations	142
Salem Forests	143
Madura Forests	144
Chinchona experiments	145

PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure provided for in the Budget	146
Subsequent grants	147
Amount contributed by the Rajah of Vizianagrum for roads, &c.	148
Difference between allotment and expenditure	149
Comparison of expenditure in 1861-62 with that of 1860-61	150
Outlay from Local Funds	151
Expenditure incurred on account of Establishments	152
Tabular Statements of expenditure	153

GANJAM.

Summary of Expenditure	154
New works of Irrigation	155
Progress made with works of Irrigation	156 & 157
Minor new works	158
New works of Communication	159
Outlay on Trunk Road No. 6 and principal new buildings	160
Progress made with new buildings	161
Repairs to Irrigation Works and communication	162
Value of improved communications	163
Repairs to public buildings, &c.	164
Prices of labor and material	165
Prosperous condition of country	166
Public Works in Kimedy	167
Progress made with proposed road from Sunkeracole to Sonapore	168
Unhealthiness of season	169

VIZAGAPATAM.

Expenditure	170
Irrigation, new works	171
Gobbada works	172
Dam across the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda	173
Outlay on minor new works	174
Outlay on Salt Pans	175
Communications, new works	176
Progress made with new works	177 & 178
Outlay on repairs, &c., to road between Kotur and Gali Kondah	179
Liberality of the Rajah of Vizianagram	179
Repairs of District Roads	180
Buildings, principal new works	181
Cost of labor and materials	182

UPPER GODAVERY.

Amount of expenditure	183
Principal object of the operations of the past year	184
Steamers placed above each Barrier	185
Result of Steamer taken over the 3rd Barrier	186
Accident to the *Arthur Cotton* Steamer	187
Two new Steamers launched during the year	188
Progress made with work at the 1st Barrier	189
Do 2nd Barrier	190
Do 3rd Barrier	191

	Para.
Fever has been the great difficulty during the year	 192
Particulars of progress made at the three Barriers	 193
Blasting operations between the 1st & 2nd Barriers	 194
Anicut and Lock at the 1st Barrier	 195
Progress made with the Anicut	 196
Progress made with the Lock Work	 197
Work done to river bank	 198
Efficient state of workshops	 199
Work done at the Canal round the 1st Barrier	 200
Little progress made with works for the improvement of the river	 201
Success attending the exploring expedition....	 202
Groynes at Rudramcota, &c.	 203
Works done by Sappers stationed at Rudramcota	 204
Price of labor, &c., and cost of work performed	 205
Cost of work performed at the Anicut	 206
Effect of the levy of taxes	 207
Line between Chandah and the Coast	 208

GODAVERY.

Expenditure	 209
Principal new works of Irrigation and Navigation	 210
Aqueduct over the Tamelairoo	 211
Outlay on main line of Irrigation and Navigation in the Central Delta	 212
Minor works of Irrigation	 213
New works of communication	 214
Junction Canal from Samulcottah to Cocanada	 215
Head of the Rally Main Channel	 216
Shoals in the river between Dowlaishwaram and the entrance to the Hills	 217
Outlay under the head of Ports and Harbours	 812
Value of work performed in the workshops....	 219
Quantity of Stone quarried	 220
Expenditure on repairs to Irrigation works	 221
Condition of Anicut	 222
Expenditure on Trunk Road from Toonee to Ellore	 223
Value of Traffic passing through the Head Locks	 224
Unfavorable season	 225
Amount of Revenue collected	 226
Value of exports and imports	 227
Customs dues on imports	 228
Expenditure from local funds	 229

KISTNA.

Progress made with the works considered to be satisfactory	 230
Analysis of expenditure	 231
Irrigation, new works	 232
Progress made with works	 233
Progress made with Ryves' Channels	 234
Work performed on the Masulipatam Canal	 235
Main Channels from Seetanagrum	 236
Repairs to Irrigation works	 237
Works in the Delta not affected by the Anicut	 238
New works of communication	 239
Progress made with new works of communication	 240
Minor communications of the District	 241
Military Buildings	 242
Outlay on Police Buildings	 243
Traffic through the Head Locks of Bezoarah, and Seetanagrum	 244
Canal to Masulipatam	 245
Effect of the season	 246
Amount of Revenue realized	 247

PARA.

NELLORE.

Expenditure 248
Pennar Anicut 249
Channels connected with the Anicut 250
Improvement effected in the bed of the river above the Anicut 251
Outlay on important main channels 252
Outlay on Kalavoy tank 253
Minor new works 254
Outlay on minor tanks 255
Particulars of expenditure on roads and bridges 256
Progress made with roads and bridges .... 257 to 260
Maintenance of main road of the District 261
Value of work performed from Local Funds 262
Rates of labor and material 263
Monsoon unfavorable, supply of rain deficient 264

CUDDAPAH.

Expenditure 265
New works of Irrigation 266
Outlay on new roads 267
Road from Royachoti to the Railway station 268
New line from Royachoti to Punganoor .... 269 & 270
Road from Cuddapah to the Kurnool frontier 271
Road from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier 272
Road from Cuddapah towards Madras 273
Trunk Road No. XI 274
Road from Cuddapah to the Nellore frontier 275
Condition of existing lines of Communications 276
Outlay on minor District roads 277
Outlay on Buildings 278
Repairs to works of Irrigation 279
Condition of Nurseries 280
Failure of Monsoon 281
Rates of labor and material 282

BELLARY.

Summary of Expenditure 283
Irrigation new works 284
Principal works of communication 285
Bridge across the Yettenhully 286
Military Buildings 287
Principal works under the above head 288
Progress made with them .... 289 to 292
Repairs to tanks 293
Repairs to roads 294
Condition of other lines 295
Repairs to Buildings 296
Repairs to Civil Buildings 297
Prices of labor and material 298
Expenditure from Local Funds 299

KURNOOL.

Expenditure 300
Summary of expenditure 301
Expenditure on the Nundy Canama Ghát 302
Kunderu Bridge 303
Progress made at the Dorenal Pass 304
Expenditure on Dorenal 305
Road from Dorenal to Dapadu 306
Principal buildings in progress 307
Schoolroom at Kurnool 308

	Para.
Repairs to Irrigation works	309
Repairs to the Owk tank	310
Repairs to roads	311
Difficulty of obtaining labor	312
MADRAS.	
Amount of expenditure	313
Channels connected with the Palar Anicut project	314
Coast Canal from Sadras to the Palar river	315
Trunk Road No. 6	316
Artillery Depôt at St. Thomas' Mount	317
Army School at do.	318
Stables at Guindy Park	319
Repairs to the Chingleput Jail	320
Salt Platforms	321
PULICAT.	
Condition of Irrigation works	322
Repairs to communications	323
Repairs to buildings	324
NORTH ARCOT.	
Expenditure	325
Principal new works in progress	326
Progress made with the Palar project	327 to 329
Progress made with the Poinay project	330
Poinay Anicut	331
Communications, new works	332
Progress made with new works	333
Road from Puttur Station to Nagalapuram	334
Road from Tirupatty to Kalastry	335
Approaches of the Palar Bridge	336
Principal new works in progress under the head of Buildings	337 & 338
Repairs to Irrigation works and roads	339
Condition of District Roads	340
Prices of material and labor	341
Expenditure from Local Funds	342
SOUTH ARCOT.	
Summary of expenditure	343
Progress made with the Ponniar Anicut	344
Communications, road from Porto Novo to Shatia Tope, and Bridge on the road from Oolundoorpett to the Western Frontier	345
Principal roads improved	346
Repairs to Irrigation works	347
Anicut across the Mullataur	348
Repairs to Salt Platforms	349
Performance of work on Contract	350
Repairs to buildings	351
Expenditure from Local Funds	352
Rates prevailing in the District	353
Season	354
TANJORE.	
Expenditure	355
Revetment to the Yengen Cooroomboo	356
Tulnoyer Catagum project	357
Outlay on communications	358
Progress made with improvements to communications	359
Sea Custom House at Negapatam	360
Repairs to Irrigation works	361
Injury effected to the lower Coleroon Anicut	362
Increase in price of materials, &c	363

Para.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Expenditure 364
New works of Irrigation 365
Progress made with Irrigation 366
Pennairy project 367
Road from Trichinopoly to Salem 368
Trunk Road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras 369
Coimbatore line 370
Road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul 371
Bridges in progress 372
Buildings in progress .... 373 & 374
Repairs to Irrigation works 375
Repairs to buildings 376
Condition of main lines of communication 377
Rates of labor and prices of material 378
Sickness among the subordinates 379
Expenditure from Local Funds 380

MADURA.

Expenditure 381
Formation of Road No. 4 from Trichinopoly to Madura 382
Bridge over the Ambravutty river 383
Outlay on roads No. 25 and No. 15 .... 384 & 385
Other roads in progress 386
Improvements to Salt roads 387
Principal buildings in progress 388
Repairs to Irrigation works 389
Work performed at Paumben 390
Usefulness of the hand Dredge at Paumben 391
Work executed at the Sand Bank channel 392
Work executed on the Reef channel 393
Reef channel 394
Number of Vessels passing through the Paumben channel 395
Cost of repairs to Steam Dredge 396
Great use of the new Lantern exhibited in the Light House 397
Failure of carrying out works on contract 398
Insufficient supply of rain 399

TINNEVELLY.

Difficulty of obtaining sufficient labor has prevented greater outlay 400
Actual outlay 401
Anicut across the Vurruttaur 402
Minor works of Irrigation 403
Work performed on Trunk road No. 4 404
Work performed on Cotton road leading into Tuticorin 405
Salt Pan roads 406
New buildings 407
Repairs to Irrigation works 408
Outlay on repairs to roads 409
Repairs to Protestant Church at Tuticorin 410
Works executed from Local Funds 411
Prices of labor and material 412

COIMBATORE.

Expenditure 413
Arrakancottah and Thadapillay channels 414
Principal new works of communication 415
Railway Feeders 416
Jail at Ootacamund 417
Irrigation works 418
Repairs to communications 419

		PARA.
Travellers' Bungalows at Neddivattam and Sisparah	......	 420
Want of rain has affected the prices of labor and materials	......	 421
Prevalence of Cholera	......	 422
Expenditure from Local Funds	......	 423
Expenditure inclusive of do.	......	 424

SALEM.

Expenditure	......	 425
Principal works carried out under the head of Communications	......	 426
Progress made with do.	......	 427
New buildings in progress	......	 428
Total cost of do.	......	 429
Salem and Trichinopoly road	......	 430
Irrigation works carried out	......	 431
Outlay on repair to roads	......	 432
Repairs to buildings	......	 433
Expenditure from Local Funds	......	 434
Result of the general working of the Department	......	 435

NORTH CANARA.

Transfer of District to the Bombay Government	......	 436
Unhealthiness of season	......	 437
Outlay on the Kyga Ghat	......	 438
Road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river	......	 439
Junction roads from Moondagode towards Bunkapoor	......	 440
Expenditure on works at Beitkul	......	 441
General rise in the price of labor and materials	......	 442
Distribution of small coins	......	 443

SOUTH CANARA.

Full allotment of funds not expended	......	 444
Summary of expenditure	......	 445
Sumpajee Ghat	......	 446
Kautyar Bridge on Trunk Road No. 2	......	 447
Maury Bridges on do. No. 3	......	 448
Reconstruction of two Bridges on the same road	......	 449
Collector's Cutcherry	......	 450
Other works	......	 451
Repairs to communications	......	 452
Hallaydy road Circuit	......	 453
Charmady road	......	 454
Other lines of communication	......	 455
Repairs to buildings	......	 456
Increase of rates of labor and material	......	 457
Amount expended from Local Funds	......	 458
Irrigation works	......	 459

MALABAR.

Progress of works retarded by heavy rain	......	 460
Comparison of outlay with expenditure of three preceding years	......	 461
Largest outlay on roads and Bridges	......	 462
Wynad communications, roads from Manantoddy to Bahally	......	 463
Bridge across the Ponany river at Kalputti	......	 464
Bullock trace from Karkur to Nadkany	......	 465
Other important lines in progress	......	 466
Roads from Calicut to Palghat	......	 467
Perambady Ghat	......	 468
Tambrachary Ghat	......	 469
Outlay on Canals	......	 470
Expenditure on repairs to roads	......	 471
Repairs to buildings	......	 472

	Para.
Prices of material and labor	473
Expenditure from Local Funds	474

PRESIDENCY.

Expenditure	475
Particulars of outlay under the head of Communications	476
Drainage of Black Town	477
Repairs to the Fortifications of Fort St. George	478
Other works in progress	479
Particulars of works in progress	480
Work performed at the People's Park	481
Repairs to buildings	482
Supply of materials	483
Efforts made to introduce gravel bricks	484
Price of Timber	485

BANGALORE.

Expenditure	486
Principal Military buildings	487
Progress made with buildings	488 & 489
Married Men's Quarters, Old Dragoon Barracks	490
Do. Horse Artillery Lines	491
Public buildings in the Cantonment	492
Buildings at the Military Stations in the Mysore Territories	493
Prices of materials and labor	494
Value of work performed in the Engineer's work yard	495

WELLINGTON.

Expenditure	496
Married Men's quarters	497
School and Library rooms	498
Hospital drains	499
Upper Story of the Staff quarters	500
Repairs to reservoir	501
Other new works in progress	502
Forest road and Coonoor ghat	503
Nurseries	504
Road to Peat Bog	505
Repairs to Military buildings	506
Public Works on the Neilgherries	507
Rates of labor	508

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNT AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Appointment of a special Officer to the Audit Branch of the D. P. W.	509
Work performed in Bill branch	510
Comparison of work performed in 1861-62 with that done in 1860-61.	511
Number of Bills above and below 1,000 Rupees, received	512 & 513
Bill Registers for the year 1860-61	514
Total amount of Bills disposed of	515
Amount of Travelling allowance passed	516
Amount of Contingent Bills	517
Work performed in the Account branch	518

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Estimates sanctioned during the year	519 & 520
Estimates forwarded to Consulting Engineer and still under examination	521
Progress made during the year	522
Main Canal from Soonkasala and Kurnool	523
Anicut at Soonkasala	524
Aqueduct	525

PARA.

Main Canal from Kurnool to Watershed 526
Progress made in the Survey of the remaining portions of the line.... 527
Portion yet unsurveyed 528
Exploration of sites for reservoirs discontinued pending decision regarding the Mauri Canavai.. 529
Number of labourers employed on the works. 530
The gross expenditure during the year and total expenditure in India from the commencement 531
Progress made in each division of the work 532
Quantity of land made over to the Company and the amount of compensation paid for private property 533
Decision of Government on the water rate to be paid to the Company.. 534
Mode of collecting the returns 535
Distribution of the water to be left to the Company 536
Loss from existing wet cultivation being interfered with to be made good by the Company 537
A rate of 3 Rupees per acre to be charged for the present 538
The above arrangement considered temporary pending the completion of the Survey and Settlement operations 539

RAIL ROADS.

Work executed 540
Quantities 541
Portions of South West Line opened to traffic.. 542
Extension of the North West Line 543
Total length of open portion of Madras Railway 544
Number of Passengers carried and Revenue therefrom 545
Principal Officers employed on Madras Railway 546
Advances to the Madras Railway Company 547
Total expenditure sanctioned 548
Sections of the Great Southern of India Railway opened 549
Principal Officers employed on Great Southern of India Railway 550
Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway 451
Expenditure sanctioned 552

MARINE.

Transport of Troops less frequent 553
Marine Acts ....554 to 557
Boat and Pier Acts 558
Conservancy Ports under Act XXII of 1855.. 559
Revision of Establishments at Out Ports and Light Houses 560
Port Funds 561
Pilgrim Ships 562
Floating Police 563
Wrecks 564
Examinations in Navigation and Seamanship.. 565
Infraction of Native Passengers' Act XXV. of 1859 .... 566 & 567
Coast Surveys .... 568 & 569
Packet Line of Steamers 570
Proposed extensions of coastal communication... 571
Steam communication with Burmah 572
Transport of Troops 573
Steamers and Sailing transport 574
Troops to and from England 575
Coals 576

WEATHER.

Seasons 577

GANJAM.

Ports in Ganjam 578

	Para.
SANTAPILLAY.	
Light House	 579
BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM.	
Ports in Vizagapatam District	 580
COCANADA AND CORINGA.	
Ports in Godavery District	 581
MASULIPATAM.	
Kistna District	582 & 583
PULICAT.	
Light House	 584
MADRAS.	
Time Ball	 585
Pier	 586
Screw Moorings	 587
Pier opened to Passengers	 588
Supply of Water to Ships	 589
Dredge hauled out over the Cooum bar	 590
Diving Bell	 591
TRANQUEBAR.	
New Flag-staff erected	 592
PAUMBEN.	
Paumben Channels	 593
TUTICORIN.	
Successful Pearl Fishery has been held	 595
ALIPEE.	
Alipee revolving light	 596
COCHIN	
Ports in Malabar	 597
TELLICHERRY.	
Flag-staff in course of erection	 598
MANGALORE.	
New flag-staff sanctioned	 599
COOMPTA TUDDRI, SEDASHEGUR.	
Beacon buoys and moorings sent to mark off the channel into the port of Tuddri	 600

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Review of Actual Results of 1861-62 compared with the Actuals of 1860-61	601
Land Revenue	 602
Salt Revenue	 603
Tribute	 604
Abkaree	 605
Land and Sea Customs	 606

PARA.

Moturpha and Duty on Arts, Trades, &c. 607
Income Tax 608
Stamps 609
Postal collections 610
Sayer or extra Revenue 611
Miscellaneous 612
Aggregrate Revenues and Receipts 613
Total Territorial Income from 1837-38 to 1861-62 614
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback 615
Revenue charges 616
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements including Miscellaneous Payments 617
Military 618
Public Works 619
General Charges 620
Judicial and Magisterial charges at the Presidency and in the Provinces 621
Police 622
Marine 623
Interest on Local Loans 624
Total Territorial charges 625
Do. from 1837-38 to 1861-62 626
Result of the Territorial receipts and charges 627
Statement of revenues and charges 628
Actual Cash balance in the several Treasuries 629
Circulation of small Coins 630

CIVIL PAYMASTER.

Importance of the past year as regards the constitution and working of the Office 631
Change of official designation and transfer of Bill and Resource Departments to Civil Paymaster 632
Change in the division of departmental business and breaking up of Contingent Department.... 633
Re-arrangement of Audit Registers 634
Revision of Office Establishment 635
Retransfer of the Bill and Resource Departments to Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.. 636
Result of the above changes and general working of the Office 637
Statement of Increase and Decrease of Establishment 638

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The constitution of the Military Finance Department 639
State Accounts 640
Changes in the personnel of the Department in the year 1861-62 641
Changes in the organization and constitution of the Army in 1861-62 642
Staff Corps 643
Re-organization of the Madras Artillery 644
Do. of the Madras Engineers 645
Withdrawal of a Troop of Royal Artillery.... 646
Reduction in the men of European Infantry Regiments for the Madras Presidency 647
Reduction in the established strength of Regiments, Cavalry and Infantry 648
Reduction in establishments in the Pegu Division and especially in the Pay Department 649
Reduction in the numbers of Regiments of Native Infantry 650
Amount of bounties and cost of increased number of Pensions 651
Number of men who have volunteered for H. M.'s Service with amount of Bounties 652
Payment by Cheques 653
Pay proper and Pay and Allowance of Staff Officers 654
Budget Estimate for 1861-62 655

MINT.

Silver receipts and value of coins 656
Result of coinage operations favorable 657
Copper coinage 658
Total out-turn of coin both of silver and copper 659

	Para.
Receipts and disbursements	660
Coinage of 15 years shown	661
Three Engines set up in the Laminating room	662
Foundry	663

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Issue of Notes	664

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

Satisfactory administration	666
Abolition of Tobacco Monopoly in Cochin	667
Dress of Shanar women	668
Measures for breaking down caste distinctions	669
Progress of Public Works	670
The late Resident, Mr. F. N. Maltby	671
Famine	672
Remission of Revenue and Expenditure on Public Works	673
Suspension of duty on grain exported from British Ports	674
Mortality in the Trevandrum Jail	675
Revenue, Customs, &c., Travancore	676
Education	677
Travancore Finance	678
Cochin do	679

TANJORE.

Settlement of the claims against the late Rajah, and disposal of his landed and personal property	680

CARNATIC.

Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor's claim to the Musnud finally rejected..	681
Number of stipendiaries	682
Amount of stipends	683
Number of lapses	684

POODOOCOTTAH.

Revenue and Expenditure	685
Conduct of the Rajah	686
Working of the Civil Courts	687

MILITARY.

Amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces	688
European Troops for General Service	689
Officers for General Service	690
Staff Corps	691
Transfer of Officers to H. M. Line Regiments	692
Reduction in the Artillery	693
Strength of the European Force	694
Reduction in the Native Army	695
Do. in the Infantry	696
Do. in the Sappers	697
Do. in the Corps of Guides	698
Do. in the Pegu Sapper Battalion	699
Do. of Officers	700
Reduction in the Ordnance, Commissariat, &c., Establishments	701
Abolition of two Brigade Majorships	702
do Deputy Quarter Master General of British Troops	703
Sale of surplus Horses	704
Gas lights in Fort St. George	705

	Para.
Preparation of Ale and Porter from Grainstone	706
Bread making Machines	707
Workshops in British Regiments	708
Recreation Rooms for Soldiers in Fort St. George	709
Money payments in lieu of quarters to married European Soldiers	710
Payment of Military Pensioners by Civil authorities	711
Machinery in the Gun Carriage Manufactory..	712
Do. Gun Powder Manufactory..	713
Conversion of a 32 Pounder into a breech loading rifled Gun	714

EDUCATIONAL.

Number and distribution of the Schools	715
Madras University Matriculation Examination	716
B. A. Examination	717
B. L. Examination	718
Presidency College	719
Normal School, Madras	720
Normal School at Vellore	721
Do. at Mayaveram	722
Do. at Vizagapatam, and Cannanore.	723
Madrissa-i-Azam	724
Provincial and Zillah Schools	725
Anglo Vernacular Schools	726
Taluq Schools	727
High Schools in Ganjam	728
Meriah School at Uperbago	729
Rate Schools in Godavery	730
Grants in aid	731
Church Mission School, Masulipatam	732
Onslow Institution at Chetterpore and the Hindu Schools at Vizagapatam and Masulipatam	733
Vizagapatam Orphan Asylums	734
Roman Catholic School at Bellary	735
Schools at St. Thomas' Mount	736
Hindoo Anglo Vernacular School, Royapettah	737
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah	738
Central Institution, Free Church of Scotland..	739
Tanjore High School, Gospel Society	740
Vediarpuram Seminary do.	741
Coimbatore Anglo Vernacular School	742
Palamcottah Training Institution, Church Mission Society	743
Sawyerpuram do. Gospel Society	744
Aided Schools on the Western Coast	745
Plan for the improvement of the indegenous Village Schools in Coimbatore	746
Minor Proprietors under the Court of Wards..	747
Civil Engineering College	748
School of Arts	750
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	751
Army School	752
Expenditure in 1861-62	752
Donations for the erection of School houses....	752

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese administered by the Commissary....	753
Difficulty of supplying Stations with Chaplains	754
Consecration and arrival of the Bishop	755
Archdeacon appointed	756
Ordination and Pastoral Tour	757
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums	758
Emmanuel Church in Black Town consecrated	759
Establishment of Diocesan Board of Education	760
Change of Chaplains	761

	Para.
Statement of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment	.... A.
Do. Uncovenanted Ministers of the Church of England	.... B.

MEDICAL.

Health of the Country	 762
Civil Dispensaries	763 & 764
Vaccination	 765
Jails	 766
Salem and Vizagapatam Jails	 767
Mortality amongst Prisoners	 767
Military	 768
Health of Troops	 769

EMIGRATION.

Mauritius Emigration	 770
Rate of wages in Mauritius	 771
Number despatched to the Colonies and proportion of deaths	 772
West India Emigration	 773
Returns contrasted with those of Emigration to Reunion	 774
Restriction of number to 350	 775
State of Depôts	 776
Cholera in the Depôts	 777
Return Emigrants	 778
French Emigration from Madras	 779
Do Pondicherry and Karikal	 780
Emigration to Ceylon	 781
Proposed alterations in the rules	 782
Fee Fund	 783

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

Balance of 1860 and Income of 1861	 784
Collection of Assessment	 785
Remissions of do.	 786
Balance of do.	 787
Wheel Tax	 788
Remissions of Wheel Tax	 789
Balance of do	 790
Expenditure, 1860 and 1861	 791
Roads	 792
Masonry works, Drains, &c.	 793
Improvements to Roads	 794
Trevelyan Water Works	 795
Scavenging	 796
Burial and Burning Grounds	 797
Sanitary condition of the Town	 798
Drainage and Water supply	 799
Rubbish	 800
Financial Estimate for 1862	 801

OBSERVATORY.

Condition of the Observatory	 802
The new transit circle	 803
Intended meridional pursuits	 804
Time Ball	 805
The Equatorial by Lerebours	 806
Objects of research therewith	 807
Accidental injury since recent repairs	 808
Longitude determinations around the Indian Coasts	 809
Meteorological and Magnetical Observations..	 810

	Para.
Publications in hand	811
Observatory Library	812
Personal Staff	813

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Systematic arrangement of the Zoological and Geological collections	814
Arrangement of Paleontological Collection	815
Exchange of specimens with the Sydney Museum	816
Additions	817
Arrangement of Ethnographical casts	818
Receipt of agricultural and other implements	819
Library	820
Expenditure	821
Garden	822
Additions to Garden	823
Visitors to Museum and Garden	824

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

No new lines put up	825
Line altered	826
Substitution of Iron Standards for granite and chunam pillars	827
Line between Cochin and Calicut	828
Messages despatched	829
Increase of private messages	830
Decrease of Service messages	831
Increase of messages sent by Natives	832
Increased use of Telegraph Stamps	833
Opening of the Great Southern India Railway Telegraph Line	834
Interruptions and causes	835
Expenditure	836
Decrease of Expenditure	837

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

JUDICIAL.

TABLE shewing the number of suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1861 .... A.
Do. of Appeal do. .... do. .... B.
Do. of petty offences do. .... do. .... C.
Do. of crimes and misdemeanours do. .... do. .... D.

APPENDIX No. 2.

MAGISTERIAL AND POLICE—PRESIDENCY.

Statement of cases committed by the Presidency Police Courts to the Criminal Sessions during 1861 .... A.
Do. offences summarily disposed of by the Magistrates .... B.
Do. commitable cases investigated by the Magistrates and discharged .... C.
Do. cases summarily disposed of under the Merchant Shipping Act .... D.
Do. do. do. Boat Act .... E.
General Comparative Statement of cases committed to the Supreme Court and summarily disposed of in 1860 and 1861 .... F.
Statement of sums realized in 1861 by fines, summons, fees, &c. .... G.
Do. Admissions, &c., into the Madras Penitentiary in 1861 .... H.
Penitentiary Hospital Return .... I.
Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during 1860 and 1861 .... J.
Deaths within the Supreme Court Jurisdiction in 1861 .... K.

APPENDIX No. 3.

JAILS.

Summary of Returns received from the several Jails for 1861-62 .... A.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REVENUE.

Statement shewing the cultivation in the several Districts for 1861-62.. .... A.
Do. prices of grain and other chief products in do. for 1861-62 compared with 1860-61... B.
Do. collections of all sources of revenue for do. .... C.

APPENDIX No. 5.

INCOME TAX.

Statement shewing the operation of the Income Tax Acts .... A.

APPENDIX No. 6.

MARINE.

Statement of the receipts, disbursements and balance of port charges and dues for 1861-62 .... A.
Particulars of the trade of the Ports in each District .... B.
Wrecks occurred at the various Ports during 1861-62 .... C.
Statement of Government Freight and Passage Money paid to the owners of the Contract Mail Steamers .... D.
Statement of Troops arrived from and embarked for England .... E.
Statement of receipts and disbursements of Coals .... F.
Rate of Pilotage levied at Paumbem .... G.

Statement of Vessels passed thro' Paumbem from 1849 to 1861 .... H.
Do. Pilotage levied at Paumbem do. .... I.
Do. Vessels built at Cochin .... J.
Do. do. registered at Cochin .... K.
Do. Pilotage, tonnage, and fees levied at Cochin .... L.

APPENDIX No. 7.

FINANCIAL.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency .... A.
Statement of amounts received and paid at the late General Treasury and the Bank of Madras on account of Government .... B.
Abstract of receipts and disbursements .... C.
Increase and decrease in the Civil Department .... D.

APPENDIX No. 8.

POLITICAL.

Dewan's general report on Cochin .... A.
Do. on Travancore .... B.

APPENDIX No. 9.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Expenditure of Cash and Stores in 1861-62 .... A.
Progress made in each section of the works sanctioned .... B.

APPENDIX No. 10.

EDUCATIONAL.

Result of the Uncovenanted Service Examination held in February 1862 ...... A.
Rules for the examination of candidates for employment as District Moonsiffs or Pleaders ...... B.
Do. do. as Deputy Magistrate, Taluq Magistrate, and Sub-Magistrate ...... C.
Report on the working of the School of Industrial Arts .... D.
Establishment of Village Schools in the Godavery District .... E.

APPENDIX No. 11.

EMIGRATION.

Rates of Wages, &c. in Mauritius
List of Emigrant Ships despatched to Mauritius .... B.
Emigrant Ships despatched to the West Indies .... C.
Do. arrived from the Mauritius.... .... D.
Statement shewing the number of Emigrants embarked to each Colony ...... E.
Emigrant Ships arrived from Natal .... F.

APPENDIX No. 12.

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Municipality .... A.
Statement shewing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account of Assessment .... B.
Do. do. Wheel Tax on spring Vehicles and Animals .... C.
Do. do. Wheel Tax on Country Carts .... D.

APPENDIX No. 13.

TELEGRAPHS.

Working Account, Government Telegraph, Madras Circle .... A.
Statement shewing the disbursements during 1861-62 .... B.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

THE only change which has taken place, during the past year, in the personnel of the Madras Government was caused by the appointment of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., to the Command of the Madras Army, and to the Office of Second Member of Council, in succession to Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. Sir Hope Grant landed at Madras, and took his seat in Council, and the Command of the Army, on the 26th December 1861.

The Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D.D., appointed to the Bishopric of Madras, on the death of the Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, arrived at Madras on the 25th November 1861, and was installed on the 27th of the same month.

Towards the close of the year under report, and in accordance with instructions from the Home and Supreme Governments, the District of North Canara, with the exception of the Taluq of Cundapoor, was transferred from the Madras Presidency to that of Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE.

2. The provisions of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, under which the power of Legislating for local purposes was restored to the Madras Government, were brought into operation on the 14th of January 1862. Under Section XXIX of the Act, the following gentlemen were appointed Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations in addition to the ordinary members of the Executive Council.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. Thomas Sydney Smyth, Advocate General; Mr. Thomas Pycroft, Chief Secretary to Government; and Mr. Charles Pelly, first Member of the Board of Revenue.

NON-OFFICIAL.—Mr. Robert Orr Campbell, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. William Reierson Arbuthnot, ex-Chairman of the same body; and Vembācam Sadagopah Chārlu, a Native Pleader in the Court of Sudder Udalut. Mr. John Dawson Mayne, Barrister at Law, was appointed Clerk of the Council.

The Council sat nine times, its first meeting having been held on the 22nd of January, and its last on the 6th May 1862. It now stands adjourned.

During this period ten Bills were introduced, of which seven were passed, two were referred to Special Committees which have not yet made their reports, and one has not been proceeded with, but awaits the sanction of the Governor-General to its introduction, under Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 19, Clause 2. Notice had been given by the Honorable V. Sadagopah Chārlu of his intention to introduce a further Bill for the peremptory Registration of Deeds, but the Bill was not brought forward, as a similar measure was found to be under consideration in the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The most important of these Legislative measures are Acts V and VII.

Act V. The object of Act V is to provide a new Charter of incorporation for the Bank of Madras, in lieu of that contained in Act IX of 1843.

While repealing the existing law, the new Bill re-enacts it with the modifications and amendments necessary, consequent on the withdrawal of the Bank's privilege to issue Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand, and the transfer to the Bank of the business of the Government Treasury at Madras, and the establishment by the Bank of the Agency of Issue for the Madras Circle, of the Government Notes payable under the Currency Act.

Act VII. The object of this Act is to abolish the restrictions imposed by Regulation IV of 1831, and Acts XXXI of 1836, and XXIII of 1838. These restrictions were intended to guard against alienations, and secure the enjoyment of Inam grants to the grantees and their families, and to protect the reversionary interests of the Government. Under a recent liberal policy, the Government has decided to convert these grants, on certain conditions, into permanent private property, the holders of which are to have the most full and unfettered rights of enjoyment and alienation, the grants becoming subject to the jurisdiction and process of the Civil Courts, like ordinary landed property.

The following schedule exhibits the enactments which have been introduced, the names of the members by whom they were proposed, and the stage to which they have advanced.

		Passed as	Assented to by Governor General.
The Hon'ble T. PYCROFT......	Bill for the levy of Port dues in the Port of Ganjam.	Act I of 1862.	Assented to by Governor General.
Ditto.	Bill to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, entitled an Act to prevent the over-crowding of vessels carrying Native passengers in the Bay of Bengal.	Act II of 1862.	do.
The Hon'ble T. S. SMYTH......	Bill for enabling the Commissioner of Police at Madras to make Bye-Laws for more effectually carrying out in the Town of Madras, the objects of Acts XIII of 1856, and XLVIII of 1860, and for the better and more effectual preservation of order therein.	Act III of 1862.	do.
The Hon'ble W. A. MOREHEAD.	Bill to make better provision for the management of Boats and Catamarans in the Madras Roads.	Act IV of 1862.	

The Hon'ble T. PYCROFT	Bill for regulating the Bank of Madras.	Act V of 1862.	do.
The Hon'ble W. A. MOREHEAD	Bill to prevent damage to the Pier, to regulate the traffic, and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same.	Act VI of 1862.	
The Hon'ble E. MALTBY	Bill to exempt enfranchised Inams from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and Acts XXXI of 1836, and XXIII of 1838.	Act VII of 1862.	do.
Ditto.	Bill for amending and codifying the Laws which relate to the recovery of Revenue and Rent, and define the powers and duties of servants of Government entrusted with the realization of Land Revenue.	Referred to a Special Committee.	
The Hon'ble V. SADAGOPAH CHARLU.	Bill for organizing a popular form of Municipal Corporation in lieu of the present Municipal Board for the Town of Madras.	do.	
Ditto.	Bill for enabling Government to divest itself of Religious endowments of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and for the better protection of such endowments.	The introductic of this Bill awaits the sanction of the Governor-General.	

JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

Original suits pending, instituted and disposed of.

3. At the close of the year 1860, 68,855 original suits were pending on the file of the several Courts, and 2,82,976 were instituted during 1861, making a total of 3,51,831, of which 69,214 were brought before Punchayets and Village Moonsiffs; and the remaining 2,82,617 before the following Courts :—

Civil Courts including Government Agents	3,268
Subordinate Courts do. Assistant do.	2,105
Principal Sudder Ameens	1,325
Sudder Ameens	6,852
District Moonsiffs	2,69,067

1861	2,82,976
1860	1,37,834
Excess	1,45,142

4. The number of suits instituted in 1861, exhibits an excess of 1,45,142 over the number instituted in the previous year, which is owing in a great measure to the Act for the limitation of Suits (No. XIV of 1859) which was to have come into operation on the 1st May 1861, (though it was afterwards by Act XI of 1861, postponed to the 1st January last) having had the effect of inducing parties whose claims were affected by it, to institute their suits prior to those dates.

Of the 3,51,831 suits which came before the several Courts, 1,85,651 or 53 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 1,66,180 pending at the close of the year.

Of the number disposed of 65,092 or 35 per cent. were decided, after full investigation of the facts, in favor of Plaintiffs; and 13,780 or 7 per cent. for defendants; 72,557 or 39 per cent. were privately adjusted or withdrawn; and 34,222 or 19 per cent. were disposed of in other ways; two per cent. of the suits disposed of were tried by Civil and Subordinate Judges, and 98 per cent. by Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, District and Village Moonsiffs.

Average duration of suits.

5. The subjoined table exhibits a general decrease of the average duration of suits as compared with the previous year.

	1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Civil Court..............................	1	4	11	1	0	16
Subordinate Court......................	1	4	16	1	2	9
Principal Sudder Ameen's Court...	0	10	23	0	10	20
Sudder Ameen's Court.................	0	9	1	0	8	18
District Moonsiff's Court............	0	7	11	0	6	25

Description of suits.

6. The following table shows the description of the suits instituted in 1861, from which it will be observed that the largest proportion, or 89 per cent., were connected with debts, wages, &c.

Connected with land rent or revenue....................................	5,388
Otherwise connected with land..	13,010
For houses or other fixed property..	4,981
Connected with debts, wages, &c..	2,43,673
Connected with caste, religion, &c..	449
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c..................................	5,735

Value of suits pending.

7. The total value of the suits pending at the close of 1861 was Rs. 14,285,591-7-8, being Rupees 5,30,072-13-9 less than in the preceding year.

Appeals pending, filed, and disposed of.

8. The number of appeals which came before the Lower Appellate Courts, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1860 was 19,216, of which 2,617 or 14 per cent. were decreed on the merits in favor of Appellants, and 4,397 or 23 per cent. in favor of Respondents; 272 or 1 per cent. were remanded to the Lower Courts; 304 or 2 per cent. were dismissed for default; 5,594, or 29 per cent., were otherwise disposed of, and 6,032 were undisposed of at the close of 1861.

Average duration of appeals.

9. The average duration of appeals on the files during 1861 was 9 months and 12 days.

Execution of decrees.

10. Out of 73,928 applications for execution of decrees pending and received, 61,625 or 83 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 12,303 or 17 per cent. pending at the close of the year, of which only about 18 per cent. were on the files more than two months.

Petitions.

11. There were 1,40,991 petitions pending and received, of which 1,38,506 or 98 per cent. were disposed of, and 2,485 were pending at the close of the year.

Operations of the Sudder Court.

12. The following table exhibits the number of appeals, regular and special, which came before the Sudder Court, and the manner in which they were disposed of.

	Regular.	Special.
Pending on 1st January 1861	21	592
Received in 1861	67	869
Total	88	1,461
Confirmed	15	513
Amended	2	10
Reversed	4	88
Remanded	2	5
Dismissed for default	0	57
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	16
Otherwise disposed of	1	2
Total	25	691
Depending on the 31st December 1861	63	770

Establishment of Courts of Small Causes in the Provinces.

*Letter to the Legislative Council of India, 26th October 1854, No. 777.

*In letter to Member for Madras, dated 8th Feb. 1859, No. 164, published in Papers printed by order of the Legislative Council.

13. The question of providing for the cheaper and more speedy administration of justice, by investing the Courts with Small Cause jurisdiction, has long engaged the attention of the Madras Government. So far back as 1854* they recommended that as an experimental measure in this direction the final jurisdiction which the District Moonsiffs in this Presidency have long exercised under Section XLIII, Regulation VI of 1816, should be extended to Rupees 50, being of opinion that the final jurisdiction of those Officers might safely be increased to that extent. In the original draft of the Small Cause Court Act (XLII of 1860) it was provided that in addition to establishing new Courts of Small Causes, each local Government should have the power of investing any Court subordinate to a District Court with Small Cause jurisdiction. In their remarks* on the Bill, the Madras Government again recommended that Small Cause jurisdiction up to Rupees 50 should be entrusted to District Moonsiffs, and they proposed that similar jurisdiction up to Rupees 500 should be vested in the Zillah Judges, whose Courts were situated generally in the chief town of the District. "Thus," they observed, "the system would have a fair trial, and without any charge to the finances." In the Act, however, as passed, it was provided that "no Judge of any Court constituted under this Act shall exercise any Civil jurisdiction except under the provisions of this Act," and the local Governments were consequently precluded from conferring the powers of a Small Cause Court on any of the existing Courts. They could only, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, create new and special Courts whose decrees were to be final up to Rupees 500, but which could not try by the ordinary Civil procedure any suits for personalties beyond that limit, nor any suits for real property of a value however small. The establishment of even a limited number of such new Courts could not be accomplished, save at a cost which, in the then state of the finances, the Madras Government did not consider themselves at liberty to recommend; for it was very doubtful whether such a reduction of existing Judicial establishments could even-

tually be made as would fully compensate for the increased charge that would be occasioned by these Courts of purely Small Cause jurisdiction, inasmuch as at Stations where such Courts might be established, it would still be necessary to maintain Courts of other jurisdiction for the disposal of suits of real property and for personal property of a value exceeding Rupees 500. For these reasons the Madras Government repeated* their former proposal that they should be empowered to invest any of the existing Courts with Small Cause jurisdiction. Their representations were communicated by the Supreme Government to the Legislative Council at Calcutta; but beyond the passing of Act XII of 1861, which empowers the local Government to invest Small Cause Courts established under the Act of the previous year with the ordinary powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, nothing has yet been done to meet the views of this Government. They are still precluded from investing the District Moonsiffs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction beyond that which they have long exercised in suits for personalty not exceeding Rupees 20; and for the establishment of every new Small Cause Court the sanction of the Government of India has to be obtained.

* In letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, 2nd March 1861.

Towards the latter part of the year under review, the necessity of taking some steps which might relieve the over-burdened files of the District Moonsiffs in certain Districts, pressed itself upon the consideration of this Government. It appeared from returns furnished by the Sudder Court that in eight of the Moonsiffs' Courts the number of suits on the file ranged from 1,769 in the Madura Court, to 3,500 in that at Mayaveram, and it was calculated that it would take some two years and a half to decide the suits actually pending, without taking into account those which might be afterwards instituted. As the best remedy available under the existing law for this serious evil, and one which could be effected at a trifling increase of charge, the Government obtained authority to convert six of the Courts of Subordinate Judges into Small Cause Courts under Acts XLII of 1860 and XII of 1861. The new Courts are stationed in the Zillahs named in the margin.* They opened on the 15th of July. The territorial jurisdiction of each is conterminous with the Zillah in which it has been established, and in addition to the head-quarter Station one or more places have been fixed on in each Zillah at which the Small Cause Court is to hold sittings under arrangements sanctioned by the Sudder Court. Now that the power of local legislation has reverted to the local Governments, it is probable that the question of giving effect to the views of the Madras Government in regard to investing the District Courts of all grades with Small Cause jurisdiction will be brought before the local Legislature at an early date.

*Chittoor. Tanjore.
Cuddalore. Madura.
Negapatam. Tellicherry.

Increase to the Salaries of the District Moonsiffs.

14. Another measure which is calculated to raise the efficiency of the inferior Courts in this Presidency by attracting better men to the lower grades of the Judicial Department, viz. the raising of the salaries of the District Moonsiffs and of the Clerks attached to their Courts, has been recently sanctioned. Hitherto the salaries of the District Moonsiffs in this Presidency have ranged from Rupees 100 to Rupees 200 per mensem, as shown in the margin. The sum allowed for the establishment of Clerks &c., including contingent charges, was in the case of 1st and 2nd Class Moonsiffs, Rupees 85, in that of 3rd Class Moonsiffs,

14 First Class Moonsiffs		at Rs.	200
32 Second	do.	at ,,	150
79 Third	do.	at ,,	100

Rupees 70. In the year 1855, the Madras Government represented to the Government of India the inadequacy of this scale of salary. During the seven years which have since elapsed, the position of the District Moonsiffs and their Establishments has not only not improved, but as compared with the position of Public servants in other branches of the service, has actually and very seriously retrograded. In other Departments of the State, the principle that adequate remuneration should be attached to the performance of arduous and responsible duties has, for some time past, been fully recognized. In the Revenue branch, the Deputy Collectors draw from Rupees 250 to Rupees 600 per mensem, besides travelling allowance. The salaries of the Tahsildars have been greatly raised. In the Public Works Department, Sub-Engineers, besides a travelling allowance of Rupees 3 per diem, draw pay from Rupees 250 to Rupees 400 monthly. In the Inam Commission, in the Revenue Survey and Settlement, and in the Forest Department, there are several well-paid Uncovenanted appointments. This principle, with the sanction of the Government of India, has now to a certain extent been applied to the Subordinate Judicial service, and the salaries of the District Moonsiffs will for the present stand as follows:—

10 First Class	Rs.	300
10 Second do.	„	250
98 Third do.	„	200

The allowances authorized for the establishments attached to these Courts have also been raised to a uniform scale of Rupees 120 per mensem.

Criminal Justice.

Petty offences.

15. The number of persons brought before the Police and Magistracy in 1861 charged with petty offences, including those under trial at the close of 1860, amounted to 2,31,339, exhibiting an increase of 4,472, in comparison with the preceding year. Of these 87,021 or 53 per cent. were acquitted, 96,035 or 29 per cent. were released upon the charges preferred against them being compromised, and 76,716 or 47 per cent. were convicted and punished. The number dealt with by the Village Police was 27,934 or 12 per cent.; by the District Police 1,96,239 or 84 per cent., and by the Magistracy 9,430 or 4 per cent.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

16. The total number of cases of Crimes and Misdemeanors brought before the Police, Magistracy and Courts was 12,170, in which 32,183 persons were concerned, showing an increase over the preceding year of 2,353 cases and 7,453 persons. Of the number of persons charged, 18,814 or 58 per cent. were released by the Police and Magistracy, leaving 11,895 persons who were put upon their trial, of whom 1,891 were dealt with by the Magistracy, under Act VII of 1843—6,524 by the Subordinate Criminal Courts, 3,104 by the Session Courts, and 376 by the Sudder Court.

Of the number of persons brought to trial before the Magistracy and the Lower Courts, 5,363 or 46 per cent. were convicted and punished; 5,719 or 50 per cent. were acquitted and released, and 437 or 4 per cent. were held to security.

Criminal work of the Sudder Court.

17. Of 378 prisoners whose cases were referred to the Sudder Court, 179 or 47 per cent. were acquitted, and 197 or 52 per cent. were convicted, the case of the remaining two prisoners having been remanded to the Session Court for disposal.

Of the 197 prisoners convicted by the Sudder Court, 118 or 60 per cent. were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, 37 or 19 per cent. were sentenced to transportation for life, and 42 or 21 per cent. to suffer death.

The following table exhibits the average duration, in days, of Criminal Cases referred to the Sudder Court.

	From apprehension to commitment.	From commitment to reference.	From reference to receipt.	From receipt of reference to sentence.	Total from apprehension.
	No. of days.	No. of days.	No. of days.	No. of days.	No. of days.
1857	21	55	7	10	93
1858	16	43	7	6	72
1859	17	43	7	6	73
1860	21	47	7	8	83
1861	17	45	6	6	74

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

18. Progress made in occupying the Districts.—Police arrangements were complete in six* Districts within the official year 1860-61. Seven † more Districts were completed during the official year under review. Three ‡ Districts only of those entered upon before the beginning of the official year remained incomplete at its close. The operation of Act XXIV of 1859 was extended to all the five § remaining Districts of the Presidency during the year under review. In each of these, although still incomplete, very promising progress has been made; and within six months from the commencement of the current year, the entire Presidency will be under the operation of the Police Act.

*Kurnool, North Arcot, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, North Canara.

†Nellore, Cuddapah, South Canara, North Malabar, Salem, Madura, and Trichinopoly.

‡ Bellary 3 Taluqs unoccupied—Coimbatore 1 taluq unoccupied—South Malabar 2 taluqs unoccupied.

§Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Krishna, and Tinnevelly.

19. Duty undertaken.—The following tabular statement shows that, of a country comprising 145,000 square miles (the area of the Presidency) and containing 23,325,355 inhabitants, 119,000 square miles containing 21,171,404 inhabitants were already under Police occupation at the end of the year. Sixty-eight Towns and Cantonments have the requisite watch and ward maintained in them. All the Jails in the country (Calicut excepted), containing about 6,250 Prisoners, are guarded and worked by the Constabulary. They are in charge of 185 Treasuries, and the entire Treasure Escort duty was performed throughout the year by the Constabulary alone. The Salt preventive duty is being steadily, and it is hoped successfully, undertaken *pari passu* with the general duty of the Police.

	Area.	Population.	No. of Taluqs and Zamindari Divisions.	Total Force to be raised.	Progress made up to 30th April 1861.								
					Force raised.	Area of Districts undertaken.	Their population.	Taken up by the new Police.					
								No. of Talugs.	No. of Towns.	No. of Cantonments.	No. of Jails.	No. of Treasuries.	
Ganjam ...	7,657	9,48,124	9	1,450	1,331	2,552	6,21,598	5	3	...	1	5	Incomplete.
Vizagapatam ...	18,935	15,71,854	13	1,644	1,630	14,935	14,71,854	12	3	1	1	18	do.
Godavery... ...	7,533	13,21,091	13	1,502	971	4,132	7,66,984	7	2	2	1	8	do.
Kistna... ...	8,353	12,07,191	13	1,511	1,477	1,916	3,65,169	3	2	...	2	4	do.
Bellary... ...	11,351	10,64,122	15	1,514	1,249	9,005	8,56,081	12	3	1	1	13	do.
Kurnool... ...	7,984	6,74,048	8	1,230	933	7,984	6,74,048	8	3	...	1	9	Complete.
Cuddapah ...	9,140	10,56,860	11	1,383	1,323	9,140	10,56,860	11	1	...	1	12	do.
Nellore	8,341	9,58,423	13	1,289	1,124	8,341	9,58,423	13	2	2	1	14	do.
North Arcot ...	7,526	14,52,549	14	1,486	1,467	7,526	14,52,549	14	3	2	2	10	do.
South Arcot ...	4,933	11,85,625	8	1,158	1,126	4,933	11,85,625	8	3	1	1	9	do.
Madras	3,010	6,11,209	6	784	783	3,010	6,11,209	6	2	3	2	7	do.
Salem... ...	7,610	13,24,200	9	1,211	1,221	7,610	13,24,200	9	2	...	1	10	do.
North Canara ...	4,300	8,65,032	6	1,068	758	4,300	8,65,032	6	3	...	1	7	do.
South Canara ...	3,480	6,43,602	4	732	664	3,480	6,43,602	4	1	...	1	5	do.
North Malabar...	2,889	5,83,186	4	635	540	2,889	5,83,186	4	2	1	2	4	do.
South Malabar...	3,372	10,85,442	6	1,071	893	2,550	8,80,576	4	3	...	1	6	Incomplete.
Coimbatore ...	8,099	12,27,208	11	1,115	1,067	7,206	21,11,204	10	3	1	2	11	do.
Tanjore	3,720	15,80,264	9	1,555	1,536	3,720	15,80,264	9	5	...	3	13	Complete.
Trichinopoly ...	3,097	8,09,580	5	891	883	3,097	8,09,580	5	1	1	1	6	do.
Madura	8,716	17,91,346	8	1,437	1,332	8,716	17,94,346	8	3	...	2	8	do.
Tinnevelly ...	5,144	13,64,399	9	1,238	681	1,967	5,62,084	4	2	1	1	6	Incomplete.
Total......	1,45,190	233,25,355	194	25,904	22,989	1,19,009	211,71,474	162	52	16	29	185	

20. Military Relief.—The relief of the Military from all duty of a Civil nature has been completed during the year. There was not, throughout the entire Presidency, a single Detachment or Guard of Troops absent from their respective Head Quarters, either to guard public property, Treasure, or Convicts, or to maintain local peace at the close of the year under review. The marginal statement shows the number of Detachments and Guards relieved by the Police throughout the Presidency. In the Northern Circars most of the reliefs were made by the Sibbandi Corps, now incorporated with the Police, before the introduction of the Constabulary Act. These reliefs are still maintained by the Armed Reserves of the respective Districts, and all charges are debited to the Police Establishment, to the permanent relief of the Military Forces and Budget. The Armed Reserve of the Ganjam Police still garrisons Russelcondah, rendering practicable the continued withdrawal of an entire Native Regiment; and the Malabar armed Police supports the European Detachment at Malapuram.

Statement of Detachments and Guards of Effective Troops and Veterans relieved by the Constabulary.

	Number of Detachments and Guards.	European and Native Officers.	Rank and File.	
Northern Division	21	51	1,591	Exclusive of one Infantry Regiment at Russelcondah.
Ceded Districts and Division ..	2	7	122	Do. of miscellaneous Guards at Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah.
Centre Division...	8	36	1,166	Do. do. at Vellore and Arcot.
Mysore Division ..	8	22	595	Do. do. at Cannanore, Mangalore, &c.
Southern Division	10	23	573	Do. do. at Trichinopoly and Palamcottah.
Total...	49	139	4,047	

21. Criminal Statistics omitted.—Complete statistics of crime in the Presidency cannot yet be furnished from the Police Department for the official year under review. In thirteen out of twenty Districts the Police occupation has only been progressive during the year; and in eight Districts it is still incomplete. Criminal statistics of two-thirds of the Presidency could therefore only be fragmentary. A system of registering crime as it occurs, together with the operations of the Police and final result of prosecution, has now been established in all Districts, and will secure reliable and accurate data for the future. The general results of the year in respect of crime may be summed up in the words of the Deputy Inspector General of Ceded Districts range: "Preventive power has been "obtained, and is increasing. Detection is still very defective, though the number of "criminals convicted shows a fair average amount of success. At all points, progress (in "some Districts feeble) is being made, and when there is continuous progress, there is "every hope in regard to ultimate efficiency." Crime has unquestionably altered in character and atrocity in several Districts. Offences are reported with great accuracy and certainty. The worst is now known. An increase of crime under several of the minor heads, as petty highway robberies, petty burglaries and theft, now shown by the returns is, there is reason to believe, apparent only; for the Constable on his daily beat picks up intelligence of the theft of a few handfuls of grain during the preceding night, and reports it—a matter which never was brought to the notice of the Magistrate under the former system.

22. Season and Prices.—The season proved peculiarly unfavorable, and was one in a succession of bad years. The pressure on the poor has been very great in consequence of the high price of every necessary of life; and the cessation of Railway and other important works added to the usual sources of crime in several Districts.

THE NORTHERN RANGE.

23. Consists of the four Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna.

	Date of commencement.
Ganjam	4th January 1861.
Vizagapatam	28th do. "
Godavery	15th June "
Kistna	6th September "

Sibbandi Corps.	Former strength.	Armed Reserve.
Ganjam	659	346
Vizagapatam	357	207
Godavery	237	118
Kistna	249	118

Police operations commenced in each of these Districts on the dates entered in the margin. The Deputy Inspector General reports favorably of the progress hitherto made in each District, and the Inspector General has recently completed a gratifying tour of inspection. The District work is proceeding steadily and effectively and with the cordial co-operation of the District Officers. In each of these Districts the Sibbandi Corps, already reduced and amalgamated with the Police, are maintained as Armed Reserves in full military efficiency.

Deputy Inspector General.
Captain Tennant.
Superintendents.
Lieutenant Stuart.
Captain Buck.
" Bloomfield.
" Sims.
Asst. Superintendents.
Captain J. D'Arcy.
Lieutenant Cosmo Gordon.
" Robertson.
" Frazer.

The Deputy Inspector General, Captain Tennant, has been most active and judicious in the management of his range, and the Officers subordinate to him have shown great tact, energy, and determination, in the manner in which they have met the peculiar and irksome difficulties and obstacles with which they have had to contend.

The District of Ganjam is in a backward state. Vizagapatam, which is a Zemindari District, presented great difficulties in the nature of the country and the character of the population. In both these Districts the climate is unhealthy. In the Godavery District also the past season has been particularly sickly, and recruits for the Police are not attracted by a rate of pay which is decidedly too low as compared with the wages of the country.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, in Ganjam five out of the eight Taluks, and in Vizagapatam the whole of the District, with the exception of Jeypore, have been occupied by the Police Force. More than half of the Godavery District has been occupied, and most of the miscellaneous duties, such as Jail, Treasury and Commissariat guards, have been undertaken. Although in the Kistna District the operations commenced late in the year, the District Officers had succeeded in raising nearly the entire Force before its close. Three out of thirteen Taluks were actually occupied, and the two Jails and Treasury had come under charge of the Police. The Armed Reserve at Juggiapet is in an effective state.

Arrangements were completed before the close of the year for undertaking the duty of the Orissa Agency in the tracts attached to the Ganjam District by the regular Police Force.

The physique of the Police Force in the Northern Range is good, and much care has been devoted to their health, training, and general instruction. Grave crime has not been of frequent occurrence in the portions of this range occupied by the Police.

THE WESTERN RANGE.

Canara.
North Malabar.
South Malabar.
Coimbatore.

24. Consists of the four Districts noted marginally. North Canara having been transferred to the Bombay Presidency, mention of that District will be omitted.

Deputy Inspector General.
Captain W. S. Drever.
Superintendents.
Captain Hankin,
„ Blomfield.
„ Menzies,
„ Weldon,
Asst. Superintendents.
Lieutenant Campbell.
„ Balmer.

25. The exertions of the Deputy Inspector General, Captain W. S. Drever, have been steady and stimulating; while system and method have been carefully introduced and improved by him. Much of his time was occupied with arranging the transfer of North Canara.

He has been ably assisted in his arduous duties by the Superintendents and Assistants of the Districts within his range.

Canara and North Malabar have been entirely occupied by the Police. The Coimbatore and South Malabar Districts have been similarly occupied, with the exception of one Taluk in each, and also excepting the Jail at Calicut in South Malabar, which had not been taken charge of when the official year closed.

In Canara crime, especially violent crime, has been very light, notwithstanding high prices. But few convictions have been obtained in Court, although the Superintendent has devoted much attention to this part of his duty. In North and South Malabar there has been little violent crime against property; but, as is usual, there has been a large proportion of murders and crimes of violence against the person. In North Malabar the amount of detection has been fair.

In South Malabar and Coimbatore the amount of detection of crime was creditable to the Police Force. In South Malabar 65 per cent., and in Coimbatore 75 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted. In both North and South Malabar the Police Force, which is of good physique, fairly intelligent and respectable, is at present below its proper strength. The Inspector General states that men cannot be got for the lower rates of pay, that no respectable man can possibly live on it in these expensive Districts, and that the higher cost of living and the unhealthiness of the climate, in portions of these Districts, render an increase of pay necessary in order to maintain a respectable Police Force.

CEDED DISTRICTS RANGE.

Bellary.
Cuddapah.
Kurnool.

Deputy Inspector General.
Captain C. S. Hearn.
Superintendents.
Major McMaster.
Captain Robinson.
„ Bowen.
Asst. Superintendents.
Lieutenant Hicks.
„ Reid.
„ Knyvett.

26. The general condition and prospects of this range, which comprises the three Districts noted marginally are, perhaps, considering the difficulties that present themselves, the most satisfactory and promising of the Presidency. The progress of the Police has, under its able Officers, been steady and marked, and the eventual efficiency of the Force seems certain. Its energy has been roused, and amongst the people a spirit of self-defence has been stimulated, and has checked the cowardly gang robberies which were for so long prevalent. The rewards offered by the Government for gallantry shown in defending home and property, have also produced most appreciable results. The exertions of the Deputy Inspector General, Captain C. S. Hearn, have been persistent and invigorating to the Police, and his careful inspections have extended equally over his entire range, and have been carried into the out-lying Taluks and Villages as well as into the Head Quarter Office of each of his Districts.

In all the Districts of this range the Police has been supported by the hearty co-operation and cordial aid of the European Magistracy, and the influence thus brought to bear

of the Sub-Magistracy and Village functionaries has been invaluable. The entire Districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah have been occupied, and twelve out of fifteen Taluks have been taken up in Bellary. Throughout this range the physique of the Force is of a superior order, and the progress which has been made in their instruction is very satisfactory. Notwithstanding an exceedingly unfavorable season, there has been a decrease of grave crime. A moderate, but promising, amount of success has been achieved in the detection of crime; and in the Cuddapah District a large number of convictions in cases of gang robbery have been obtained. Several notorious and dreaded ruffians have fallen into the hands of the Police. Of 95 persons convicted, 75 were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and there is good reason to believe that some of the worst criminals of this District have been brought to justice.

Ceded Districts Range.

The decrease of violent crime in this portion of the Ceded Districts Range is very remarkable. Such cases as have recently occurred have been of a petty nature, unattended by aggravating circumstances, and differing in all their characteristics from the bold and violent robberies formerly committed by organized gangs.

CENTRAL RANGE.

Nellore.
North Arcot.
South Arcot.
Madras.
Salem.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL.
Captain G. Hearn.
SUPERINTENDENTS.
Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon.
Captain Swanston.
" Hawkes
" Clooté.
" Hill.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.
Lieutenant Highmore.
" Clooté.
" Cox.
" Baillie.

27. The occupation of all the five Districts of this range had been completed (two Taluks of Nellore excepted) before the commencement of the year. The work has, therefore, been one of consolidation. Improvement in the efficiency of the Force has, on the whole, been progressive, under the vigilant watchfulness of the Deputy Inspector General, Captain G. Hearn, and the District Officers. The results, however, are but moderate. Crime has not diminished, although less serious in character, nor has detection on the whole been successful. The confidence and hearty support of the Magistracy seem but partially secured in several Districts of the Eastern Range; and this has rendered more difficult the always arduous duties of the Police Officers. Unless the Police are at first cordially received and cheerfully encouraged in a District, their success can only be moderate, and the material of the Force, especially in the higher ranks, will remain below the average. In the Districts of Nellore and South Arcot, great difficulty is felt in keeping up the strength of the Force in every grade, and frequent resignations occurring in all grades show that the service is not popular or entered with confidence. The District Superintendents have been pains-taking, active, and energetic; but they have not received from the Officers of the Magistracy that degree of co-operation and support which is essential to their success.

Progress has been made in North Arcot in consolidating the Force, and a better class of men is offering for the service. Crimes of violence, however, have not decreased. This is chiefly attributable to the exceedingly unfavorable season, and the difficult character of a part of the country. Detection is still unsatisfactory in this District, but, it is hoped, is improving. During the early part of the year the supervision of the Superintendent was not satisfactory or systematic. Several of his Taluks remained unvisited or wholly unknown to him. This has been rectified.

In the Madras and Salem Districts the Police administration has been much more successful in all essential points. This improvement has been specially marked in the Salem District, which, in the report of the official year 1860-61, was described as in an unsatisfactory state. Under the present Superintendent, Captain Hill, this has altered, and the District is now one of the most effectively managed. The evil report of Salem for crime has not however passed away, and will not readily do so; but on the whole both the prevention and detection of crime have been fair and improving. The co-operation of the Magistrate also has been cordial in this District, and the consideration of the Courts most encouraging.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Madura.
Tinnevelly.

28. Of the four Districts, marginally noted, comprised within this Range, the three first were completed before the commencement of the year under review. No Deputy Inspector General was appointed to this Range, but it has been visited during the year by the Inspector General and the Acting Inspector General.

SUPERINTENDENTS.
Captain Bates.
„ Marsack.
„ Mesham.
„ Gomperts.
ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.
Lieutenant Warlow.
„ Coningham
„ Porteous.

Progress has been made by the District Officers in the improvement of the condition of the Force, and in completing their instruction; but they have had many difficulties to contend against, and the results in the prevention and detection of crime have not been as marked as could have been wished.

In Tanjore much of the indifferent material which crept in when the Police was first organized has been eliminated, and improvement is manifest. Still much remains to be done; and it is to be regretted that, in so advanced a District as this is in many respects, grave crime should not have decreased, and that in its detection greater progress has not been made.

There has been the same comparative failure in both the prevention and detection of crime in Trichinopoly. Very few convictions have been secured, and a grave gang robbery, which was committed in March last in the Fort of Trichinopoly, remains undetected. In the Madura District crime occurs chiefly in the Ramnad Zemindari, and there has been more success in the prevention thereof than in its detection. The Magistrate, however, considers that there is cause for reasonable satisfaction. Twenty-five per cent. of the gang and highway robberies were prosecuted to conviction.

In Tinnevelly peculiar difficulties and obstacles have met the introduction of a legitimate system of Police administration. These have arisen chiefly from the hold which the ancient Hindu Kaveli system still retains, and the power and influence possessed by the subsidized Maraver or Robber races, under the name of Village watchers. The Kavilgars, numbering 10,000 of all grades, levy contributions throughout the country on the plea of protection, which they are the last to afford.

There is reason to fear that crime has been extensively compounded in this District, the people and even the Sub-Magistracy, looking to the irregular and illegal methods adopted by their Kavilgars for recovering property and procuring evidence, rather than to the sound and proper course of detection and judicious Police administration. These serious difficulties are, however, being gradually overcome by the able and

judicious District Officers, to whom the Magistracy have lent a cordial support. It is not, however, improbable that there may yet be a deliberate attempt on the part of the lawless races of this part of the country to try their strength with the Police, and that an outburst of the crimes peculiar to them may occur in parts of the District, which will for a time baffle the best efforts of the Police and the Magistracy; but this will only be temporary, and law and order will eventually prevail in Tinnevelly as elsewhere. One-half of the District has already been occupied, and a variety of miscellaneous duties are performed by the Police. On the whole the condition of the Tinnevelly Police is more promising and hopeful than the Inspector General had dared to expect, considering the difficulties that surrounded its introduction. Tinnevelly and the other Districts in this Range, which have been described as much in want of improvement, are occupying the anxious attention of the Inspector General and the Deputy Inspector General.

The Officers of the Magistracy in this Range have, as a general rule, lent a most useful and cordial support to the Police. In the Tanjore District the relations between these authorities were for a time not altogether smooth, but they have now recovered a sounder tone.

29. Inspector General.—The Inspector General made two tours during the year through the Northern Circars; and several Districts of the Central Range were visited by him. The Acting Inspector General inspected the Southern Districts and part of the Western Range.

W. Robinson, Esq.
Captain C. S. Hearn.

30. Deputy Inspectors General.—The usefulness of this grade of Officers has been thoroughly proved during the year under review by the improving state of internal economy manifest throughout the Force. Their instructions have been received by District Officers in a proper spirit, and harmony has not been broken. The object had in view in instituting this grade in the service was to secure, by proper supervision and frequent inspection, substantial efficiency, and to maintain persistent activity throughout every part of each District. With this view the leisurely and methodical tours of Deputy Inspectors General are ordered to extend to as many of the outlying stations and even villages of each District as possible; they are not to be confined to visits to the District Head Quarters. They are to observe the feeling of the Magistracy and people towards the Police in all parts of their ranges and adjust differences.

Northern Range—Captain T. E. Tennant.
Ceded District Range—Captain C. S. Hearn.
Central Range—Captain G. Hearn.
Western Range—Captain W. S. Drever.

31. European District Officers.—The European Officers of the Force have, with scarcely an exception, carried on their toilsome task throughout the year with great ability, earnestness, and self-denial. The more heavily each has been taxed, as in the Ceded Districts, Northern Circars, and elsewhere, the more successful has been the struggle. Districts are getting more completely in hand, and the tours of European Officers are becoming more methodical, stated, and slower. Many Officers now proceed steadily and slowly through their Districts, dividing their time equally over all parts. The tendency to rush about the country has lessened; and the periodical visits of inspection to each Station are sufficiently prolonged to admit of carefully teaching the men their duty in detail, and of free and leisurely intercourse with the village Magistrates and principal inhabitants. However, much still remains to be done in this regard. Officers can only become acquainted with, and gain the confidence of their men by moving leisurely and methodically amongst them. To

secure and cultivate the good will of the people, Officers must seek them out, explain and discuss their plans and objects, and learn and redress their grievances—"They must "encourage them to speak their minds on all matters; must visit as many villages as "possible with this object, and show the people that we consider them to be thoroughly "associated with the Police working of the country, that we look to the village com- "munities to assist us at every point while we are doing our best to protect them." The people have to learn that the Police is a municipal rather than an imperial institution, that they are really far more interested in the efficiency, diligence, and accessibleness of each Officer in it, than the Government: and they must be encouraged to expect much more from the Police than before. This spirit will only be roused by the European Officers communicating freely with the people.

THE FORCE.

32. INSPECTORS.—The Police service, in Districts which have already been for some time occupied, is steadily increasing in popularity. A better class of men are presenting themselves for employment in the grade of Inspectors. They are taken freely from all classes, European, East Indians, and Natives. Each class has its strong and weak points. A good Inspector of Police must be a man of no ordinary stamp; and he requires much instruction and training before he can really be efficient. But a judicious mixture is found the best policy, and affords in each District suitable material for the varied and peculiar requirements of the Department. The Inspectors have, as a body, worked well, honestly, and intelligently.

33. HEAD AND DEPUTY HEAD CONSTABLES.—The same observations apply to the petty Officers in charge of Police stations. For these grades, men fit to command and work the Police of a considerable range are required; and withal men possessing ability and intelligence for the detection and prosecution of crime. Of such there is a great paucity in the Force. They must be brought up and trained in the Department itself, as leisure and opportunity present themselves But in most Districts the material is improving, misapprehensions are giving way, and men who scorned the service a year ago, are now being more freely entertained. In this regard the schools of instruction are working very useful improvement.

34. CONSTABLES.—Experience has shown that the wages of the Constables, especially of the lowest class, are scarcely sufficient to secure the services of a decidedly superior order of men belonging to the working class of population. Wages and prices have risen permanently throughout the country in a degree that seriously affects the public service; for there are now fewer perquisites and safe means of illicit gain than formerly open to the Police; while the work is unceasing and irksome. There is, notwithstanding, a marked improvement. The gradual elimination of the indifferent and lazy characters who joined the Police service in its first stages, has decidedly raised its general tone: and the very much smaller number of casualties, arising from resignations, desertions, and dismissals, shows that the service is gradually consolidating itself, and is adopted by increasing numbers as a means of permanent livelihood. Offences of varied magnitude have occurred amongst the Police in every District. They have been vigorously repressed by departmental punishments and criminal prosecutions; but the number of offences diminishes, and on the whole the men have behaved as well as can fairly be expected in all Districts.

35. Village Police.—Nothing has been done, during the year under review, towards improving the material position of the now inefficient village or Municipal Police Institution. It continues to be, as regards funds, practically beyond the protection of the Law. But in most Districts the co-operation of the village Police has been sought for in another direction, and not altogether in vain. The Magistrates are now, very generally, insisting on the Potails or Village Magistrates becoming recognized as co-adjutors of the Police. They enforce their responsibilities as a local Magistracy for the prevention and detection of crime in general. The constabulary is already in several Districts, in close and almost daily communication with these village authorities, whose weight and unlimited means of information secure to the Police an influence and local knowledge which are found to be invaluable. The village Police, so far as it exists, is at the disposal of the Village Magistracy for village purposes and to aid the constabulary in detecting offences. An increasing feeling of confidence will, it is hoped, spring up, as the people observe that the practical support, influence, and authority of the Magistracy of all grades are exercised in the same direction, and when they learn that the constabulary officers seek the aid of and exercise a control over their Municipal Police only to stimulate their watchfulness and use their local intelligence to rid their neighbourhood of evil-doers. The District Police Officers and Magistracy are equally realizing that this is the key-stone of efficient Police administration, and in general co-operate heartly. Remarkable results have been produced, especially in the Ceded Districts, from the constant personal communication between the European Police Officers and the Village Authorities and inhabitants. The object to be kept in view is to strengthen and utilize to the utmost existing municipal institutions, without attempting to centralize or interfere with these social arrangements of the country in such a manner as to separate them in spirit or management from the people. Legislation is still urgently required to enforce the trust which the common law of the country imposes on the people in regard to their Municipal establishments, and to secure to the village watchers those legitimate dues without which they cannot work and in the absence of which they everywhere take to petty pilfering in self defence.

General Observations

36. Progress in introducing system and method.—Steady progress has been made during the year under review in introducing method and system throughout the various branches of the establishment.

37. In Chief Office.—In the chief Office at Madras, correspondence has been simplified, and the necessity of reference to the Inspector General on minor points reduced; while the accuracy and prompt transmission of all important intelligence has been increased.

38. Account and Audit.—The system of financial account, check, and audit laid down by Government, has been carried out with success. Each individual of a Force of 23,000 to 25,000 men receives his wages within, on the average, a week or ten days after they fall due; and, before the close of the official year, the adjustment of advances was on the average effected by the Collectors within three months of their being made.

39. Clothing and Stores.—Clothing and stores are being supplied by contract, of better quality, and with greater punctuality.

40. IN DISTRICTS.—In the Districts, with the aid of the [illegible] regularity and system are progressing. The Head Quarter Office has, in most Districts, been placed on an improving and efficient footing for the punctual and methodical transaction of business. Police Schools have been established in each District for teaching men of all ranks their duty, and increased attention is paid to the all-important matter of thorough professional training and instruction. Promotion by a system of frequent examination has stimulated professional study and eagerness for instruction.

Head Quarter Office.

Police Schools.

41. COURTS.—In most Districts a really intelligent Police Officer aids the Public prosecutor at the final trial of Prisoners; and is at hand to take the instructions of the Judge or Magistrate in regard to producing links of evidence which are missing, either through the inadvertence of the committing Magistracy or ignorance of the Police; and otherwise to expedite the course of justice under the orders of the Court.

42. OBSERVING AND REPORTING CRIME.—The system of observing, reporting, and registering all Crimes and occurrences affecting the Public peace with certainty and accuracy, of communicating them to the Magistracy, and of keeping cases alive until offenders are brought to justice, is gradually and progressively extending throughout all parts of the Force. Few crimes now pass unnoticed; however many the motives for suppression, however out-of-the-way the scene of the occurrence. Numerical returns of offences are swelled by this accuracy; cases, trivial in their character, as snatching a cloth from a way-farer, the robbery of a sheep by a travelling party of *Lambadies*, the theft of a little grain by a Talari who has been defrauded of his fees—appear in the statements under the head of the gravest offences. But it is right that the worst should be known; and the most vigilant watch is maintained to ensure accuracy in this regard. Arrangements were at once made for carrying out cordially and in the spirit of the Legislature the recent changes in the Police Law. They are working well.

43. PATROL AND WATCH.—The active patrol of the streets in Towns and of Ghauts and Highways in rural Districts, and frequent communication with the villagers by regular Constabulary are enforced with, it is hoped, increasing success and punctuality. Difficulties present themselves. Time and great vigilance in supervision are required to create and keep in persistent and methodical working an effective, steady, observant Police Patrol.

44. RELATION OF MAGISTRACY TOWARDS THE POLICE.—In this there has been steady and very marked improvement. The co-operation and support afforded to the Police by the European Magistracy is, in almost all Districts, most encouraging. They have generally given every assistance and shown a cordial determination to support the Force in the legitimate exercise of its duty in every way in their power. The Native Sub-Magistracy, taking, in increasing numbers, the spirit of their conduct towards the Police from their European superiors, aid and guide their operations often with good will and intelligence. The Magistracy of all grades, and Constabulary Force are, in short, mutually feeling more fully that they are both part and parcel of the same organization for the administration of peace and justice within their respective ranges. The recent alteration of the Law has unquestionably weakened the direct control of the European Magistracy over their Subordinates in the administration of Criminal justice. The former are therefore necessarily becoming more dependent on the Police placed at their disposal, both for speedy intelligence of what occurs in their District, and for information in regard to the working of the subordinate

judicial Magistracy in Criminal cases. In proportion, as the Police becomes more efficient, this need of mutual aid will lead to increasing confidence and improved relations. Instances of undue want of consideration and confidence in the Officers appointed by the Government for the supervision and management of the Police have occurred in some Districts. Complaints, sometimes false and frivolous, against the Police have been taken up and investigated by the Magisterial Officers, European and Native, without notice to the Superintendent. Superior Officers of Police have been arrested under warrant, and entire parties of Police have been summoned from their stations without communication with their Superintendent, and without opportunity being given to supply their place. Such occurrences are wholly subversive of sound administration and Departmental subordination; but the instances have been few, and the practice is confined to two or three Districts. In most, a more judicious course is followed, and the Officers of the Police are required to investigate, in the first instance, and prepare for judicial trial when necessary, all cases affecting the conduct of their subordinates. There is no doubt that, practically speaking, the character and usefulness of the Police, the place it holds in the esteem of the people, and the aid it receives from the Public, depend, as yet, quite as much on the consideration and treatment the Force receives at the hands of the District Magistracy at whose disposal they are placed, as on the Police Officers who supervise its internal economy.

Prevention.

45. CRIME.—A gradual improvement in the efficiency of the Police of several Districts in preventing crime is clearly perceptible, and affords grounds of confidence for the future. This progress is most apparent where the strength of the Police has been most severely tested—for instance in Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore. In the two former Districts the lawless part of the population resolutely tried their strength with the Constabulary on its first introduction, and the Police may fairly be said to have got the upper hand. The outbreak of violent crime was effectively repressed, and has not recurred. A change is perceptible too in the character of crime in several Districts. The frequency of the bold, lawless, torchlight, midnight Dacoity by large and organized bands has abated, and the members of the broken-up gangs take to the less heinous crime of petty highway robbery.

Prevention.

The successful detection and prosecution of crime require a far higher degree of professional ability, skill, and acquirement than can as yet be looked for in a Force rapidly brought together and formed of the most heterogeneous and often hopeless elements. In the early stages of the organization of such a Force, the material that presents itself must be accepted, and instruction, and the elimination of unlikely characters be trusted to for bringing it into shape. The natural aptitude, steady patience, unwearied diligence, ready resource, the quiet persistent determination of the true detective are rarely met with; and when possessed, require experience and much practice to develope them. These the Constabulary has not had; and detection is very imperfect in every District. Efficiency in this duty will be of very slow growth. The instruction of his men is, however, engaging the anxious attention of every Officer in the Department. The difficulties encountered in seeking to establish a system of detection in which illegal modes of obtaining evidence are neither tolerated nor practiced, are very great in India. Utterly erroneous ideas on the subject prevail, not only amongst the Police, but amongst the Native Magistracy and people. All look to the prisoner for evidence against himself; and prosecutors will scarcely come forward, so distrustful are they of the possibility of detection, wherever the Police take no means to secure a confession. These irregularities, the pernicious habit of indiscriminate

arrest, and many others have to be checked with a determination and severity that sometimes paralyze the exertions of men uninstructed and unskilled in sound methods of following up criminals and unaccustomed to look for the proper sources of information. An ignorant Police and unskilled Native Magistracy mismanage the first steps in detecting offences. Added to these obstacles, the apathy of the people in submitting to the oppression of evil-doers, the unwillingness of prosecutors and witnesses to leave their homes and occupations to attend, unremunerated, at distant Courts, or to expose themselves to the vengeance of criminals whose acquittal they are too apt to anticipate as certain ; the venality of both prosecutors and witnesses, the admixture of falsehood that exists in the evidence of every native witness, still further increase the difficulty with which convictions are obtained in Courts of Justice. Officers are alive to these difficulties ; irregularities are vigorously repressed ; the progress of cases through the Sub-Magistrate's and other Courts is carefully watched and managed, not unfrequently by the European Officers themselves ; any irregularity of the Police, as shown in the course of trials, is promptly reported by the Inspector in attendance at the Court ; and every endeavour is made to comfort and encourage the injured to prosecute offenders and to give the Officers of the Police the means of vindicating justice.

46. Jails.—The increase in the number of Convicts in the Jails of most Districts, beyond the average of three years taken in the estimates, is probably attributable to the success of the Police in securing and prosecuting offenders. The stalwart appearance of the men gives reason to believe that the worst criminals are being brought to justice.

47. Station Houses and Huts.—Very little was done during the year under review in the all-important matter of providing Station houses and lodging for the men of the Force. But arrangements have now been made for rapidly placing the men at the different Stations under such suitable shelter as shall enable them to have their families with them, and live respectable lives.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

48. The six Statements included in Appendix exhibit the state of crime and the operations of the Police in the city of Madras during the year 1861. Four returns are added containing information connected with the Department.

Statement *A* shows the number of cases committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and those from *B* to *E* inclusive exhibit the number summarily disposed of by the Magistrate.

F is a General Comparative Statement including the total number of cases, and showing the increase and decrease in each description of offence as contrasted with the preceding year.

In 1860 there were 22,211 cases and 25,526 persons.
In 1861 there were 20,304 cases and 24,282 persons.
Being a decrease of 1,907 cases and 1,244 persons.

The number of offences of a serious nature committed during the past year is very nearly the same as it was in 1860, but the proportion of convictions is considerably greater.

	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.
1860 ...	122 ...	168 ...	71
1861 ...	117 ...	178 ...	114

Of the three murders, one took place in December 1860, but the prisoner was not tried until the month of January 1861. The other two were committed by sepoys. One was a case in which a Native Officer of Sappers was deliberately shot on parade by a Private of the same Corps, out of revenge for some supposed injury connected with his promotion. The other instance was that of a Private of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, who shot his wife from motives of jealousy. All three prisoners were convicted and hanged.

49. The number of Larcenies exceeds that reported in 1860, but the total value of the property stolen is less, and the increase in number is not so great in reality as it appears to be; many persons found in possession of property recently stolen having been prosecuted and convicted of Larceny, whereas it was generally the practice to charge such persons with being in possession of stolen property, under which head it will be observed there is a considerable decrease.

1860 ..Rupees 38,265.
1861... „ 35,643.

	Cases.	Persons.
1860 ...	222	275
1861 ...	87	97

The increase in the number of petty Larcenies not thus accounted for may be principally attributed to the high prices of the necessaries of life.

50. In 1860, which was justly considered as being a dear season, rice of the third sort was sold at the average rate of 10 measures and 5¼ ollocks per Rupee throughout the year; but in 1861 the same description of rice was sold at 8 measures and 2 ollocks per Rupee; and other articles of food were dear in proportion.

Statement *G* shows the amount realized on account of Penalties, Summons and License fees, Rent of Ground belonging to Government, and sales of unclaimed property

H is the Report of the Penitentiary for the past year.

Statement *I* is the Coroner's Return, showing that 170 inquests were held in 1861, being seven more than in 1860.

JAILS.

51. The Inspector General of Jails reports the completion of the new Prison for Europeans and Americans, sentenced under Act XXIV of 1855. The building was occupied on the 31st March when 28 prisoners from the Calcutta prisons, one from Madras, and one prisoner claiming to be an

Prison for Europeans at Ootacamund.

American, and sentenced by the local Courts, were received into it. The establishment consists of a keeper, one head warder and four warders, besides a native cook, messenger, and a scavenger.

Jail discipline.

52. The system of Jail discipline has been assimilated to that of the modern English prisons; but in respect of the prisoners now received and who had already undergone a considerable portion of their sentence in the Presidency prisons, it was not thought desirable to enforce the strictly separate system for a longer period than three months in ordinary cases.

Dietary.

53. The dietary has been based on that in use at Pentonville, and though complained of by some of the prisoners, is considered sufficient by a Medical man of considerable experience, who temporarily took charge of the Jail after the prisoners had been there two months.

The cost of rations has not exceeded 10 Rupees, for each prisoner, by the month.

Religious wants of European Prisoners

54. The spiritual wants of the prisoners had been provided for, in the rules, by placing them under the pastoral charge of the Chaplain or other Clergyman specially appointed to the duty; but as the Chaplain of Ootacamund is much over-worked, the duty was undertaken for a time by the Archdeacon, who happened to be on the Hills on leave when these convicts arrived. It has now been entrusted to a resident Clergyman, the Rev. G. U. Pope. The conduct of all the prisoners has been good.

Health of Prisoners.

55. The health of several of the prisoners has been reported indifferent, and, as often happens on a sudden change to the climate of the Neilgherries, there have been several cases of bowel complaint. The Medical Officer considered that want of exercise was a cause of indisposition, but his return shows that many of the cases are due to the former habits of the individual rather than to climate.

Prison labor.

56. There has been considerable delay in providing means of employment for the prisoners. Such work as they have done has been well and cheerfully performed. Several have shown skill in mat-making, saddlery, and shoe-maker's work. It is intended that they shall be worked entirely within the prison walls, but the building of the workshops has been necessarily delayed pending the completion of a well which is being sunk, and which owing to the nature of the soil is a difficult and tedious work.

Number of Prisoners in all Jails during the year.

57. The number of prisoners in all the Jails at the commencement and close of the official year was—

	Remaining on the 1st May 1861.		Remaining on 30th April 1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Convicts	5,330	171	6,177	239
In default of security	286	8	310	9
State Prisoners	29	0	29	0
Insane Criminals	9	1	9	1
Insane under treatment	18	2	21	2
Under trial	414	16	296	20
Debtors	132	8	133	7
Total	6,218	196	6,975	278

58. These figures show that there has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners in confinement during the year under review. The Inspector General states that while the number of prisoners actually confined exceeds 7,000, the amount of accommodation available is barely sufficient for 5,000, and he anticipates that the system which has recently been introduced of holding monthly sessions instead of trying each case as it comes in will lead to further overcrowding of the jails. It is clear that the amount of prison accommodation must be largely increased. Estimates have already been called for, for the erection of new prisons at Berhampore, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore and Madura, and the Inspector General has been directed to report what other new jails he would propose to build.

Mortality.

Prison at Vizagapatam.

Do. at Calicut.

Do. at Madura.

Do. at Cannanore.

Do. at Tellicherry.

59. The mortality among the prisoners during the past year has been unusually high, being very nearly 10 per cent. on the average of all the Jails. It has been highest in the formerly healthy, but badly situated, prison at Vizagapatam. At Calicut it has been unusually high, (24·4 per cent. on the daily average number confined). In the unhealthy building used as a prison at Madura, it has amounted to 15·7 per cent. The same proportion of deaths occurred at Cannanore, to which place a gang of Convicts from Tellicherry is supplied. At Tellicherry itself, where the mortality has hitherto been far below the average, it has amounted to thirty, during the year, on an average daily strength of 138 prisoners.

Prison at Honore.

Do. at Guindy.

Do. at Cuddalore.

Do. at Combaconum.

In the hitherto healthy station of Honore, a place in which it was lately reported that cholera was unknown, the deaths have amounted to twenty-one, on an average strength of 148 prisoners, six of the deaths being from cholera and four from diarrhœa. At Guindy the deaths have exceeded 14 per cent., while the ratio of mortality at Cuddalore, the Jail at which place used to be healthy, the mortality has exceeded 9 per cent., and nearly the same result is shown on the returns from the continuously unhealthy prison at Combaconum, though the numbers there have been so reduced that there is no longer the plea of the Jail being crowded. In nine other prisons the mortality has exceeded 6 per cent.

Prison at Cochin.

" at Guntoor.

" at Nellore, Vellore, Chingleput, and Salem.

On the other hand, there has been no death in the Jails of Cochin or in the formerly unhealthy prison at Itchapore. In the Guntoor Jail the deaths amount to 4 per cent. on the average strength, the ordinary mortality being thus doubled. At Nellore, Vellore, Chingleput, and at the new Jail established at Salem, the deaths have somewhat exceeded 2 per cent. At Salem, it will be remembered they used to exceed 18 and have amounted to 30 per cent.

Cholera in Jails.

60. Cholera has prevailed at a great number of Jails. The type of the disease seems to have been most formidable at Vizagapatam, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cannanore, and it is remarkable that at the two

last named stations, hitherto comparatively exempt, eighteen died out of twenty attacked by the disease. The Jails of Coimbatore and Madura have been unhealthy which their situation would in part account for, while the Jail at Calicut has been remarkable for the spread of any epidemic when once introduced. In the new Salem Jail, there has not been a single death from cholera.

In the Vizagapatam and Calicut Jails, not only cholera has proved very fatal, but the deaths from fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, atrophy and anasarca, certain types of an unhealthy prison, have been numerous.

The prison attached to the Sudr Ameen's Court at Itchapore has been abolished; it proved in former years unhealthy and was not under sufficient control. It was not needed for cases properly within the cognizance of the Officer in charge and was expensive in its establishment, including as it did an Apothecary of the 1st class. The prisoners were removed in November to the Jails at Chicacole and Vizagapatam, which had not then been reported unhealthy.

Zillah Jails' expenditure.

61. In the statement of expenses of the several Jails, considerable difference in the cost will be observed; this is, in respect to diet, attributable to the difference of prices, and to the introduction in many of the prisons of the lower priced, but more nutritious grains, which are not always procurable. Thus at Bellary the cost of dieting was at the rate of Rupees 18-5-2 for each man; while at Tellicherry, Guindy and Chingleput it exceeds 37 Rupees. This variation arises partly from the difference of prices in several Districts, and from certain articles being included in ordinary diet in some Jails; whereas in others they are regarded as medical extras.

Clothing.

62. The great variation in the column of cost of clothing may be, to some extent, explained from the necessity of purchasing before the time of issue, and the difference in quality of blankets procurable in different Districts. In some, the blankets will last two, in others only one year. There is also a great difference in the cost price of cloth in the several Districts. In the charges for lighting there are great differences not altogether attributable to the various prices or numbers of lights required.

Medical comforts.

63. In regard to charges for articles, not of diet, on medical requisition, these have, as stated above, in some instances included medical comforts, which, strictly, might be regarded as articles of diet. In other cases wine and other European stimulants have been purchased, but in general the charges under this head have been small; hitherto these charges have not appeared in the Prisons' accounts, having till last year been incurred by the Commissariat.

The charge for extra guards has been gradually diminishing as the new Police have undertaken the guarding of the Jails, a separate table shows the Police force employed in guarding Jails, and its cost for the month of February, being the latest for which a complete return had been received.

Complete returns have not been received of the manufactures in the different Jails. The want of space in the Jail enclosures, and the inexpediency of adding, at consi-

derable cost, to buildings which are condemned; the high price of raw material and want of demand for manufactured produce have prevented any great extension of manufactures in Jails. It has repeatedly happened that an article, superior in quality to that made in the villages, cannot be sold for the prime cost of the raw material; and the profitable productions have been those which are purchased directly by English residents for domestic use. Gunny-making at Rajahmundry, rope-making at Masulipatam, paper-making at several Jails, rattan work at Salem, have been abandoned either from the excessive cost of raw material or from want of demand for the finished article.

Total cost of Jails.

64. The total cost of all the Jails, exclusive of the European prison and of Police guards, has been Rupees 2,98,144. The principal measure for reducing the expenditure of the prisons would, in the Inspector General's view, be the establishment of Central Prisons at Zillah stations, the confinement of the prisoners to the prison enclosures, and their employment in work required by Government in its several Departments, the extra expenses attending the employment of prisoners on the station roads being in general very inadequately met by the work performed. A statement is appended exhibiting in detail the various kinds of labor upon which the convicts throughout the Presidency have been employed.

Escapes.

65. There were eight escapes during the year as detailed in the Appendix, in five instances the prisoners were re-apprehended. In one instance the prisoners' escape was owing to most culpable disregard of orders by the Prisons' Officers, and in one to the connivance of the guards.

REVENUE.

66. Season.—As compared with 1860-61, the season was generally more favorable; but it varied greatly in different parts of the Presidency, and as a general rule was not a good one.

On the Eastern Coast, the two extreme Northern Districts which receive the south-west monsoon enjoyed seasonable and sufficient rains. In the Godavery District, heavy floods in July and August destroyed much stock and cultivation, and did great damage. A timely fall of rain in November was of great service to the crops in this and the adjoining Kistna District, in which last, the early rains had failed. Further south, in Nellore there was a fair early fall of rain, but subsequently a deficiency; and the crops suffered to a considerable extent. The season was still worse in the adjoining District of Madras. In South Arcot an improvement was manifested. The rains though capricious were seasonable. In Tanjore the season was on the whole decidedly favorable, though serious fears were entertained at one time. A timely fall of rain in January averted the

danger. In Madura the season was similar, but the later rain was [illegible] in Tanjore, and there was a considerable extent of loss. Tinn[illegible] trous results, which were at one time greatly feared, by the January rain.

On the West Coast, the season was favorable on the whole, though the rain-fall was scanty at the latter part of the monsoon.

In the Inland Districts, Kurnool, which is the most northerly, enjoyed a good season. In Bellary there was a partial, in Cuddapah an extensive failure of rain. North Arcot suffered extensively. In Salem the season though bad, was better than that which preceded it. In Trichinopoly it was favorable. In Coimbatore it was disastrous; in parts of the Districts the people in the latter part of the season were compelled to proceed to considerable distances to purchase drinking water, and but for the liberal policy of late years, which has so greatly encouraged the formation of wells, the distress would have been general and aggravated.

67. Public health.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable season, as above described, the public health was in most parts unusually good, although severe visitations of Cholera occurred in some localities, and Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent. Cattle suffered from want of pasture.

68. Prices.—Prices continued to rise and are now very largely in excess of the averages of past years. High prices have pressed heavily on the poorer classes; but labor is greatly in demand and employment is steady, so that there is ground to believe that absolute distress was not experienced in general. The great demand for labor and large expenditure in wages created by the Railway and Irrigation Company's works, are of incalculable benefit to the people in seasons such as these.

Items.		1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.*
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice 2nd sort	per garce ..	257	320	296	307	333
Paddy 2nd	do. ..	116	141	130	138	151
Cholum	do. ..	147	180	157	164	186
Cumboo	do. ..	140	168	161	158	167
Raggy	do. ..	136	162	152	160	172
Varagoo	do. ..	102	123	111	110	133
Wheat	do. ..	317	353	380	425	442

69. Emigration.—The number of Emigrants from the Southern Districts to Ceylon has increased to some extent by the deficient harvest, and dearness of food.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Tanjore ...	1,699	708
Madura ...	26,883	32,326
Tinnevelly.	15,253	12,691

70. Trade.—Trade fluctuated, and at some Ports the tendency to rise was owing in part, it would seem, to the transfer of trade from the French Ports to our own, a change in the French Customs Regulations having lessened the inducements formerly held out to exporters from the former.

71. General Revenue.—The following abstract Statement exhibits a progressive increase in the collections of Revenue from all sources in this Presidency, in each of the last five years. The total revenue has steadily increased between 1857-58, and the past

[illegible] the increase in last year over that which preceded it being £421,218.

Items.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Per centage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue..........	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,08,14,800	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879	68·0
Sundry Sources.						
Abkary or tax on spirituous liquors...	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240	30,72,921	33,28,807	5·5
Salt....................	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763	70,60,770	86,01,418	14·2
Sea Customs.........	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639	27,01,861	21,35,384	3·5
Moturpha or tax on professions, &c......	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,734	10,08,339	3,11,514	·6
Stamp Revenue........	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,58,008	13,95,972	29,54,576	4·9
Frontier Customs.....	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637	2,87,419	2,71,484	·4
Income Tax............	...	...	...	5,42,914	16,93,791	2·7
Total Sundry Sources.	1,17,06,536	1,23,55,807	1,39,35,021	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	31·8
Extra Revenue including interest account.	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,993	1,57,069	1,22,985	·2
Grand Total...	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838	100
£ Sterling...	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,503,781	5,662,665	6,083,883	...

72. Area under cultivation.—It is a satisfactory evidence of the wise policy that has dictated the administration of our Land Revenue of recent years, that in the face of a series of disastrous seasons, and of increased taxation, we can, in so unfavorable a year, point to a net extension in the area of cultivation, amounting to nearly half a million of acres exclusive of the Districts of Canara and Malabar, and representing an assessment of about eight lacs of Rupees or £80,000. The increase occurs in every District except Coimbatore, in which by reason of the extremely unfavorable character of the season, a considerable extent of land (Acres 1,23,720) was thrown up, and the gross increase largely reduced. The increase is largest in the dry cultivation, but is considerable in the wet. It is found mainly in the Districts marginally noted, which are ranked according to its proportionate extent in each. The corresponding increase of assessment is principally in the Districts in the margin, which are ranked on the same principle.

Bellary. South Arcot.
Tinnevelly. Kurnool.
Trichinopoly. Tanjore.

Tinnevelly. Trichinopoly.
Tanjore. Salem.
Kistna. Kurnool.

The large increase in Tinnevelly (Rupees 2,59,472) is gratifying as resulting from the extensive relief given to the Ryots in the abandonment of the Ulungu system which was explained in last year's report, by which change the whole additional profit from high prices for produce goes to the land-holder.

73. Land Revenue.—There was a net increase of Rupees 10,19,490 or £101,949, in the revenue from land, resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 21,08,139, or £210,813 against a gross decrease of Rupees 10,88,649 or £108,864. The increase is mainly due to greater punctuality in payment, the high prices having placed the

1860-61... Rs. 4,03,99,389
£ 4,039,938

1861-62... Rs. 4,14,18,879
£ 4,141,887

Ryots in easy circumstances, and partly to increased cultivation. The decline is accounted for by the small amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year, and by the failure of the Coimbatore harvest.

The amount of Land Revenue realized by coercive process was Rupees 12,840 or per cent.

74. Abkarry Revenue, or tax on Spirituous Liquors.—The revenue under this head shows an increase of Rupees 2,55,886 or £25,588 resulting from the sale of the leases of some of the Districts which fell in during the year for higher rents than were obtained on the last occasion. The Districts are leased by auction for terms of five years, the Presidency Town excepted. This Town is under the direct management of the Collector through licensed retailers. The Commissariat rent the Abkarry of a few Military Stations. The Customs duty on imported liquors is not included under this head but under that of Sea Customs.

1860-61... ..	Rs.	30,72,921
	£	307,292
1861-62... ..	Rs.	33,28,807
	£	332,880

75. Salt.—Shows an increase of Rupees 15,40,648, or £151,064. It is matter for regrèt that in this instance the increase of revenue is accompanied by a decrease in the consumption of this necessary of life. The sales for Inland and Home consumption in the last and preceding years were as shown in the margin.

1860-61	Rs.	70,60,770
	£.	706,077
1861-62	Rs.	86,01,418
	£	860,141
1860-61	In. Mds	60,74,768
	lbs	499,806,213
1861-62	In. Mds.	57,86,964
	lbs	476,184,466

In April 1861, the Government selling price was raised from Rupees 1-2-0 to Rupees 1-6-0 per Indian Maund. On the 24th June 1861, this price was raised to Rupee 1-8-0, or in English money ·4375th of a penny per pound. This falling off in the sales has been attributed in a great measure to the increase in the Government selling price, but further experience is necessary before the effect of the present high price on consumption can be satisfactorily determined.

The facilities afforded by the railroad for the carriage of Salt into the interior have had a marked effect on the Madras sales, which show an increase of Rupees 5,07,480, or £50,748. The quantity so conveyed was Indian Maunds 6,34,886 or Tons 23,322, being an increase of Indian Maunds 98,963 or Tons 3,635 over the preceding year. Near the western terminus of the railroad the sale of Government salt is checked by the free importation of Salt through the territory of the Cochin Sirkar. The subject is now under the consideration of Government. The manufacture of earth salt in the inland Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, which was hitherto taxed under the Moturpha, has been rendered free by the abolition of that tax, and the subsequent relinquishment of the Trades duty. This article has probably now some slight effect in limiting the consumption of sea salt in the adjoining Coast Districts, and measures are in contemplation for taxing the manufacture, so as to put the produce on a fair footing with the manufacture under the Government monopoly. Proposals for connecting the salt swamps at Vadarniem in the Tanjore District, where an excellent article is almost spontaneously produced in large quantities at a very cheap rate, with the line of rail from Negapatam to the interior, are under consideration of Government.

[illegible]. **Sea Customs.**—There is a falling off in the revenue from Sea Customs to the extent of Rupees 5,66,477, or £56,647, due principally to a falling off in the import trade of the port of Madras, and to a diminution in both the exports and imports of the Tanjore District. There was a considerable increase in the declared value of both imports and exports, as will be seen from the annexed Statement of the Foreign trade of the whole Presidency for the last eleven years. The coasting trade is free, and is not included in the valuation :—

1860-61...... Rs. 27,01,861
£ 270,186

1861-62...... Rs. 21,34,534
£ 213,536

Years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Value of Re-exports.	Gross duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1851-52.	1,34,23,536	61,79,148	1,96,02,684	2,49,65,225	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852-53.	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54.	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55.	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56.	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57.	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58.	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59.	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60.	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750
1860-61.	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146	25,79,464
1861-62.	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	11,20,099	20,75,279

Annexed is a comparative analysis of the Foreign Import trade for the last two years.

Articles.	Value. 1860-61.	Value. 1861-62.	Articles.	Value. 1860-61.	Value. 1861-62.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Millinery and Wearing Apparel ...	8,24,720	7,22,627	Malt Liquors	4,81,372	3,85,778
			Metals...	30,29,981	36,22,062
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread	5,51,074	3,33,808	Naval Stores	2,46,219	1,57,899
			Oilman's Stores	1,81,178	2,13,996
Books and Stationery.	4,66,168	4,90,049	Porcelain and Earthenware	1,53,019	1,73,144
Twist and Yarn... ...	38,84,154	38,05,703			
Piece Goods, dyed ...	10,29,214	9,50,946	Pipe Staves and Casks.	1,41,640	1,26,886
Do. printed...	7,00,739	6,24,848	Provision	1,59,100	1,53,839
Do. plain ...	44,08,469	36,60,739	Railway Stores	26,56,226	27,15,079
Drugs	3,87,003	3,53,946	Seeds	1,72,799	2,08,504
Dyes	1,36,653	96,886	Silk, raw	1,03,279	2,54,644
Betelnut, boiled ...	1,90,166	3,70,867	Silk Piece Goods ...	2,04,728	2,44,720
Do. raw... ...	2,92,451	2,96,187	Spices	2,76,028	3,14,410
Glass ware..	1,36,552	1,46,170	Spirits...	2,46,048	2,80,752
Paddy	5,49,346	7,21,344	Tea...	2,64,074	1,52,308
Rice	7,48,637	23,49,994	Timber and Planks...	6,50,482	6,25,054
Wheat	2,59,689	2,48,139	Wines...	5,70,155	4,73,779
Grain of sorts.. ...	1,17,760	2,89,571	Woollens	3,68,340	3,09,828
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	4,83,580	4,95,277	Sundries	* 61,50,587	*76,84,997
Jewellery	3,75,186	2,37,263			
Machinery	58,996	2,02,095	Total...	3,16,55,812	3,44,93,138
			£...	3,165,581	3,449,413

* Includes Government Stores... 26,64,239 45,01,187
Do. do. Salt.. ... 4,30,197 1,64,018

The statistics of the Cotton Export trade are shown below.

Ports.	1860-61. Quantity.	1860-61. Value.	1861-62. Quantity.	1861-62. Value.
	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.
United Kingdom...	13,533,282	18,26,615	39,086,862	71,26,610
Ceylon	1,013,738	1,42,247	984,337	1,45,667
Hong-kong...	768,800	1,03,953	....	....
China...	5,023,415	7,04,886	....	....
France...	1,036,212	1,12,114	2,537,334	3,71,488
Maldive Islands...	784	105	448	67
Mauritius	5,922	948	....	....
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	36,000	4,800	....	....
Bombay...	53,102,507	78,65,117	43,992,690	92,74,673
Calcutta	4,128,965	5,09,855	692,764	87,661
Chittagong	8,725	687	....	....
Goa	1,312	48	....	....
Indian French Ports	162,242	19,821	235,476	31,150
Moulmein...	123	15	....	....
Aden	....	....	3,080	659
Arabian Gulf...	....	....	11,480	2,240
Total...	78,822,027	1,12,91,211	87,544,471	1,70,40,215
		£1,129,121		£1,704,021

The increase in the quantity over the preceding year is lbs. 8,722,444.

The new Tariff of values for duty was introduced during the year. Several of the items need to be altered to suit them to this Presidency.

1860-61......Rs. 10,08,339
£.. 100,833

1861-62......Rs. 3,11,514
£.. 31,161

77. **Moturpha.**—This source of Revenue was relinquished on 1st August 1861, in favor of the Trades duty, generally designated the License tax, which again was abolished on 7th March 1862, and the amount that had been collected was refunded. The decrease arising from these changes amounts to Rupees 6,96,825.

This long promised relief is a great boon to the laboring classes.

1860-61......Rs. 13,95,972
£.. 139,597

1861-62....Rs. 29,54,576
£.. 295,457

78. **Stamp Revenue.**—The increase in the Stamp Revenue continues to be most satisfactory, and amounted to Rupees 15,58,604. The revenue in fact more than doubled itself in the year, while the tax is one that is little felt by the individual and excites no opposition. Modifications have been made in the law by the recent enactment, but it is still capable of improvement in several respects.

The local system of manufacturing Stamps has worked very satisfactorily. The greatly increased demand has been met without difficulty, and stocks are well supplied.

At the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, the introduction of the system of remunerating all Vendors by a commission on sales has taken place with good effect.

1860-61....Rs. 2,87,419
£.. 28,741

1861-62....Rs.. 2,71,484
£.. 27,148

79. **Frontier Customs** show a falling off amounting to Rupees 15,935, or £ 1,593, as compared with last year, owing to the reduction of duty, and to the transfer of the export trade from the French ports alluded to in a former paragraph.

1860-61.....Rs. 5,42,914
£... 54,291

1861-62....Rs. 16,93,791
£.. 169,379

80. **Income Tax**.—Under Income tax there is an increase of Rupees 11,50,877, or £115,087, which is mainly due to the fact that the preceding year's accounts included the collections of the tax for two quarters only. The tax is unpopular, and in its present form is peculiarly unsuited to the natives of India; but its limitation to incomes of Rupees 500 and upwards, which will take effect from 1st August 1862, will afford material relief and exempt the majority of present payers.

Items.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Abkarry	30,72,921	33,28,807	2,55,886	..
Salt........	70,60,770	86,01,418	15,40,648	...
Sea Customs.	27,01,861	21,35,384	..	5,66,477
Moturpha. ...	10,08,339	3,11,514	..	6,96,825
Stamps	13,95,972	29,54,576	15,58,604	...
Frontier Duty	2,87,419	2,71,484	...	15,935
Income Tax..	5,42,914	16,93,791	11,50,877	..
Total...	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	45,06,015	12,79,237

Net increase... 32,26,778

81. **Total Sundry Sources.**—The marginal abstract shows at one glance the revenue from Sundry sources, which includes all usual items except Land, as compared with the preceding year. The result is a net increase of Rupees 32,26,778, or £322,677.

1860-61..... Rs. 1,57,069
£.. 15,706

1861-62..... Rs. 1,22,985
£. 12,298

82. **Miscellaneous items of Extra Revenue.**—This is a head of account to which, Interest, collections after the close of the Revenue year, &c., are credited, and fluctuations in it, are unimportant.

In last year's statements the proceeds of the Pearl Fishery in Tinnevelly were credited to this head, which was greatly swelled thereby: but in the present year

the item has, under instructions from the Account Department, been brought to account under Sayer Revenue, and included in the general statement under the head of Land Revenue.

83. General results.—The total Revenues of the year are shown in the margin under the three general heads of account in comparison with the preceding year, the result being, as already stated, an increase of Rupees 42,12,184, or £421,218.

Item	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenue...	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879
Sundry sources.........	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974
Miscellaneous items...	1,57,069	1,22,985
Total Rs...	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838
or £...	5,662,665	6,083,883

84. Local Funds.—The returns of Income and Expenditure of Local Funds for 1861-62 are not yet complete; but a Statement for the preceding year 1860-61 is annexed in continuation of that for 1859-60, which was given in last year's Report; and exhibits a very large increase both of revenue and expenditure. This fund places in the hands of the District authorities the most valuable means of effecting improvements without charge on the general revenues of the State, and its importance can scarcely be overestimated.

Districts.	Balance of 1859-60.	Receipts of 1860-61.	Total.	Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam..................................	......	250	250	......
2. Vizagapatam..............................	50	150	200	......
3. Godavery District..........................	429	47	476	300
4. Kistna do.	9,587	54,650	64,237	3,870
5. Nellore..................................	12,909	29,766	42,675	10,838
6. Cuddapah.................................	......	73	73	......
7. Bellary..................................	5,122	15,887	21,009	19,393
8. Kurnool..................................	......	11,427	11,427	......
9. Madras	12,630	13,740	26,370	2,668
10. North Arcot..............................	27,167	38,778	65,945	58,608
11. South Arcot..............................	12,699	64,064	76,763	63,571
12. Tanjore..................................	12,637	7,124	19,761	796
13. Trichinopoly.............................	1,247	1,296	2,543	1,073
14. Madura...................................	11,317	10,100	21,417	1,774
15. Tinnevelly...............................	......	1,500	1,500	......
16. Coimbatore...............................	13,641	19,912	33,553	7,165
17. Salem....................................	4,899	30,159	35,058	33,511
18. North Canara.............................	3,917	7,930	11,847	2,432
19. South Canara.............................	11,517	7,467	18,984	6,971
20. Malabar..................................	23,594	50,538	74,132	41,248
Total......	1,63,362	3,64,858	5,28,220	2,54,218

85. **District Presses.**—The annexed statement of the results of the working of the Collectorate Presses is, similarly, for 1860-61, in continuation of that inserted in the report for last year, no later complete statements being yet available. Very valuable results are obtained from these Presses, and more will gradually be developed. Their earnings valued at fair Press-rates more than cover all charges, and efficiency and economy have been alike promoted by their establishment.

Districts.	Estimated value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure in 1860-61.	Difference between columns 3 and 4. Excess.	Saving.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Ganjam	3,266	2,057	2,349	292	...
Vizagapatam	2,132	1,749	2,477	728	...
Godavery District	3,525	3,229	1,771	...	1,458
Kistna do.	3,939	4,486	1,728	...	2,758
Nellore	6,332	1,937	1,447	...	490
Cuddapah	3,027	2,150	1,460	...	690
Bellary	3,675	4,147	2,866	...	1,281
Kurnool	2,131	1,698	1,623	...	75
Madras	2,748	1,959	1,657	...	302
North Arcot	2,471	1,871	1,594	...	277
South Arcot	4,313	2,080	2,030	...	50
Tanjore	4,193	2,268	2,219	...	49
Trichinopoly	2,023	1,652	1,257	...	395
Madura	3,568	2,260	1,515	...	745
Tinnevelly	1,867	2,351	2,193	...	158
Coimbatore	2,497	2,085	1,537	...	548
Salem	2,952	3,000	2,056	...	944
South Canara	2,136	2,151	1,974	...	177
Malabar	6,005	6,336	3,046	...	3,290
Total. .	64,100	49,466	36,799	1,020	13,687

86. **Pearl Fishery.**—A fishing took place in March 1862, but the result, though satisfactory, was not so remunerative as that of last year. The fishing was continued for twenty-one days, and resulted in a net profit to Government of Rupees 1,10,619 or £11,062.

It is anticipated that next year's fishing will be more productive.

87. **Municipal Institutions.**—These have not extended since last year, and are confined to the Vizagapatam and Salem Districts. In the former District, the institution works very satisfactorily. In Salem it appears to be breaking down. In Nellore Town, something of the same character has been organized by the Collector for effecting certain specific improvements of the streets and approaches and of the water supply. In all these Districts the system is voluntary; no where have the inhabitants consented to the introduction of the Act No. XXVI of 1850.

88. DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.—The annual Cattle show at Addunki in the Nellore District, was as in the preceding year the only one of the kind, and was as successful as it has hitherto been. Decided and valuable improvements have already been secured by this Exhibition.

89. MISCELLANEOUS.—Among matters of local importance that occurred during the year, may be mentioned the transfer of the greater part of the District of North Canara to Bombay, in view to the more speedy development of the harbour and port of Beitkole. This was finally carried out on the 16th April 1862, the Taluk of Cundapoor being re-attached to the District of South Canara.

The revision and codification of the Land Revenue Law of this Presidency has been completed, and the Draft Bill is now before the local Legislature.

The revision of the Abkarry Law has been taken in hand in consequence of a ruling of the Sudder Court, declaring that the retail of Foreign Wines and Beers needs no license. Opportunity will at the same time be taken to remove defects in the existing law, which the increase of Hotels, with the extension of the Railway, have brought more prominently forward.

The opening of the Madras Railway throughout is too recent to allow of any judgment being formed as to its effects, which cannot fail to be beneficial. The North-western branch has been extended to Putur. The Southern Railway has been opened from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. Its further extension into the interior is in contemplation, and cannot fail to have an important influence on the Government salt revenues and the prosperity of the Inland Districts, now in great measure shut out from the markets and emporiums of trade.

The Collectors have been instructed to register all applications for waste land under the Governor-General's Resolution of 17th October 1861, but its further operation has been suspended, a reference having been made to the Supreme Government as to the price to be charged in this Presidency.

The redemption of the Land tax at 20 years' purchase does not seem likely to attract much notice, when 12 per cent. interest and good security can be readily obtained for money invested in the general market.

The revision of the Establishments is nearly completed. That of the Sea Customs and Marine Departments has lately been under the consideration of Government, and the approved scale has been forwarded for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

The Village Establishments alone remain to be disposed of; but the question as regards them involves far more complicated and extended considerations than the general Government service.

The payment of Military pensions was, with some few exceptions, transferred to the Revenue Officers and the Establishment withdrawn or greatly reduced—but this change has not proved satisfactory. It has seen found that at stations where the Pensioners are numerous, the Civil Department cannot undertake the duty of paying them without serious prejudice to more important work. Orders have, therefore, been issued for relieving the Civil authorities at these stations, from this duty.

Special tests for admission and promotion in the higher grades of the Revenue Establishments have been proposed, and sanctioned.

Notice has been given to the Mercantile community that the Government Bonding Warehouse at Madras will be finally closed in July 1863, and meanwhile no fresh goods are admitted, or renewal of Bonds allowed. The measure has led to an extension of the private Licensed Warehouse, and will relieve Government of a responsibility which it ought not to incur.

To limit as much as possible the destruction of the jungles, while affording all due facilities for the extension of cultivation, and the supply of the timber market, is a matter of vital importance to prevent the diminution of the rain-fall, which seems unquestionably to have become more fitful and uncertain of late years. The attention of the Board of Revenue has been constantly directed to the subject, and rules for the conservancy of the minor jungles not under the Forest Department have been introduced. It is hoped that in the course of a few years, a marked advance may be visible in the formation of plantations under the operation of these rules.

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

Introduction of Act No. XXI of 1861.

90. In August 1861 Act No. XXI of 1861 became Law, and rendered unnecessary the large service of Special Notices which had been issued under Act XXXII of 1860.

Establishments reduced.

91. This simplification of the Income Tax Law enabled the Commissioners at once to make considerable reductions in the Income Tax Establishments, whereby an immediate saving of 1,236 Rupees per mensem was effected, and during the current year further reductions have been made, amounting to 845 Rupees per mensem. The actual total retrenchments made in the year 1861-62, being Rupees 10,551.

Effect of Act XXI of 1861.

92. The inhabitants of Madras availed themselves largely of the provisions of Act XXI of 1861, which freed them from the necessity of making any fresh returns. It was, however, necessary to complete, as information was received, the issue of Notices to parties who had escaped taxation during 1860-61, and to furnish forms of Returns to parties, who, from considering themselves over-taxed during that year, applied to be assessed *de novo* for 1861-62.

Assessments.

93. The new assessments described above numbered 7,901 of which 6,558 were for 1860-61, and 1,343 for 1861-62.

Income Tax year from the 31st July to 1st August.

94. It must be remembered that the Income Tax year is from the 31st July to the 1st August, while the ordinary official year terminates on the 30th April, so that the report of the present official year exhibits a portion of the results of the past Income Tax year.

Collection of arrears.

95. During the official year now under report, viz., from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862, the collection of the arrears due for the Income Tax year 1860-61 was completed, with the exception of Rupees 6,732 outstanding at the close of the year. Of this balance, up to the 31st May, 598 Rupees had been realized, leaving an outstanding balance of the Income Tax year 1860-61 of Rupees 6,134, the greater portion of which is irrecoverable.

Demand and collection for 1861-62.

96. The total demand in the Town of Madras for the Income Tax year 1861-62, as ascertained up to the close of the official year 1861-62, was Rupees 2,81,901. The demand for the three quarters due at the close of the official year 1861-62 was 2,11,425, of which Rupees 98,310 were collected up to 30th April 1862, and Rupees 1,22,509 up to the 31st ultimo.

Act No. XVIII of 1861 brought into force.

97. When Act No. XVIII of 1861, for imposing duties on Arts, Trades, and Professions, was passed, several persons who had been assessed during 1860-61 at the two per cent. Income Tax rate, were transferred to the lists drawn up of persons who should be taxed under the new Act.

Repeal of Act No. XVIII of 1861.

98. Act XVIII of 1861 was, however, subsequently abolished, and the benefit of the doubt of their liability to Income Tax was allowed to the parties who had been transferred as described above.

Surcharges and Appeals.

99. Four thousands seven hundred and sixty-six surcharges were made upon the Returns received during the official year 1861-62; of these 4,503 were disposed of; 2,088 persons appealed from these surcharges, and 448 of these appeals were successful.

Revisions and Cancellations.

100. Eight hundred and five applications were made by parties claiming revision, abatement, or cancellation of assessments. Upon these applications, remissions to the amount of Rupees 18,799 were granted.

Complaints against Income Tax officials.

101. One charge of extortion was made against a subordinate Income Tax employé, and he was committed for trial to the Supreme Court and acquitted. A charge of embezzlement of Rupees 36 was likewise made against the Accountant in the Collecting Department; and the charge having been established, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Cost of collecting the Tax.

102. The cost of the Income Tax Establishment for the year 1861-62, was Rupees 63,477, and the charge for Honorarium fees, Office rent, and Contingencies, was Rupees 6,927, making a total of charge against Income Tax Revenue of Rupees 70,404, or 231 per cent. Under the provisions of the Income Tax Act No. XVI of 1862, parties whose incomes are below 500 Rupees per annum will not in future be liable to Income Tax. These two per cent. assessments bear in Madras the large proportion of 75 per cent. to the total number of assessments made, while the total amount of collections at the two per cent. rate only amounts to 15 per cent. of the annual Income Tax realized in the Presidency Town.

Further reductions proposed for 1862-63.

103. The Commissioners, seeing that by this change in the Law the labor involved in the work of assessment and collection will be greatly reduced during the next Income Tax year 1862-63, have recommended a reduction for the Income Tax Establishment for the Town of Madras, by which a saving of Rupees 36,135 per annum will be effected.

Reduction sanctioned.

104. The Government have approved of the recommendation made by the Commissioners, which will be carried into effect after the 31st July next.

Appendix A exhibits the details of the working of the Income Tax in the Presidency Town during the official year under report, and of the expenditure on account of Establishments, Contingent Bills, Honorarium fees, Office rent, &c.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Number of Survey and Settlement parties, and the Districts in which they were at work.

105. Five Survey and five Settlement parties were at work during the year under report in the following Districts, viz., Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and in the Wynad taluk of Malabar.

The new settlement brought into operation in South Arcot.

106. The new settlement was brought into operation in the Chedamberam taluk (formerly Chedamberam and Manargudi) in South Arcot, during the year. It has resulted in a much smaller decrease of revenue than was anticipated.

Introduction of the settlement in the Godavery District.

107. The field measurements in the Godavery District were completed during the year, and the settlement was introduced and explained to the Ryots individually in 151 out of 240 Government villages in the western Delta taluks. It will come into actual operation in the whole of that tract from the 1st July next. A proposal for the settlement of the remaining portion of the District comprising an area of about 1,337 square miles was submitted to the Board of Revenue, under date the 11th December 1861, and pending the orders of Government on it, the preparation of the Settlement Registers is in progress.

Operations in Guntoor in progress.

108. In the Kistna District demarcation and classification were carried on during the year in the Guntoor portion, the Masulipatam division having been completed during the previous year. The detail survey extended to portions of both divisions. A proposal for the settlement of the Masulipatam portion was forwarded to the Board on the 12th October 1861.

Operations in Nellore in progress.

109. In Nellore, the work of the settlement branch was confined during the year to the demarcation of taluk, village, and field boundaries. The classification of soils will commence as soon as sufficient progress has been made in the detail survey of the District which has not hitherto been carried on by a fully organized party.

Operations in Kurnool.

110. In Kurnool, the demarcation of boundaries in the Ramallakota taluk was completed during the year. This is the locality which will be first affected by the works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. A commencement has been made in the classification of soils in view to the introduction of the new settlement in the locality in question at the earliest possible date. The survey will take the field in the current year.

Salem District completed and about to be reported on.

111. In Salem, the field operations in the settlement branch were completed during the year, and a proposal for the revision of the assessment will be submitted as soon as the receipt of the survey field areas affords a basis for the calculations of the financial results. Considerable progress has been made in the measurement of fields in the plains, and also of Coffee plantations on the Shevaroy Hills.

112. Pending the receipt of the orders of Government on the report for the settlement of the Trichinopoly District, a beginning has been made in the preparation of the Settlement Registers for the Trichinopoly and Musiry taluks. The measurement of interstitial fields was continued and completed during the year.

Preparation of the Settlement Registers in Trichinopoly.

113. In the Wynad, the demarcation of the boundaries of Coffee estates was carried on during the healthy season; 678 titles were investigated, of which 482 were registered up to 31st October 1861, when the work was discontinued under the orders of Government, dated the 21st idem. Survey operations were carried on to a proportionate extent.

Field operations in the Wynad wound up.

114. The Government decided in their Proceedings of the 26th March last, that the assessment on the dry lands in the Wynad should be 2 Rupees per acre, being the same as that fixed for Coffee estates, and that the existing money rates on paddy cultivation should continue in force except where they are so oppressive as to render a reduction necessary.

Orders passed on the dry and wet assessments in the Wynad.

115. The operations in Coimbatore were carried on at intervals, during those periods when the employment of the field parties in the Wynad was rendered impracticable owing to the unhealthy season. The area accomplished was therefore necessarily small. This remark applies to the survey as well as the settlement operations.

Operations in progress in Coimbatore.

116. A staff of Demarcators from the Salem party is now on its way to Tinnevelly to commence the demarcation of boundaries for survey.

Demarcation to be commenced in Tinnevelly.

117. There has been a decided improvement in the working of the Lithographic Department during the current year. The introduction of zincography and the substitution of symbols for colours in Village maps have led to increased expedition in turning out the latter. The average cost per square mile during the year 1861-62, is Rupees 6-4-0 against Rupees 12-8-0 in the previous year, and it will be further reduced hereafter.

Working of the Lithographic Department.

Particulars of work for the year 1861-62.

118. The out-turn of field work during the year is exhibited in the following table:—

Districts.	Completed.		In Progress.	
	Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.
Demarcation.				
Nellore	210	1,578	129	1,076
Kistna	298	2,170	47	383
Kurnool	76	407	48	384
Salem	1,558	2,260	...	...
Coimbatore	185	352	22	67
Wynad	...	155	...	...
Total...	2,327	6,922	246	1,910
Classification.				
Kistna	297	1,600	41	333
Kurnool	6	23	5	10
Salem	1,593	2,288	1	1
Total...	1,896	3,911	47	344
Survey.				
Godavery	130	1,140	...	...
Nellore	292	446	...	...
Kistna	320	1,283	...	...
Salem	850	1,177	...	...
Coimbatore	110	317	...	...
Wynad	...	85	...	...
Total...	1,702	4,448	...	...

The demarcation of 2,327 villages comprising an area of about 6,922 square miles was completed during the year, and 1,910 square miles in 246 villages were in progress at the end of it. Bringing 50 per cent. of the latter to account, 7,877 square miles will represent the work of the year which is more than the estimated standard. An area of 3,911 square miles was classified in 1,896 villages, and 344 square miles more in 47 villages in progress; 1,702 villages with an area of about 4,448 square miles were surveyed during the year.

119. The expenditure of the year is given below :—

Cost of Operations Settlement.

Settlement.	Rupees.
Central Office	61,866
Godavery District	12,642
Nellore	30,007
Kistna	65,748
Kurnool	23,973
Salem	82,639
Trichinopoly	5,185
Coimbatore	4,434
Wynad	39,415
South Arcot	3,248
	3,29,157

Cost of Operations Survey.

Survey.	Rupees.
Central Office	37,978
Godavery District	77,744
Nellore	49,510
Kistna	66,721
Kurnool	2,261
Salem Trichinopoly	86,933
Coimbatore Wynad	55,540
Extra party in Trichinopoly and Salem	6,083
Lithographic Establishment including Contingent Charges..	10,398
Extra Measurers and Coolies in the Godavery and Kistna Districts.	12,991
Instruments	12,000
Total...	4,18,159
Grand Total of Settlement and Survey...	7,47,316

INAM COMMISSION.

120. The object of the Inam Commission, and the principles upon which it has proceeded, have been so fully detailed in the Administration Report for 1859-60, that it will be sufficient to state that it was organized for the purpose of scrutinizing and finally settling the very uncertain tenures upon which Inams, or lands, held either entirely free or on a favorable rent, were enjoyed. The Commissioner was appointed under the sanction of the Court of Directors in November 1858, but he did not commence active operations till the following September.

The present Report gives the results of the third year of the working of the Commission. The actual work accomplished within the year is shown in the subjoined table.

Description of Inam.	No. of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Quit-rent paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	No. of cases decided by Deputy Collectors.
Devadayam and Dharmadayam or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.	24,456	2,28,212	3,57,999	17,366	3,860	....	Personal Inams. 1,02,558
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars............54,843 Compulsorily.. ...29,102	83,945	11,29,049	11,67,627	1,62,254	1,88,377	....	Service Inams. 76,141
Personal grants not enfranchised, &c., confirmed on present tenures.	3,201	54,824	62,659	7,566	....	11,685	
Total..	1,11,602	14,12,085	15,88,285	1,87,186	1,92,237	11,685	

Results of the Settlement during the past year.

121. Though the services of four out of the sixteen Deputy Collectors were dispensed with at different periods within the year, the usual rate of progress has been maintained. The number of cases of personal and religious Inams decided by the Deputy Collectors during the year was 1,02,558, besides 76,141 of Village Service Inams. Of the former class 1,11,602 cases were reviewed and confirmed in the Commissioner's office, producing a permanent annual revenue to Government, amounting to Rupees 1,92,237, in the shape of quit-rent charged on enfranchised Inams. The cost of the Commission during the year was 1,75,000 Rupees.

The total results of the operations of the Commission from its commencement to end of 1861-62.

122. The following Table exhibits the total results of the operations of the Commission from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of the year under report.

Description of Inam.	No. of Titles confirmed	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Quit-rent paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	No. of Decisions by the Deputy Collectors.
Devadayam and Dharmadayam or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.	41,540	4,59,627	7,07,288	33,775	10,378	......	Personal Inams. 2,50,686
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars.. .... 1,20,107 Compulsorily.. 63,760	1,83,867	20,93,341	25,21,318	2,96,740	3,86,444	......	Service Inams. 1,10,846
Personal grants not enfranchised, &c., confirmed on present tenure.	5,626	96,080	1,17,933	16,295	....	19,712	
Total..	2,31,033	26,49,048	33,46,539	3,46,810	3,96,822	19,712	

Total amount of additional Revenue secured to the State.

123. The total additional revenue secured permanently to Government is Rupees 3,96,822; of which Rupees 45,362 have been charged on Jangi Kattubadies; a class of persons hitherto employed in the Ceded

Districts on general Police duties, the annual assets from whose Inams will now be available for the payment of the new Police. The number of titles disposed of at the close of the year was 2,31,033.

Work already accomplished and what remains to be done.

124. The Godavery and Kistna Districts were completed in the preceding year, and the inquiry has since been closed in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras and South Arcot. The Districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and Coimbatore, were successively taken in hand before the expiration of the year; and to complete the entire Presidency there remain only Madura and Tinnevelly, and the two Districts on the Western Coast, where there are few, if any, Inams.

Settlement of Village Service Inams in the Ceded Districts.

125. The important measure of the enfranchisement of the Village Service Inams upon the principles set forth in the last Report, has been carried through with success in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. In a few Taluqs where the assessment was particularly high, a considerable extent of Service Inam land has been relinquished by the holders, owing to their inability to pay the high quit-rent of five-eighths of the assessment. In Districts where a large proportion of Inam as well as of Sircar land lies waste, a quit-rent, equal to five-eighths of the full assessment of the entire Area of the Inams, will sometimes trench unduly upon the profits of the Inamdar. This is a result, however, which was foreseen by the Government, and cannot, indeed, be avoided in general measures of this kind; but it is expected that many of the Inamdars will be induced, by the hope of prospective benefit, to take back their relinquished land. The Registers not having been as yet finally reviewed in the Commissioner's office, the results of the enfranchisement of the Service Inams are not exhibited in the present Report.

No questions have arisen requiring special consideration in the Districts newly taken in hand.

126. In the Districts newly taken in hand during the year, few questions of importance have arisen which are are not provided for by the rules.

Peculiar character of the Sikka Sanads of Tanjore.

127. In Tanjore about two-thirds of the Inams are held on Sanads, of one kind or another, from the Tanjore Rajahs. Amongst these, the Sikka Sanads, or grants under the Royal Signet, have always been regarded as of a peculiarly perfect character. They confer the Inams on the grantee and his heirs in perpetuity; but the fact that Inams so supported have been allowed to be sold and transferred at will, without authoritative interference, led to a belief that they partook of the nature of freehold properties to which the Government had relinquished all reversionary right. Such alienation of Inam property is not peculiar, however, to the District of Tanjore or confined to this particular class of Inam, the practice having originated and been allowed to continue both there and elsewhere, owing to the unsettled state of the Inam question throughout the Presidency. In the absence, therefore, of any express provision in these Sanads authorizing the disposal of the Inams out of the original family, the above plea has been rejected; but the hereditary character of the grants in question has been admitted to the fullest extent and the right of succession conceded to all descendants of the family, whether lineal, collateral, or adopted, divided or undivided, male or female, who are recognized as heirs according to Hindu law; wherever such heirs exist, the Inams are enfranchised and converted

nto saleable and freehold property at the lowest rate of quit-rent, viz., one-eighth of their value. The question having been thus fairly dealt with, the settlement of the Inams of the District is rapidly proceeding to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Settlement of Inams in Vizagapatam and Ganjam.

128. In the Districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, it was at first apprehended that, owing to the supposed low condition of landed property and other causes, the settlement and enfranchisement of Inams would neither be appreciated nor desired, especially in the large Zemindari tracts of both Districts, where the claims of Government to escheats had been rarely asserted and were little understood. On the Commissioner's arrival, however, it was found that the Zemindars, with scarcely an exception, were quite prepared for his proceedings, and the Inamdars in general were most desirous of securing the benefit of the settlement. It has therefore commenced and is being conducted on the same principles as elsewhere. An important question connected with the right of reversion in a large number of tenures in Ganjam, known as Jaghirs or Mokasas, is now under consideration.

The object of the present Settlement and proposed Bill to exempt enfranchised Inams from existing restrictive Regulations.

129. The object of the present settlement is to confer on Inamdars, in return for an equivalent annual quit-rent, a perfect right of freehold in their Inams with power to sell and transfer them at will, like other private property, placing them at the same time under the jurisdiction and process of the ordinary Courts of the country. Doubts being entertained as to how far this could be done in the face of Regulation IV of 1831, one of the objects of which, it was held, was to secure the succession and enjoyment of these grants to the families of grantees, a discussion arose as to the real intent and meaning of this Regulation, which has finally resulted in the introduction into the local Legislative Council of a Bill formally declaring enfranchised Inams exempt from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and the other restrictive enactments, XXXI of 1836 and XXIII of 1838.

130. This completes the record of the proceedings connected with the Inam Department for the past year. It is confidently expected that the actual inquiry will be closed in the course of the current official year.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

North Canara transferred to Bombay.

131. The finest and most profitable of the Forests belonging to the Madras Presidency—that of North Canara—has been made over during the year under report to the Bombay Government. The value of the wood of this forest was not realized during the year, but has largely accumulated at the depôts. Credit has been taken for this wood, in the receipts of the year, as timber made over to the Bombay Government.

Financial Results of Conservancy.

132. The net profit of the year amounts to the large sum of four lacs, twenty-eight thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine Rupees with a stock of Timber worth two lacs and sixty-nine thousand Rupees. This stock is entirely due to the large amount of timber which, as shown above, was transferred to the Bombay Government on the making over of the district of North Canara.

If the North Canara profit is reduced to the same figure as it stood last year, viz., 1,74,754-11-7 then the results of Forest Conservancy for the year show, as compared with last year, as follows :—

	RS. A. P.
Profit for 1860-61	1,83,731-10-9
Do. or 1861-62	2,03,585- 0-0

or an increase in the general revenue of Rupees 19,853-5-3.

The profits of the last three years, calculated on the same data are as follows :—

	RS.
For 1859-60	1,98,294
,, 1860-61	1,83,731
,, 1861-62	2,03,585

The loss of the North Canara Forests will of course materially affect the financial results of the Conservancy during the present year ; but there is reason to hope that if the remaining forests be vigorously worked a profit of one lac of Rupees may be realized.

Wynad Forests.

133. During the year under report strict attention has been paid to the Conservancy of the Wynad Forests. The system of temporary clearings, known as Tukkul, has been checked. Arrangements for the removal of all dead trees are being carried out, and a proposition to amalgamate the Hoonsoor with the Wynad Forests, under the charge of one assistant, has been submitted to Government.

The expenses of Conservancy of the Wynad Forests have been more than met by the receipts, and if the amalgamation of Hoonsoor and Wynad be systematically carried out a profit of 10,000 Rupees may be anticipated for 1862-63.

Mudumallai Forests.

134. The working of the Mudumallai Forests has been conducted energetically during the year under report. The Bangalore and Neilgherry Barracks and Jail, the Railway and other works have been supplied with timber from these forests, and large Depôts containing 90,000 cubic feet of timber have been formed at Sawyer's village and Tippacadoo.

	RS.
Expenditure ..	37 474
Receipts	37,936

135. The expenditure was more than met by the receipts ; while a large quantity of seasoned timber has been collected. Of this wood more than 30,000 Rupees' worth will be required for the Lawrence Asylum this year, and about the same amount for the Bangalore Barracks and Railway.

Seegur Forest.

136. The Teak in this Forest has been strictly conserved during the year, but there have been no operations in Teak or Vengay. The Mudamallai wood, in Depôt, relieves the Seegur Forest, which requires rest owing to the contractors in former years having taken out nearly every Teak tree fit to be cut.

The working of the Sandal wood jungles has been satisfactory, and a large range of country remains untouched. An annual profit of 20,000 Rupees may for years to come be anticipated. Still larger profits would be realized if labor was more abundant.

South Canara.

137. These Forests have hitherto been worked on the Stump fee system, which, with small Establishments to superintend the work, is not remunerative. This year, a sum has been sanctioned to enable the Forest Department to fell and bring to the Depôt, Teak, Poon, and other timber.

138. These woods have been under constant inspection during the year. Preparations for re-planting the Governor's Sholah have been made; several thousand pits have been dug, and the young plants have been got ready to be put in with the first rains. Those planted out last year are doing well.

Neilgherry Sholahs.

The returns show a fair amount realized by the sale of Sholahs, but the cost of supervision is out of all proportion to the returns. It has been proposed to place the Neilgherry sholahs and the Nellumbore Teak plantations under a single officer, so as to reduce the expense of supervision.

139. These plantations are progressing more favorably. They cannot however yet be considered as a success, if the outlay on them is taken into account. A different system of planting has been introduced, by which it is expected a considerable saving will be effected.

Wellington Firewood Plantations.

140. The result of the working of the Annamalai forests has not been satisfactory during the year under report. This has been owing in part to the illness of the officer in charge, and to the want of branch roads in these forests. Steps have been taken to remedy the defects in the working, and it is anticipated that the Revenue will be restored to its former amount, which was a lac of Rupees.

Annamalai Forests.

141. The receipts from the Cuddapah Forests exceed the cost of Conservancy, but are still short of what they should be and owing to the misconduct of the assistant in charge, who has since been dismissed, much of the Conservancy work has been delayed.

Cuddapah Forests.

142. During the year 50,000 Saplings have been cut, which will tend greatly to relieve the plantations which were suffering from overcrowding. There was great scarcity of labor at the time of felling, and the work of thinning was so emergent, that only thirty acres were planted instead of one hundred, as had been intended.

Nellumbore Teak Plantations.

The thinnings last year realized 4 Annas each all round. This year they will probably sell at the rate of 5 Annas each – the trees being somewhat larger; some old teak to the extent of 7,500 cubic feet has been cut, which, with thinnings will realize about 20,000 Rupees.

143. The death of the assistant in charge in October last has been injurious to the Conservancy of these forests. Another assistant has been appointed, and a thorough system of working the Sandal-wood forests has been introduced.

Salem Forests.

144. There has been an improvement in the revenue derived from these forests. It is intended to explore and bring under working the Cumbum valley, and the Palatoor Sandal-wood jungles. The demand for Vengay and other woods is considerable, and there is every prospect of a further increase of Revenue.

Madura Forests.

145. Success continues to attend the experiments made to introduce valuable varieties of the Quinine yielding plants on the Neilgherry Hills. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Cross approves of the sites selected at Ootacamund, more especially as he is the only practical man who has examined these sites and those on the Andes, where the best varieties of Cinchona grow. An excellent propagating house has been built by Mr. McIvor on the newest system, and from this and a lower house some 12,000 plants are turned out monthly. The success obtained in propagating

Cinchona Experiments.

the plants has been very remarkable. The lower glass houses are full of plants in all stages, from the delicate seedling to the large plants brought by Mr. Cross, two of which will probably seed next year. There are altogether 1,200 large plants, from which small plants are constantly being propagated, the rest consist of seedlings and rooted cuttings.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure provided for in the Budget.

146. The amount of expenditure provided for in the Budget of 1861-62 was seventy lacs of Rupees, including six lacs on account of doubtful items, but in the review thereof by the Supreme Government, under date 27th April 1861, No. 1,322, the outlay on Public Works of all descriptions was limited to sixty-four lacs of Rupees, of which seventeen lacs were for Establishments and Contingencies.

Subsequent grants.

147. Subsequently this assignment was increased by the following grants, viz., one and a half lacs of Rupees for opening out facilities for the Cotton and general export trade of the country, three lacs for the Upper Godavery works, and Rupees 89,000 for Police buildings. The latter sum, however, was authorized so late in the season that not more than Rupees 9,085 were available, and that amount therefore should only be included in the total allotment, the aggregate amount of which, is as follows:—

	RS.
New Works and Repairs entered in the Budget......	39,53,570
Reserved Fund	5,46,430
Upper Godavery Works	5,00,000
Cotton Roads, &c.	1,50,000
Police Buildings	9,085
Total Rupees ...	51,59,085

Amount received from Rajah of Vizianagrum for roads, &c.

148. To this amount should be added a sum of Rupees 8,406 received from the Rajah of Vizianagrum for the construction of roads leading to the Jeypore territory, while on the other hand there should be deducted therefrom the unexpended balance of North Canara allotment, Rupees 95,256, made over to the Bombay Government on the transfer to them of the District in January last. There will then remain Rupees* 50,72,235 as shown in the following statement, which has been prepared with reference to the various transfers made from one district to another, during the year under review.

	RS
* Sanctioned allotment	51,59,085
Amount received from the Rajah of Vizianagram..........................	8,406
	51,67,191
Deduct amount transferred to the Bombay Presidency	95,256
Balance......	50,72,235

Districts.	Revised amount allotted for 1861-62.	Total Expenditure in 1861-62.	Total Expenditure in 1860-61.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,52,393	1,50,418	92,142
Vizagapatam	90,142	89,980	47,376
Upper Godavery	5,00,000	3,57,260	77,976
Godavery	4,95,248	5,01,436	3,16,366
Kistna	3,17,411	2,92,435	2,54,409
Nellore	2,63,068	2,21,506	3,20,930
Cuddapah	2,39,057	2,35,971	1,82,012
Bellary...	2,74,893	2,57,503	2,31,679
Kurnool	92,853	85,438	80,824
Madras	2,69,658	2,72,119	2,39,622
North Arcot	2,09,229	1,95,442	1,61,376
South Arcot	1,84,035	1,83,989	1,50,484
Tanjore	2,19,270	1,95,968	2,88,347
Trichinopoly	2,17,848	2,14,357	1,72,958
Madura	1,57,862	1,44,484	79,514
Tinnevelly	1,55,017	1,49,436	75,313
Coimbatore	1,57,352	1,57,918	1,45,281
Salem	1,52,895	1,58,850	1,87,339
North Canara...	1,34,540	1,34,540	1,25,891
South Canara	51,367	51,353	36,674
Malabar	1,73,177	1,75,209	1,61,465
Presidency	3,31,658	3,21,130	4,15,883
Bangalore	1,62,990	1,37,893	1,83,417
Wellington	42,875	43,590	1,53,313
Municipal Commissioners	24,397	24,397	24,397
Total.........	50,72,235	47,55,622	42,04,988

Difference between allotment and expenditure.

149. From this statement it will be seen that the difference between the sanctioned allotment of Funds for Public Works in 1861-62, and the expenditure thereon is Rupees 3,16,613. In explanation of this difference, it may be stated that about two lacs of the amount have been laid out in advances for building materials supplied on contract or purchased for issue to works in progress, while the greater portion of the remainder will be required under the Orders of Government, No. 851, dated 28th April 1862, to meet payments on account of certain charges incurred for works carried out prior to the close of the year under review, but which are not yet paid for.

Comparison of expenditure in 1861-62, with that of 1860-61.

150. The expenditure therefore in 1861-62, amounting to Rupees 5,50,634 in excess of that in the preceding year, and when all the outstanding claims are cleared off, to very nearly the full allotment, must be considered as satisfactory, the more so, as rather more than the whole of the above excess is for new works, the outlay on which has been Rupees 25,23,866 against Rupees 19,34,883 in 1860-61, while that on Repairs has been diminished by Rupees 15,442.

Outlay from Local Funds.

151. Besides the above expenditure of Rupees 47,55,622, there has been a large outlay from local funds. The whole of the returns have not yet been received from the several Districts, but the total amount thereof may be roughly estimated at Rupees 2,50,000.

152. The amount of expenditure incurred on establishments and contingencies from the allotment of 17 lacs of Rupees cannot, for want of the requisite statements from the Local Authorities, be included in this report, but it will be embodied in the "Annual Report of Progress and Expenditure" submitted for the Government of India.

Expenditure incurred on account of Establishments.

153. Subjoined are the usual tabular statements of expenditure upon "New Works" and "Repairs, from Imperial Funds, and following the same is a detailed account of the operations of the Department in each District during the year under review.

Tabular Statements of expenditure.

Expenditure upon New Works during the year 1861-62.

Districts.	Irrigation works.	Communications. Roads and Bridges.	Communications. Navigable Canals.	Communications. Ports and Harbours.	Communications. Ferry Boats.	Buildings. Military.	Buildings. Revenue.	Buildings. Public.	Buildings. Judicial.	Buildings. Ecclesiastical.	Buildings. Marine.	Buildings. Educational.	Total.
Ganjam...	16,752	68,783	...	...	...	...	4,550	840	3,577	...	...	...	94,502
Vizagapatam ...	15,955	22,826	...	...	..	3,115	5	577	4,274	4,235	...	..	50,987
Upper Godavery.	...	3,57,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,57,260
Godavery.........	99,285	7,286	17,261	55,378*	...	762	...	...	258	..	...	...	1,80,230
Kistna......... ...	1,29,678	31,785	...	...	...	...	...	4,959	4,194	1,320	...	...	1,71,936
Nellore..........	94,504	33,795	...	...	...	...	277	1,968	380	..	12	...	1,30,936
Cuddapah.........	23,533	1,16,690	..	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	1,40,391
Bellary..........	8,991	7,318	..	...	...	1,00,563	804	171	..	...	...	...	1,17,847
Kurnool...	...	26,957	...	...	..	307	10,135	...	...	2,518	...	...	39,917
Madras...........	24,629	725	6,674	...	...	37,624	9,779	3,470	175	3,124	2,984	...	89,184
North Arcot ...	50,532	50,189	...	...	...	43	114	440	1,101	393	...	...	1,02,812
South Arcot ...	37,239	30,586	...	...	...	...	...	559	...	...	...	...	68,384
Tanjore...	4,562	13,442	...	...	...	...	1,063	661	...	74	298	...	20,100
Trichinopoly ...	27,142	76,876	...	...	...	2,309	...	3,948	117	...	...	...	1,10,392
Madura...	3,602	76,640	10,262	...	...	...	261	2,239	702	...	...	...	93,706
Tinnevelly... ...	5,473	44,776	...	...	...	...	3,067	953	...	...	...	...	54,269
Coimbatore... ...	1,288	17,470	...	...	...	...	26	633	27,710	...	...	...	46,927
Salem......	1,159	18,033	...	...	...	...	5,964	2,171	22,636	..	...	...	50,963
North Canara ...	...	52,462	...	15,105	...	...	1,002	120	528	..	...	...	69,217
South Canara ...	...	9,512	...	...	...	1,736	4,971	507	536	...	...	...	17,262
Malabar...	...	1,08,023	3,015	...	...	10,525	...	1,627	3,693	357	...	...	1,27,240
Presidency... ...	332	63,766	...	2,757	...	69,869	4,345	85,482	10,546	7,020	...	...	2,44,117
Bangalore... ...	...	349	...	...	...	...	1,23,975	389	...	...	...	...	1,24,713
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	17,762	...	...	...	2,812	...	...	20,574
Total...	5,45,656	12,35,549	37,212	73,240	...	2,44,615	1,70,338	1,11,682	80,427	21,853	3,294	...	25,23,866

* Inclusive of Rupees 22,000 expended on the Paumben Steam Tug.

Expenditure upon Repairs during the year 1861-62.

Districts	Irrigation works.	Communications: Roads and Bridges	Communications: Navigable Canals	Communications: Ports and Harbours.	Communications: Ferry Boats	Buildings: Military	Buildings: Revenue	Buildings: Public.	Buildings: Judicial.	Buildings: Ecclesiastical.	Buildings: Marine.	Buildings: Educational.	Total.
Ganjam ...	11,808	35,681	214	..	95	104	7,173	262	154	..	335	...	55,916
Vizagapatam ..	6,606	24,018		.	40	3,559	1,865	370	486	734	12	2,000	38,993
Upper Godavery ...	.					...	.		..		.	.	...
Godavery ..	2,29,089	17,398	65,758	...	1,028	2,222	2,290	2,354	923	44	106	..	3,21,206
Kistna .	92,852	19,576		..		248	6,141	1,092	245	102	243	...	1,20,499
Nellore ...	39,993	48,757	621		9		487	180	365	115	43	...	90,570
Cuddapah .	24,606	63,318				190	1,658	3,211	1,897	700	.	...	95,580
Bellary ..	48,659	77,600			.	8,216	2,921	1,590	463	207	..	...	1,39,656
Kurnool . ..	17,221	26,723				291	1,286		.		.	...	45,521
Madras ..	37,503	1,06,206	19,627	89	.	12,151	200	5,103	1,602	454		..	1,82,935
North Arcot .	40,630	45,018		.		5,070	383	707	788	34	.	...	92,630
South Arcot .	56,697	56,305			..			2,603		.	...	..	1,15,605
Tanjore . ..	1,14,286	43,678	313	1,604	52	85	13,960	390	1,500	.		...	1,75,868
Trichinopoly	62,853	34,677			7	4,620	244	1,272	293		..	..	1,03,966
Madura ...	32,501	12,960	1,921		..	.	1,752	1,096	545	...	...	...	50,778
Tinnevelly .	19,373	43,190		...	...	286	622	158	515	1,023	...	..	95,167
Coimbatore	36,461	72,044			.	155	1,368	683	119	161	..	...	1,10,991
Salem	25,431	77,650	.		.	333	348	968	145	12	.		1,07,887
North Canara. ..		60,520		.	.	..	4,765	...	.	37	1	.	65,323
South Canara .		28,898		.		572	1,876	2,172	428	165	...	...	34,091
Malabar ..	6,651	21,429	300	402	..	8,494	3,479	5,194	1,374	271	375	..	47,969
Presidency .	874	13,728		..	...	27,304	1,869	24,547	5,844	2,741	106	...	77,013
Bangalore .	.	5,320	..			7,792	48	..	...	20		...	13,180
Wellington .	..	6,084		.	...	16,932		...				...	23,016
Municipal Commissioners..	..	27,397	...	...	.		.		..			.	27,397
	9,37,394	9,67,175	88,757	2,095	1,231	98,694	54,738	53,932	17,686	6,820	1,215	2,000	22,31,757

154. The expenditure in this District during 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 1,50,418, under the following heads :—

Summary of expenditure.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation............................	16,752	11,808
Communications.........................	68,783	35,990
Buildings..............................	8,967	8,118
Total...	94,502	55,916

New works of Irrigation.

155. The only new works of Irrigation requiring notice are the Boary reservoir and channels in Gumsúr, and the construction of a regulating sluice and new head to the Julnoor channel.

Progress made with works of Irrigation.

156. The first work was completed in February last at a total cost of Rupees 9,490, of which Rupees 7,824 were expended during the past year. The reservoir is considered to be a perfect success, and already pays 11½ per cent. on the outlay; while the channel leading therefrom secures irrigation to a large tract of country and cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the Ryots.

Progress made with works of Irrigation.

157. On the second work, which has also been completed, the expenditure amounts to Rupees 4,266.

Minor new works.

158. Of minor new works of Irrigation, fourteen calingulahs and twenty-eight tank sluices have been built at a cost of Rupees 4,485.

New works of Communication.

159. Under the head of Communications the following new works have been completed :—

		RS.
1.	Improvements to road from Chicacole to Calingapatam, 16 miles in length..............................	4,919
2.	Trunk Road No 6 from Caseeboogah to Dendagedda near Itchapoor, 28½ miles............................	30,346
3.	Road from Mojagadah to Sunkeracole, 8 miles finished, 14 miles in progress	8,828
4.	Clearing road traces in the Gumsúr jungle, 22 miles in length..	2,199
5.	Do. in connection with proposed new road from Aska viâ Bulleapudra and Bellagoonta to Russelcondah, with branches to Kurcholy and Jugganathpersad..	1,695

Outlay on Trunk Road No. 6.

160. There has also been an outlay of Rupees 18,721 on Trunk Road No. 6 from Nowpadah to Caseeboogah, 18 miles in length.

Principal new buildings.

The principal new buildings in hand were the following:—

	RS.
Thasildar's Kacheri at Chicacole...............	4,260
Police Kacheri at Aska..........................	1,779
Police Station House at Teckally.............	898
Do. do. Sompetta..............	900

Progress made with new buildings.

161. These works have all been finished, and Rupees 840 have also been laid out in the construction of Chuttrums on the Gumsúr Maliahs.

162. With regard to repairs, Rupees 11,808 were expended on 145 tanks and channels, and fifteen miles of river embankment, and for Rupees 35,990, two hundred and sixty miles of road have been maintained generally in good order, notwithstanding the long continuance of the last monsoon.

Repairs to Irrigation Works and Communications.

163. The full value of the improved communications is felt in this District. Wherever roads exist, the Salt trade is now carried on all through the monsoon, and during the past year there was an increase of upwards of a lac of Rupees in the Salt revenue, as compared with the preceding year.

Value of improved Communications.

164. Public buildings of various kinds, as well as numerous Salt pans with their channels, bunds and platforms, have been repaired at a cost of Rupees 8,118.

Repairs to public buildings, &c.

165. The cost of labor and material continues to be moderate, and a good feeling prevails throughout the District towards the Department.

Prices of labor and material

166. At present the country is in a very prosperous condition. Last year the revenue derived therefrom was 21 lacs; this year it is expected to rise to 23 lacs.

Prosperous condition of country.

167. The Public Works in the Kimedy Zemindary have, as usual, been conducted under the control of the District Engineer. The expenditure for the year amounts to Rupees 40,894. A special report regarding this outlay will be furnished to the Court of Wards at the end of the current Fasli; but it may be well to mention here, that the works carried out have had a most beneficial effect, and that the revenue of the Zemindary has largely increased.

Public Works in Kimedy.

168. Besides the ordinary works of the District, the District Engineer's attention has also been directed to the trace and survey of the proposed new road from Sunkeracole to Sonapore in the Bengal territory.

Progress made with proposed road from Sunkeracole to Sonapore.

169. Owing to the lateness of the rains, and the unhealthiness of the season, the progress made by the Company of Sappers and Miners employed on this work has been less favorable than was anticipated. After surveying the line and cutting a good portion of the new trace through the Komackole ghaut, the Company were compelled in consequence of frequent attacks of fever to return to Russelcondah. The sum expended on the work amounted to Rupees 4,120.

Unhealthiness of season.

VIZAGAPATAM.

170. The total expenditure incurred on Public Works during the year 1861-62 has been Rupees 89,980, viz.:—

Expenditure.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	15,955	6,906
Communications	22,826	23,058
Buildings	12,206	9,029
Total	50,987	38,993

Irrigation new works.

171. Of Irrigation new works the principal have been those in connection with the Gubbada River, and the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda.

Gubbada works.

172. The Gubbada works, which consist of an anicut head and surplus sluices with supplying channel therefrom, are sufficiently advanced to allow of the water being admitted for Irrigation as far as Neelampett two miles by the new channel, and thence to Nursipatam through the old channels. The expenditure in the year amounts to Rupees 10,674, for which sum the anicut has been nearly completed, and the other masonry works fully so.

Dam across the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda.

173. Of the dam across the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda, Rupees 1,505 have been expended in completing the foundations.

Outlay on minor new works.

174. The other works of Irrigation undertaken were of minor importance and comprise small calingulahs, sluices, &c., costing in the aggregate Rupees 3,615.

Outlay on Salt Pans.

175. On the Salt pans of the District there has been an expenditure of Rupees 1,350.

Communications, new works.

176. Under the head of Communications, the following were the principal new works executed.

			RS.
1.	Improving road from Ankapillay on Trunk Road No. 6 to the Ferry landing place near Vizagapatam	....	5,363
2.	Do. branch road between Vizagapatam and Vamlavalsa	...	3,370
3.	Do. road from Kotur to the Harris Valley at Galipurvatum.		728
4.	Constructing road from Vizianagrum to Jeypore	....	4,564

Progress made with new works.

177. The first three works have been completed, but further improvements are required to place them in good order.

Progress made with new works.

178. As respects the fourth work, it is observed that there are two roads which go under the name of the "Jeypore road," viz., one from Vizagapatam and the other from Vizianagrum, both of which will meet at Bodara, and from thence form one line to Jeypore. The first mentioned line has been cleared to its full width of ten yards for a distance of 37½ miles, or a mile beyond Bodara, so as to admit of its being used for traffic. His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagrum has liberally contributed Rupees 9,000 towards this work, of which Rupees 5,790 have been laid out on it; besides this amount a sum of Rupees 246 has been expended from the Discretionary allowance for roads in the preliminary operations of surveying and tracing, making Rupees 6,036 in all. For marking out the line between Kotur and Jeypore, Rupees 877 have been spent out of a grant by Government of Rupees 1,000.

Outlay on repairs, &c., to road between Kotur and Gali Kondah.

Liberality of His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagrum.

179. A sum of Rupees 816 has also been expended from funds given by the Rajah of Vizianagrum on repairs and improvements to the road between Kotur and Gali Kondah. His Highness has also most liberally offered Rupees 50,000 towards the construction of a road from Vizianagrum to Jeypore viâ Rayavalsah, to meet the Vizagapatam road at Bodara, an offer which has been accepted by the Government, and the work will be carried out during the current official year.

Repairs of District Roads.

180. All the roads in the District for which there are maintenance allowances have been repaired. Good roads are said to be much required to the several Salt Pans, which being necessarily situated in the lowest parts of the District, are very difficult of access during the monsoon, and for some months after it.

Buildings, principal new works.

181. The principal works in progress under the head of Buildings were the following, all of which have been completed : –

		Rs.
1.	Converting a building at Vizagapatam into a Police Kacheri...	2,414
2.	Constructing a new Burial-ground at Waltair	2,907
3.	Additions, &c., to the Arsenal at Vizagapatam..................	1,166
4.	Erecting standards in the Grand Magazine at Vizagapatam...	796
5.	Repairs to Sebundy Barracks at Nursapatam..................	794
6.	do. to Sebundy Hospital at do.	643
7.	Enlarging the Cemetery at Vizianagrum.........	735

Cost of labor and materials.

182. The prices of labor and materials remain about the same as last year. Good bricks are seldom procurable ; and it is considered that stone, which is abundant in most parts of the District, might be substituted with great advantage to the works, both as regards durability and economy.

UPPER GODAVERY.

Amount of expenditure.

183. The actual expenditure incurred during the past year for the works on the Upper Godavery amounts to Rupees 3,57,260 exclusive of advances.

Principal object of the operations of the past year.

184. The principal object of the operations of the past year has been the formation of a connected line of land and river transit between the Coast and the Nagpore Districts, by means of tram roads round the Barriers, and steamers in the navigable reaches between them. It was hoped at the commencement of the year that the line would be completed and opened by June ; but in consequence of the constant prevalence of fever among the work people, this hope will be but partially realized.

Steamers placed above each Barrier.

185. The first thing done was to place steamers in the reach above each Barrier: by taking advantage of a succession of unusually high floods, the Steamer "May Flower" was warped over 30 miles of rock to the top of the 3rd Barrier by the 4th of September last. She then proceeded to Hinginghat, and subsequently returned to the Barrier, where she now remains awaiting the first freshes of this year.

Result of Steamer taken over the 3rd Barrier.

186. While the "May Flower" was ascending the 3rd Barrier, the "Queen," a steamer of greater power, was taken over the 2nd Barrier, and after sundry exploratory trips was finally moored off Sironcha during the dry weather.

Accident to the "Arthur Cotton" Steamer.

187. Above the 1st Barrier it was intended to station the "Arthur Cotton" Steamer, but owing to an accident which she met with after passing the Barrier, it was found necessary to send her to Dowlaishwaram, where she remains in readiness for the operations of the next season.

188. During the year, two new steamers, one of 200 I. H. P. and a speed of 10 miles, the other of 60 I. H. P., drawing only 14 inches and, when worked to full power, a speed over 9 miles, have been launched for navigating the river during the low water season.

Two new Steamers launched during the year.

189. The preliminary surveys of the three lines of tram-road were commenced during the monsoon, and in November and December, ground was broken at the 1st and 2nd Barriers. In October there were, at one time at the 1st Barrier, 1,200 coolies, besides skilled workmen; and in December 1,000 at the 2nd Barrier, but with the cessation of the heavy rains, fever broke out all along the river, and in one week 600 of the men employed at the 1st Barrier fled to their villages. Almost every European was also attacked, and several, besides East Indians, were compelled to leave the District.

Progress made with work at the 1st Barrier.

190. At the 2nd Barrier, a great portion of the coolies from the surrounding country, and every subordinate, both European and Native, suffered from fever; but owing to the determined devotion to his duty of Mr. McGregor, the Sub-Engineer in charge, better progress was made with the works than had been accomplished at the 1st Barrier.

Do. 2nd Barrier.

191. At the 3rd Barrier, but little was done, Lieutenant Roberts with his Assistant and work people having been prostrated by fever.

Do. 3rd Barrier.

192. As above remarked the fever which has continued up to the present time, has proved to be the one great difficulty of the year. It has nullified many of the calculations, greatly added to the expense of the operations, and prevented the accomplishment of more than one-half of what might otherwise have been performed.

Fever has been the great difficulty during the year.

193. The actual progress made at the three Barriers has been as follows:—

Particulars of progress made at the three Barriers.

1st Barrier, earthwork of eight miles completed. Sleepers laid down on six miles of road. Rails (wooden) on one mile.

2nd Barrier, earthwork of about 13 miles finished. Sleepers laid down on 9 miles of road. Rails on 2½ miles.

3rd Barrier, earthwork of six miles completed.

194. Blasting operations have also been carried on about half way between the 1st and 2nd Barriers, and a small quantity of rolling stock has been got ready for working the lines when completed.

Blasting operations between the 1st and 2nd Barriers.

195. Besides the above, the construction of an anicut and lock at the 1st Barrier has been undertaken during the year; but as only such surplus labor as could not be used on the tram-roads was employed on these works, the progress made has, on this account, as well as in consequence of fever as abovementioned, been on the whole but trifling.

Anicut and Lock at the 1st Barrier.

196. About 600 cubic yards only of rubble have been built in the "shoot" of the anicut, and a little of the cut-stone coping laid. The stone facing to the bank of island next the anicut has been commenced.

Progress made with the Anicut.

Progress made with the Lock.

197. About 500 tons of stone have been quarried for the anicut lock, and a tram-road completed for depositing it at the site of the work.

Work done to river bank.

198. About three-quarters of a mile of river bank on the island, and one mile on the main land has been completed.

Efficient state of Workshops.

199. The Workshops have been brought into a more efficient state by the present Superintendent Mr. Vanstavern.

Work done at the Canal round the 1st Barrier.

200. On the canal round the 1st Barrier, the only work done, besides sundry preliminaries, has been the excavation of about 100,000 cubic yards of earth, which has been thrown up to form the bank over which the tram-road passes for a length of two miles, half way between Dumagúdiem and Budrachellum.

Little progress made with works for the improvement of the river.

201. The works for the improvement of the river have made but little progress, owing to the Officer entrusted therewith having been detached during the monsoon months to conduct the exploration of the Wurdah and Wyne Gunga rivers.

Success attending the exploration expedition.

202. The exploring expedition was very successful. Besides examining the Wurdah up to Hinginghat, the Kanhan and Wyne Gunga rivers were explored from Kamptee to the junction with the Wurdah, and the general result of those investigations is, that the *Wurdah* is found to be well adapted for navigation, but that the bed of the Wyne Gunga abounds in rocks to such a degree as to make it doubtful whether it can ever be turned to account for the purposes of commerce.

Groynes at Rudramcota, &c.,

203. At Rudramcota a groyne commenced last year is being lengthened to 800 yards. A second groyne has also been commenced four miles lower down the river, and the removal of detached rocks in the bed of the river at that part is in progress. The same is the case at Albaca, half way between the 1st and 2nd Barriers.

Work done by Sappers stationed at Rudramcota.

204. A Company of Sappers has been stationed at Rudramcota, but as they only arrived in January, they have not done much beyond hutting themselves.

Price of labor, &c., and cost of work performed.

205. The earthwork done chiefly by daily labor, has been very expensive, having cost from 3 to 3½ Annas per cubic yard; but latterly the cost has been more moderate, and Captain Haig considers that 2 Annas per cubic yard is likely to be the rate at which a large part of the canal earthwork will be executed.

Cost of work performed at the Anicut.

206. The work performed at the anicut has also proved expensive, owing to the heavy charge which attended the carting of lime for a distance of seventeen miles.

Effect of the levy of taxes.

207. The levy of taxes has affected the cost of all jungle produce, particularly that of timber, which has risen nearly 100 per cent. since November last.

Line between Chandah and the Coast.

208. Preparations are making for working the line between Chandah, or Hinginghat, and the Coast, as soon as there is a possibility of opening the line for traffic, which it is hoped may be done by the end of June next.

GODAVERY.

209. The expenditure in this important District during the past year amounts to Rupees 5,01,436 (inclusive of Rupees 45,956 on the Kistna portion of the high level canal to Ellore) under the following heads:—

Expenditure.

	New works	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation..................	99,285	2,29,089
Roads and Bridges..............	7,286	17,398
Canals........................	17,261	65,758
Ports and Harbours..............	33,378	...
Fitting up Paumben steam Tug.	22,000	......
Ferry Boats......................	......	1,028
Buildings.......................	1,080	7,933
Total.	1,80,230	3,21,206

210. The principal new works of Irrigation and Navigation combined, undertaken, was the high level canal to Ellore from the Wyairoo on the one side, and the village of Perikeed in the Kistna District on the other. On the first portion, the masonry works have been pushed on as rapidly as possible, and all are expected to be shortly completed. On the second portion, a lock 150 by 20, and its adjacent Weir 60 feet long at Ellore, with several tunnels, have been nearly finished, and are expected to be completely so by the end of May; but owing to the scarcity of labor available, the population of this part of the country being but scanty, the progress of the excavation of the canal has been retarded. Efforts are, however, being made to procure more labor, and every exertion will be used to have the Canal re-opened for traffic as far as the river Tamelairoo, before the next heavy rains set in.

Principal new works of Irrigation and Navigation.

211. The excavations for the foundations of an aqueduct, which is to carry the canal over that river, are in a forward state, 500 persons being engaged thereon, and the construction of the work will probably commence in the course of another month. The total sum expended on both portions of the canal was Rupees 63,926.

Aqueduct over the Tamelairoo.

212. The next works in point of importance undertaken, have been the completion of the main line of Irrigation and Navigation in the central Delta and the Amlapur Canal. On these Rupees 14,888 have been expended chiefly in various masonry works, consisting of an aqueduct, locks, calingulahs, &c. Rupees 5,979 have also been laid out on the extension of the Amlapur canal itself, from Nadipudi to the head of the Bendamoor Lunka canal. On the completion of this junction before the setting in of the monsoon, one of the richest tracts in the whole Delta will have the benefit of cheap water communication with the rest of the Delta and with the ports.

Outlay on main line of Irrigation and Navigation in the Central Delta.

213. The other works of Irrigation in progress were of minor importance, and do not require to be particularized.

Minor works of Irrigation.

214. Under the head of Communications in progress may be noticed the towing path of the Nagarum aqueduct, and the bridge at its head. The total expenditure on this work amounts to Rupees 22,000, of which

New works of Communication.

Rupees 7,286 were spent in the year under review, and the whole work has been finished with the exception of the iron railing to the towing path, which has yet to be fixed in position.

Junction Canal from Samulcottah to Cocanada.

215. The junction canal from Samulcottah to Cocanada is another important communication, on which Rupees 8,428 have been expended in the construction of three calingulahs in connection with locks.

Head of the Rally Main Channel.

216. The last new work under the head of Communications which calls for notice is the improvement of the head of the Rally Main Channel. On this work the expenditure has been Rupees 5,837, and it is expected to be completed within three months.

Shoals in the river between Dowlaishwaram and the entrance to the Hills.

217. The most important point under the abovementioned head of Communications is the successful manner in which the shoals in the river between Dowlaishwaram and the entrance to the Hills have been managed. There has been no interruption to the passage of the steamers "Hope," "Arthur Cotton," "Little Neil," and "Pioneer," the whole of which have been employed throughout the season in towing stone Boats from the Poorabatputnam Quarry, a distance of 25 miles. The outlay has been 3,018 Rupees, or about Rupees 120 per mile.

Outlay under the head of Ports and Harbours.

218. Under the head of Ports and Harbours, Rupees 33,377 have been expended in the construction of a Light House, the erection of a Flagstaff, and on improvements to the river at Cocanada. In carrying out the latter work, one of the Sea Dredges sent to the District has been constantly employed, together with one of Blythe & Co.'s Steam Tugs. This vessel in addition to towing the spare boats, was turned to good account in February last in recovering from the wreck of a French Ship, cast on the shore, property to the value of Rupees 30,000, and again in March following in towing out of imminent danger another French vessel with a cargo on board worth Rupees 70,000.

Value of work performed in the Workshops.

219. The Workshops have this year been actively employed, the total value of work performed in them amounting to Rupees 1,76,092, or Rupees 18,191 in excess of the previous year. Two steamers the "Prince" and "Hope" have been turned out, and a third nearly put together for use at the Paumben passage. Four Canal Dredges, sixteen Iron Punts, one large Iron Boat, and a great deal of work for the Upper Godavery have also been executed.

Quantity of stone quarried.

220. In the quarries, 74,868 tons of stone were excavated at a cost of Rupees 35,860. Five Channel Steam Dredges have also been employed from time to time, the work of which amounted to 46,381 cubic yards, at a cost of Rupees 10,423.

Expenditure on repairs to Irrigation works.

221. Owing to violent storms and floods in July and September last, the outlay on account of repairs has been large. On Irrigation works alone it amounted to Rupees 2,29,089, or about 6¾ per cent. on the Land Revenue, and of this sum Rupees 46,457, or about 5 per cent. on its first cost, were expended on the anicut and head works damaged during the freshes of last year; that of July 1861 being nine feet higher than the average of any July fresh, and six feet higher than that of any September fresh for ten years previous.

Condition of anicut.

222. The anicut has been thoroughly examined and repaired and is in good order. The river embankments have also been repaired, strengthened, and raised, so as to be at least half a yard above the highest flood.

Expenditure on Trunk Road from Toonee to Ellore.

223. Towards improving the Trunk Road from Toonee to Ellore, Rupees 9,065 have been expended in collecting materials.

Value of Traffic passing through the Head Locks.

224. The value of traffic passing through the head locks during the past year has not been so great as it was in the previous year, owing to the length of time communication was suspended in all the Deltas, but particularly in the western, by the effects of the floods on the canals.

Unfavorable season.

225. The season was unfavorable generally for the Delta Taluqs on account of the unusually heavy floods and rains, the amount of the latter being 44·4 inches.

Amount of Revenue collected.

226. The collection of the revenue within the year does not therefore show so favorably as that in 1860-61, having fallen short by 2,71,470 Rupees. Of this however Rupees 54,439 have since been paid, and of the remainder Rupees 55,315 is due to the abolition of the Moturpha duties, 50,242 to diminished Sea Customs dues owing to smaller exports, 12,500 to the cessation of Export of seeds through the French territory of Yanam, and Rupees 30,023 to smaller sales of Salt owing probably to the enchanced duty.

Value of Exports and Imports.

227. Owing to the high prices of grain, the exports of Rice and Paddy have been much less, and the total exports fall short of those of the previous year by 10,85,513, while the imports have increased by 66,064, the relative amounts being Rupees 31,29,232 and Rupees 7,07,573 in both cases, exclusive of Treasure, the imports of which have been Rupees 11,16,031 and the exports 1,36,850.

Customs dues on Imports.

228. The customs dues for exports are less by Rupees 55,000, while those from imports have increased from 2,796 to 8,559.

Expenditure from local Funds.

229. Out of the local Funds, Rupees 4,600 have been expended in the construction of a good road for carts between Gunnearum and Ambojeepett in the Amlapur Taluq, and from Kotipillay towards Cocanada in the Ramachendarapooram Taluq.

KISTNA.

Progress made with the works considered to be satisfactory.

230. Although the usual delays and inconvenience occasioned by a deficiency of labor have been experienced, the progress made during the past year, in this District, with the execution of Public Works is, on the whole, satisfactory.

Analysis of expenditure.

231. The expenditure exclusive of local Funds, amounts to Rupees 2,92,435, viz :—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS	RS.
Irrigation........................	1,29,678	92,852
Communications.......... ...	31,785	19,576
Buildings........................	10,473	8,071
Total....	1,71,936	1,20,499

Irrigation new works.

232. The principal Irrigation works undertaken were—

		RS.
1st.	The high level Canal from Bezoarah to Perikeed	7,471
2nd.	Two Channels in the Eastern Delta, or Captain Ryves' Channels.	33,385
3rd.	The Masulipatam Canal	35,753
4th.	The main Channels for 4 miles from Seetanagrum	12,288
5th.	The Nizampatam Canal	26,243

Progress made with works.

233. The portion of the first work within the limits of the Kistna District has been opened during the year, but in consequence of non-completion of the subsidiary works required to regulate the height of water, there has been but little traffic on it. Another masonry work is required across the canal, where the slope of the bed changes from four inches to half an inch per mile; and this important communication will then be effective throughout its whole length in the Kistna District.

Progress made with Ryves," Channels.

234. Water was admitted into "Ryves," Channels late in October, though they were incomplete; but owing to the fall of rain in November, the effect was not so great as it would have been in an ordinary season. The works are now well advanced, and will come into full operation during the ensuing season.

Work performed on the Masulipatam Canal.

235. On the Masulipatam canal, a lock has been built at Aukumurru, and another (a tidal lock) commenced immediately eastward of the Fort ditch. A small irrigation sluice has also been built, and Rupees 5,752 laid out in excavations.

Main Channels from Seetanagrum.

236. The main Channels from Seetanagrum situated in the Guntoor Delta, have been much improved; and on the Nizampatam canal, the lock at Kutchipudy has been completed, and a second lock, for which a large quantity of materials has been collected, is now in progress at Yintur.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

237. Of the sum expended on repairs to Irrigation works, Rupees 12,262 were spent on the anicut and head works. During the year a considerable quantity of the rough stone-work of the anicut was removed by the violent action of the river; but the portion so injured is being repaired, and will be strengthened by the addition of party walls which have been found to answer well at other points where they have been constructed.

Works in the Delta not affected by the Anicut.

238. The remainder of the outlay on Irrigation repairs was on account of various works, both in the Delta and in the Taluqs, not affected by the anicut.

New works of Communications.

239. The principal work under the head of Communications has been the restoration of the road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier, which has been opened the whole of the way for traffic. The expenditure thereon amounts to Rupees 16,481, and there is a fair prospect of the work being completed this year. A continuation of the same line from Ibrampatam to Bezoarah, and from the latter place to Masulipatam, has also been improved, and several other roads have had attention paid to them.

240. Two large and three small bridges have been nearly completed. The expenditure on the former description of works amounted to Rupees 18,436, and on the latter to Rupees 13,135.

Progress made with new works of Communications.

241. The minor communications of the District have also been improved to a considerable extent, with the aid of the local Funds, the disbursements from which source amount to Rupees 31,647.

Minor Communications of the District.

242. Under the head of Military Buildings, two Soldiers' rest-houses have been built at Bezoarah and Shair Mahomed Pettah, at a cost of Rupees 2,724.

Military buildings.

243. Rupees 3,232 have also been laid out in the purchase of materials for the new Police buildings sanctioned for the District.

Outlay on Police buildings.

244. The traffic through the head locks at Bezoarah and Seetanagrum has fallen off to a considerable extent, the high state of the river in the months of July, August and September, together with the force of the stream and the unfavorable direction of the wind having rendered it difficult for Dhonies to ascend the river above the anicut. At the same time a comparison of the returns of traffic at the first locks below Bezoarah on the Masulipatam and Ellore canals, with those which passed the lock at Bezoarah, shows a large excess in favor of the former.

Traffic through the head locks at Bezoarah, &c., and Seetanagrum.

245. The opening of the canal to Masulipatam has already had a beneficial effect on the trade of that port, and the traffic at Nizampatam is also increasing.

Canal to Masulipatam.

246. The season has been a most favorable one for the Delta Taluqs, and in these the harvest has been an unusually fine one; but in the non-Delta Taluqs the rice crops under some of the tanks withered for want of a sufficient supply of water.

Effect of the season.

247. The revenue realized during the past year from wet and dry lands irrigated from the Kistna channels, amounted to Rupees 4,70,431, or Rupees 63,286 in excess of the preceding year, and is an increase of Rupees 3,34,749 over the annual average, prior to the construction of the anicut.

Amount of Revenue realized.

NELLORE.

Expenditure.

248. The amount expended on Public Works in this District during the past year was Rupees 2,21,506 under the following heads :—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	94,504	39,993
Communications...	33,795	49,387
Buildings	2,637	1,190
Total...	1,30,936	90,570

249. The principal new work of Irrigation was the Pennár anicut, which, with the exception of the levelling of a few square yards of the apron at the northern end, has been completed. The expenditure during the

Pennar Anicut.

year amounts to Rupees 34,794, and the work performed consisted of the construction of additional under-sluices at the north end, and increasing the width of the apron from 40 to 80 yards.

Channels connected with the Anicut.

250. On the channels connected with the anicut, the outlay was Rupees 32,658. The work done will have an important effect on the Irrigation of the present year. During the past year, the lands at present under the influence of the anicut were sufficiently watered, notwithstanding unusually scanty freshes, and a generally deficient monsoon, and the benefit derived from that work is reported to have been a saving in actual revenue, of from one-third to one-half of the cost of its construction on the revised section.

Improvement effected in the bed of the river above the Anicut.

251. Considerable improvement has been effected in the bed of the river above the anicut, by the construction of two stone groynes at a cost of Rupees 3,652.

Outlay on important main channels.

252. On two important main channels, which have their heads at Sungum twenty miles west of Nellore, regulating sluices have been built, one, at the head of the Duvur tank supplying channel, at a cost of Rupees 2,968, and one at the head of the Gundavaram channel, at a cost of Rupees 4,362.

Outlay on Kalavoy tank

253. At the Kalavoy tank, one of the most important reservoirs of the District, Rupees 3,353 were expended in restoring the revetment of the inner face of the bund, destroyed by the cyclone of 1857.

Minor new works

254. Of minor new works, twenty-six calingulahs and ten sluices have been completed during the year at a cost of Rupees 6,215, and on sixteen calingulahs yet in progress, Rupees 3,676 were expended.

Outlay on minor tanks.

255. The annual maintenance of the minor tanks has cost Rupees 39,993 Most of these works are now in serviceable order, but a considerable outlay is yet required to secure them from a recurrence of the damage effected by the storms of 1856 and 1857, and the floods of 1859.

Particulars of expenditure on roads and bridges

256. Of roads and bridges, the following are the most important on which expenditure has been incurred.

		Rs
1st.	The Kota and Duggirazapatam road	16,509
2nd.	Trunk Road No 6	1,393
3rd.	Nellore and Doruenal road . ..	5,208
4th.	Cotton road from Cumbum to Kotapatam, viâ Ongole	9,386

Progress made with roads and bridges.

257 On the first road, the length of which is about twenty miles, sixteen miles have been nearly completed

Progress made with roads and bridges

258. On the second road a bridge and a few small tunnels and road dams were constructed.

Progress made with roads and bridges.

259. The third road was commenced in December last, and up to the end of April two miles of road have been metalled; a road dam of 150 yards in length with a small culvert built, and materials prepared for other masonry works. The ghât over the Sungum Hill has also been much improved.

260. On the fourth road, the first eight miles east of Ongole have been repaired, and on the portion west of that station, two small masonry works have been built, and materials for others collected.

Progress made with roads and bridges.

261. The maintenance of the completed portions of the main roads of the District has been well attended to, and their condition is represented to be good. Where incomplete, provision was made for such repairs as tended to facilitate traffic. Hitherto but little benefit has resulted from the outlay of former years on these lines of communication, owing to their liability to be closed to traffic at any moment for want of bridges and metalling, but efforts are being made to remedy this evil, and if sufficient funds are forthcoming, it is expected that in the course of three years their condition will be greatly improved.

Maintenance of main road of the District.

262. The value of work executed from the local Funds amounts to Rupees 15,219, for which sum several small masonry works have been constructed and the minor communications of the District improved.

Value of work performed from local Funds.

263. The rates of labor and prices of material have increased considerably in all parts of the District, particularly in the eastern Taluqs, owing chiefly to the greater demand for labor caused by the extension of cultivation and to the rise which has taken place in the price of food.

Rates of labor and material.

264. The monsoon of the year under review was decidedly unfavorable. The supply of rain was insufficient for the requirements of the District, and in the North-west Division the monsoon lasted only one day, the rain which fell during that time, having reached the hitherto unprecedented amount of 15 inches, causing floods which breached Trunk Roads Nos. 6 and 7 for a distance of about twelve miles and several important tanks.

Monsoon unfavorable, supply of rain deficient.

CUDDAPAH.

265. In this District the total expenditure during the past year amounted to Rupees 2,35,971, viz:—

Expenditure.

	New works.		*Repairs.*
	RS.		RS.
Irrigation...........	23,533	...	24,606
Communications ..	1,16,690	...	63,318
Buildings...........	168	...	7,656
Total...	1,40,391		95,580

266. The principal new works of Irrigation have been the restoration of the Chinna Orampaud, Mutialcherru and Anantaraz tanks. On the first work the expenditure has been Rupees 1,966; on the second, Rupees 9,028; and on the third, Rupees 11,251; and every exertion is being made to complete the works as soon as possible.

New works of Irrigation.

267. On new roads the outlay has been Rupees 1,16,690, and the progress made is reported to be very satisfactory, and to have been attended with immense benefit to the community.

Outlay on new roads.

268. The greatest outlay, amounting to Rupees 23,944, was made on the road from Royachoti over the Sanepoy ghât to the Railway station at Rajampett. This road, though not yet completed, the trace over the ghât being as yet only four yards broad, was opened for traffic in November last, and is already very much used. When finished it will prove an important feeder to the North-west Railway, for it is the only road passable for wheeled conveyances over the range of Hills extending from Cuddapah to Kirkumbady, a distance of seventy miles.

Road from Royachoti to the Railway station.

269. Much has been done on the new line from Royachoti viâ Gurramkonda and Mudnapilli to Punganoor, by an expenditure of Rupees 21,144.

New line from Royachoti to Punganoor.

270. Formerly this road was the worst in the District, but now it is in tolerable good order, and is largely used by carts proceeding to Bangalore with cotton.

New line from Royachoti to Punganoor.

271. The road from Cuddapah viâ Kazipett to the Kurnool frontier has been very much improved at a cost of Rupees 15,000; but a large expenditure is still required to render it passable at all seasons of the year.

Road from Cuddapah to the Kurnool frontier.

272. The line from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier, along which a great quantity of cotton is sent, has been improved at a cost of Rupees 10,831. Although it runs parallel to the North-west Railway, it will be of the greatest use for some years to come, as it will be long before the rail to Bellary can be opened.

Road from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier.

273. The continuation of this road south of Cuddapah towards Madras has also been put in good order by the expenditure thereon of Rupees 22,099.

Road from Cuddapah towards Madras.

274. On Trunk Road No. XI, the great line of communication between Cuddapah and Vellore, Arcot and Madras, bearing a very heavy traffic, several bridges and tunnels have been in progress. The expenditure during the year amounts to Rupees 14,645.

Trunk Road No. XI.

275. And on the road from Cuddapah viâ Budwail to the Nellore frontier, Rupees 4,829 have been expended, chiefly between Budwail and the top of the Dorenal Pass, a distance of nine miles; a new road has also been made between Yenagundlacotta and to the Railway station at Kodur.

Road from Cuddapah to the Nellore frontier.

276. The made portions of existing lines of communications have been kept in good order, and metalling laid down as far as the sanctioned sum would admit, at a cost of Rupees 62,985; but a great deal more remains to be done, as there is not one road in the District metalled throughout. The principal outlay was on the following lines:—

Condition of existing lines of communications.

		RS.
1.	Road from Cuddapah viâ Balpalli towards Madras............	6,949
2.	Road from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier......	10,600
3.	Road from Cuddapah viâ Budwail to the Nellore frontier ...	5,265
4.	Trunk Road No. XI from Cuddapah to Kullur...	14,000

Outlay on minor District roads.

277. The minor District roads have been improved at a cost of Rupees 9,846.

Outlay on Buildings.

278. The expenditure under the head of Buildings was chiefly on account of repairs which do not call for special notice.

Repairs to works of Irrigation.

279. The outlay, Rupees 24,606, on repairs to works of Irrigation, scattered over an area of about 8,700 square miles, has been very much less than in preceding years owing to both monsoons being very light, and also, to the great attention paid to them by the Department since 1857. Upwards of sixty-six tanks, five channels, six dykes and four head sluices have been repaired or improved during the past year. The large tanks and anicuts are reported to be all in very good order and ought not to need repair for the next ten years. The repairs to those tanks which were injured by the storm of November 1859 have been completed.

Condition of Nurseries.

280. Nurseries are kept in the compound attached to the Overseer's bungalows in each Taluq, and every endeavor is made, as far as the funds will allow, to plant avenues. The young trees, however, are often pulled up by travellers and villagers for firewood or destroyed by cattle.

Failure of monsoon.

281. The monsoons of 1861-62 were a total failure; dry crops were grown under many of the large tanks, and in some villages there is a great scarcity of water, though much relief has been experienced by the great number of new wells sunk during the last five years. The prices of grain are higher than in the famine years of 1853-54 and 1854-55; but there is not much distress among the people, owing to the large expenditure on the North-western Railway, and also on Public Works.

Rates of labor and material.

282. From various causes the rates of labor and materials have increased from 25 to 50 per cent. during the past year. The lately imposed tax on wood has affected the price of bricks and chunam, whilst the great demand for Wudders, for new wells and tanks, has raised the rates of stone, while the works connected with the North-west Railway and Irrigation Company's Canals have created a demand for skilled labor which cannot be supplied.

BELLARY.

Summary of expenditure.

283. The expenditure in this District during the past year has been Rupees 2,57,503 under the following heads :—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation........................	8,991	48,659
Communications..................	7,318	77,600
Buildings..........................	1,01,538	13,397
Tota...	1,1,17,847	1,39,656

Irrigation new works.

284. The principal new Irrigation work in progress has been the improvements and extension of the Sirgoopah channel from the Toongabudra river; operations were commenced in December last, and since then

the old channel has been widened and fair progress made with the extension. The expenditure on the work amounts to Rupees 4,905.

285. With regard to communications the chief outlay has been Rupees 21,852 on the road from Bellary to the Cuddapah frontier. This line is being laid down as rapidly as possible, but the work is of necessity very slow and expensive. Several parts have, however, been reformed and improved, and it is anticipated that the amount, Rupees 28,500, sanctioned for the line, will be all laid out within another three months.

Principal works of communication.

286. A bridge of three arches has also been constructed across the Yettenhully at a cost of Rupees 7,318. The parapets and approaches alone remain to be completed.

Bridge across the Yettenhully.

287. Military buildings in this District have, as in 1860-61, and the preceding year, absorbed a large portion of the funds placed at the District Engineer's disposal.

Military buildings.

Principal works under the above head.

288. The most important works in progress under this head were the following :—

		RS.
1.	New European Hospital at Bellary	1,413
2.	Married Men's Quarters at do.	50,061
3.	Out-offices to the new European Hospital at Bellary	7,076
4.	Temporary Artillery Barracks do.	36,268
5.	Improvements to the old Hospital do.	3,068

289. The first and fifth works have been completed at an aggregate cost of Rupees 99,615, and 12,301 respectively, and the former was made over to the Military authorities for occupation on the 1st August 1861.

Progress made with Nos. 1 and 5.

290. Three ranges of the married Men's Quarters, giving accommodation to forty-eight families, have been completed. Of these two are occupied, and the third will be given over immediately.

Progress made with No 2.

291. The out-offices of the new European Hospital have also been finished.

Progress made with No. 3

292. At the temporary Artillery Barracks good progress has been made. Two ranges with out-houses, &c., have been completed, and are now occupied. The third range is being roofed.

Progress made with No. 4.

293. The tanks in this District are reported to be generally in good repair and very little damage was done in the last monsoon. The total number repaired has been 125 at a cost of Rupees 27,738. Twenty-nine channels and four anicuts have also been put in good order, the chief of which were the Toongabudra and Raupoor channels and the Walabapoor and Toombiganoor anicuts.

Repairs to tanks.

294. The outlay on repairs to roads is rather large. The Trunk Road from the Mysore frontier near Heerial to the Dharwar frontier is in excellent order, but the last forty miles of it are unbridged.

Repairs to roads.

Condition of other lines.

295. Of the other principal lines some portions are in tolerably good condition, but others again are said to be very bad, and to require bridging.

Repairs to buildings.

296. The expenditure under the head of repairs to buildings, &c., for the accommodation of the Military, has been Rupees 8,216, and consists of sinking wells, annual white-washing of Barracks, and other trifling works, too numerous to mention.

Repairs to Civil buildings.

297. The repairs to Civil buildings call for no particular remark.

Prices of labor and material.

298. The prices of labor and material are the same as in 1860-61; but some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of the former in the Hospet Taluq. As respects timber the Department has a large quantity on hand, and there is not likely to be a want of that material for some time to come.

Expenditure from local Funds.

299. The District roads have been kept in order and improved by the local Funds, of which Rupees 13,254 have been expended on four different lines.

KURNOOL.

Expenditure.

300. The expenditure in this District during the year 1860-61 amounts to Rupees 85,438; The prevalence of sickness and consequent changes and removals among the Officers and Subordinates, and the great drain on the labor market, caused by the operations of the Irrigation and Canal Company, prevented any greater outlay.

Summary of expenditure.

301. The sum abovementioned was distributed in the following manner:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	...	17,221
Communications	26,957	26,723
Buildings	12,960	1,577
Total...	39,917	45,521

Expenditure on the Nundy Canama ghát.

302. The greatest expenditure has taken place on the Nundy Canama ghát, on which Rupees 8,170 were laid out in completing the western face. The whole of the new trace has now been made passable for carts with the exception of about half a mile above the principal viaduct, and this portion is expected to be completed within the next working season, if efficient superintendence be made available. The traffic at present averages 2,737 carts and 4,700 cattle monthly.

Kunderu bridge.

303. The next greatest outlay has been in the Kunderu bridge. This work, which was suspended in 1857, is now progressing very satisfactorily. The expenditure thereon during the past year amounts to Rupees 7,014.

Progress made at the Dorenal Pass.

304. At the Manteral Kanama ghát or Dorenal pass the whole distance from Bairluty to Mantrallama has been made passable for bandies. Until lately the ghát has only been used by Lambadi traders, who take grain and salt from the Guntoor District on the backs of cattle, but in

future it will be available for cart traffic from Kurnool towards the coast. At the close of the season, carts employed in bringing up supplies crossed the ghát from Venkatapuram, on the western side, to Dorenal at the eastern foot of the pass.

Expenditure on Dorenal.

305. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rupees 5,930. The extreme unhealthiness of the locality prevents any great number of laborers from being collected and so necessarily limits the amount of progress, and as long as the Irrigation Company's operation affords employment on the plains there will be difficulty in obtaining labor for this ghát.

Road from Dorenal to Dapadu.

306. The next work which may be noticed, is the new road from Dorenal to Dapadu, intended to facilitate the approach to the Manteral Kanama pass from the Guntoor District. On this Rupees 4,549 have been expended during the year in opening out, levelling, and draining 17 miles in length.

Principal buildings in progress.

307. Of buildings, the chief work in progress has been the new Church at Kurnool, on which the outlay amounts to Rupees 2,190. The work was commenced in November 1861, and will probably be completed in the course of six or eight months.

School-room at Kurnool.

308. A new school-room has also been built at Kurnool by means of private subscriptions. The expenditure on it during the year was 436 Rupees.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

309. On repairs to Irrigation works the expenditure was Rupees 16,915. The largest amount was at the channels of the Cumbum tank and at the Nandial and Paniem Row tanks.

Repairs to the Owk tank.

310. The repairs to the supply channel of the Owk tank, mentioned in the last Administration Report, have been completed, and the revenue greatly benefited thereby. In all 83 tanks and 90 channels were repaired during the year.

Repairs to roads.

311. On repairs to roads Rupees 26,723 have been expended in keeping 256 miles of District roads and 7 miles of branch roads in repair, the whole of which are reported to be generally in fair order.

Difficulty of obtaining labor.

312. The great project of the Irrigation and Canal Company for a canal through the centre of the District has attracted to itself all the available labor within 60 to 70 miles of Kurnool, and has, besides affecting the operations of the Department in other ways, caused the prices of labor and carriage to rise greatly, and will probably continue to do so for some time.

MADRAS.

Amount of expenditure.

313. During the year 1860-61 the expenditure on Public Works in this District has been Rupees 2,72,119, viz.:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	24,629	37,503
Communications	7,399	1,25,922
Buildings	57,156	19,510
Total...	89,184	1,82,935

314. Under the head of Irrigation the largest outlay has been Rupees 19,802 on the channels connected with the Palar Anicut project. Very fair progress has latterly been made with these works, and every effort is being used to hasten on their completion.

Channels connected with the Palar Anicut Project.

315. The next work of importance in progress was the extension of the Coast canal from Sadras to the Palar river. The allotment for the year was Rupees 17,000, but owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining possession of the land through which the cuttings are to be taken, the progress has not been very great, the expenditure not being more than Rs. 6,674.

Coast Canal from Sadras to the Palar river.

316. Of Communications, the chief work during the year has been the re-metalling of Trunk Road No. 6, on which Rupees 18,237 have been laid out from an estimate of Rupees 32,200.

Trunk Road No. 6.

317. Under the head of Buildings a sum of Rupees 23,626 has been expended in completing the eastern range of the Artillery Depôt at Saint Thomas' Mount.

Artillery Depôt at St. Thomas' Mount.

318. The Army School at the same station which was commenced in April 1859, has been finished at a total expense of Rupees 21,108, of which Rupees 7,576 were spent during the year under review.

Army School at St. Thomas' Mount.

319. The stables at Guindy Park have also been improved at a cost of Rupees 3,335.

Stables at Guindy Park.

320. The extensive repairs and alterations sanctioned to an extent of Rupees 11,600 to the Chingleput jail have been commenced, but as yet only Rupees 1,602 have been expended thereon.

Repairs to the Chingleput Jail.

321. Rupees 8,104 have been laid out in constructing salt platforms at the Depôt near the Collector's Cutcherry in Homes' Gardens, and in completing the following buildings in connection therewith :—

Salt platforms, &c.

	RS.
Salt Cutcherry at Homes' Gardens........................	2,367
Constructing Record-room at do.	460

PULICAT.

At Pulicat quarters for the Superintendent of the Light House have been erected at a cost of......	2,947

322. The Irrigation works of the District are reported to be not in such good condition as could be wished. During the past year Rupees 37,513 have been laid out in repairs to 175 tanks and channels.

Condition of Irrigation works.

323. Under the head of Communications, Rupees 1,06,206 have been spent on repairs to 225 miles of road, and 98 miles of Coast canal have been maintained at a cost of Rupees 19,716.

Repairs to Communications.

324. The outlay on repairs to buildings was distributed in the following manner :—

Repairs to Buildings.

	RS.
Military Buildings..	12,456
Civil do.	6,610

None of these call for special remark.

NORTH ARCOT.

325. The outlay in this District during the past year has amounted to Rupees 1,95,442, under the following heads:—

Expenditure.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation................................	50,532	40,630
Communications..........................	50,189	45,018
Buildings...................................	2,091	6,982
Total...	1,02,812	92,630

Principal new works in progress.

326. The projects connected with the Palar and Poinay anicuts have been the principal new works in progress.

Progress made with the Palar Project.

327. At the former, the outlay on the left or north bank of the river was Rupees 36,178, with which sum the Mahindravady channel, and the calingulahs at the north and south ends of the tank of the same name have been nearly completed.

Progress made with the Palar Project.

328. On the south bank sixteen small channels have been cut from tank to tank in connection with the Doosy Mamundoor main channel on an expenditure of Rupees 14,250.

Progress made with the Palar Project.

329. The tanks connected with this project have received considerable attention, more particularly the Caverypauk tank, the rough stone revetment of which is under thorough repair. In order to take as much advantage as possible of the early freshes, a small embankment has been formed on the top of the anicut, the entire length across the river. The completion of the bridge over the anicut will shortly be commenced, materials for the purpose having been collected.

Progress made with the Poinay project.

330. On the Poinay project, the western channel has been partly opened as far as Verantangle, four miles from the anicut; two surplus calingulahs have also been built at a total cost of Rupees 1,001. The eastern channel has also been improved.

Poinay anicut.

331. The anicut itself is in very good order, and a small bank has been raised over it, similar to that on the Palar anicut.

Communications, New works.

332. Of communications, the following new works may be noticed:—

		RS.
1.	Road from Arnee to Conjevaram...	9,998
2.	Do. Tiruttany to Arcot cuppum...	4,315
3.	Do. Ramakistnapuram to Tiruttany...	5,688
4.	Do. from the Puttur station to Nagalapuram...	4,000
5.	Do. from Vellore to Arnee...	7,004

Progress made with new works.

333. The first three works were completed in April last, and will be of great benefit to the District.

Road from Puttur station to Nagalapuram.

334. On the road from the Puttur station to Nagalapuram, upwards of eight miles of earthwork have been finished, and all the masonry works on the road from Vellore to Arnee are nearly completed.

Road from Tirupatty to Kalastry.

335. On the road from Tirupatty to Kalastry, Rupees 14,658 have been laid out in improvements, and the road from Nagary to Balapully has been repaired as far as Mamundur at a cost of Rupees 2,396.

Approaches of the Palar Bridge.

336. The approaches of the Palar Bridge at Vellore have also been widened and completed. The expenditure thereon during the year was Rupees 2,130.

Principal new works in progress under the head of Buildings.

337. Of Buildings the principal work undertaken was the repairs and improvements to the roof of the lower Barracks at Raneepett. This work was completed in January last at a total cost of Rupees 7,943, of which Rupees 2,976 were expended during the year.

Principal new works in progress, &c.

338. The other new works in progress under the head of Buildings were the Police Ameen's kacheri at Vencatagherry Cottah, the Cutwall's Choultry at Wallajahpett, and a few Military buildings, &c., at Raneepett, which do not require special notice.

Repairs to irrigation works, and roads.

339. Under the head of Repairs to Irrigation works, Rupees 40,630 were expended on 160 tanks and channels; for the outlay, Rupees 45,018, on roads, the following lines received the principal attention:—

		RS.
1.	Trunk Road, No. 1...	7,759
2.	Do. No. 10 from Raneepett to the Mysore frontier beyond Palmanair...	12,746
3.	Do. No. 11, from Chittoor to Kullur...	6,403
4.	Do. No. 7, from Poothulput to Kircumbady...	3,850

Condition of District Roads.

340. The whole of these roads are represented to be in fair order, though in some instances the maintenance allowance has been considerably reduced. On Road No. 10 the traffic has continued to be very considerable.

Prices of material and labor.

341. There has been little or no change in the prices of material and labor during the past year.

Expenditure from Local Funds.

342. The expenditure from the local Funds amounts to Rupees 35,256, for which sum 165 miles of new District roads have been made, and 365 miles of the same description of road repaired.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Summary of expenditure

343. The expenditure in this District has been Rupees 1,83,989, of which the the following is a summary:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	37,239	56,697
Communications...	30,586	56,305
Buildings...	559	2,603
Total......	68,384	1,15,605

344. No new Irrigation work of importance has been commenced during the year, but the Ponniar Anicut commenced in the previous year is now almost completed, the coping of the body of the anicut alone remaining to be built. The expenditure for the year has been Rupees 27,902.

Progress made with the Ponniar Anicut

345. Under the head of Communications, the works most deserving of notice are the following:—First, the road from Porto Novo to Shatia Tope on Trunk Road No. 9, on which Rupees 13,083 have been expended in gravelling 2¼ miles, and in raising, and covering the remainder with sand. Second, a bridge of four arches of thirty six feet span on the road from Oolundoorpett to the Western Frontier. This work which was commenced previous to the restrictive orders, has been completed at a cost of Rupees 1,500, and will be of great convenience to the traffic passing over the road. Third, two bridges of 24 feet span each, one of 10 feet span and 7 tunnels. These have also been completed and a considerable quantity of material has been collected for work to be done in the present year at a cost of Rupees 7,414-7-0.

Works under the head of Communications
Road from Porto Novo to Shatia Tope.
Bridge of four arches on the road from Oolundoorpett to the Western Frontier

346. The principal roads in the district have been put in as good order as the allowance sanctioned for their maintenance will admit The traffic on some of these lines is very heavy, and an increased maintenance allowance is reported to be necessary.

Principal roads have been improved

347 The expenditure under the head of Repairs to Irrigation works amounted to Rupees 56,697, inclusive of the cost of "Minor new works," for this sum many works of utility have been executed, of which the following are the principal —

Repairs to Irrigation works

		RS.
1.	Repairs to the Vellaur anicut, apron and channel	1,235
2	Do. Mana Voikal bank	1,499
3.	Two Vaganies in the Coleroon river	1,817
4	Repairs to the Davangudi Channel	1,851
5.	Do Veranum tank bank	1,999
6.	Clearing the main supplying channel of the Manambatham tank .	2,878

348 A small anicut has also been built across the Mullataur at a cost of Rupees 550 which it is expected will nearly pay for itself by the increase of revenue in the present year.

Anicut across the Mullataur

Repairs to Salt platforms.

349. On repairs to Salt platforms Rupees 1,278 have been expended.

350 The work in the district has, wherever practicable, been carried out on the same system as during the year 1860-61 Contracts were entered into, but no advances were given except in a few instances, and those were for very trifling amounts Very little assistance has been given by the ryots in repairing the works in which they are interested

Performance of work on contract

Repairs to buildings

351. The repairs to buildings were of the ordinary description and call for no remark.

352. The expenditure from the local funds amounted to Rupees 54,582, for which sum 200½ miles of road have been repaired, 34 miles covered with sand, and 24½ miles gravelled. Ninety-nine small bridges and tunnels have also been built, and the traffic has been much facilitated by these improvements.

Expenditure from local Funds.

353. The rates prevailing in the District are much the same as those of the preceding year, with the exception that at Cuddalore and in the vicinity of the larger coast towns, the rates for building materials have still a tendency to rise.

Rates prevailing in the district.

354. The season has not been very favorable. On the whole the south-western Taluqs have received perhaps the best supply of water.

Season.

TANJORE.

355. In this district, as respects new works, there is but little to record, the works of importance carried out during the past year, being few in number. The expenditure,* exclusive of advances, amounts to Rupees 1,95,968, viz. :—

Expenditure.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	4,562	1,14,286
Communications	13,442	45,647
Buildings	2,096	15,935
Total	20,100	1,75,868

356. The principal new Irrigation work in progress, was the revetment to the Yengen Coroomboo below the Valayar head sluice, the expenditure on which has been Rupees 1,909, and the work is nearly completed.

Revetment to the Yengen Coroomboo.

357. Rupees 1,534 have also been spent during the year in completing the project sanctioned in 1855 for improving the Irrigation and drainage connected with the Tulnoyer Cotagum, a work which had been in progress since April 1855, and has cost in the aggregate Rupees 35,003.

Tulnoyer Cotagum project.

358 Of the outlay on Communications the greater portion was on account of the following works :—

Outlay on Communications.

		RS.
1.	Re-constructing bridge across the new Munnyar, on Road No. 2	2,536
2.	Do. do. over the Codamurutti, on Road No. 36	3,816
3.	Do. do. across the Nasoommiaur, on Road No. 15	1,922
4.	Do. do. do. do. on Road No. 8 from Tanjore to Puttucottah	1,104
5.	Do. do. do on do.	2,815
6.	Do. do. do. on Road No. 19 from Manargudy to Arunthangy	988

359. The first two works, commenced in the previous year, were completed a little before the setting in of the north-east monsoon. At Nos. 3 and 6 works, the arches are in a forward state, and at the other two, Nos. 4 and 5, the superstructure has been built up to the springing line of the arches.

Progress made with improvements to communications.

360. The only building that need be mentioned is the Custom House at Negapatam. The expenditure to the 30th April 1862 was Rupees 9,902 7-10, on an estimate of Rupees 13,319. The whole of the brickwork except that of the verandah had been finished, and the flooring and roofing only remained to be done.

Sea Custom House at Negapatam.

361. The expenditure on repairs to Irrigation works during the past year amounted to Rupees 1,14,286, or Rupees 25,815 less than that of the preceding year. There were no very heavy freshes in the rivers, and as the embankments were greatly strengthened in 1859 and 1860 they have not since sustained much damage. Groynes and nanal plantation have lately been substituted for modussils for their protection, and it is hoped that the annual cost of their repair will in future be much reduced.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

362. Although the embankments have not been injured, the southern branch of the lower Coleroon anicut has been seriously damaged. In December last several portions were undermined, and five were so much injured that it was necessary to remove them. Since January the repairs to the work have been actively carried on, and it is expected that the anicut will be restored to its former condition before the early freshes come down the Coleroon, but it is doubtful whether all the arches will have been re-built within that time.

Injury effected to the lower Coleroon anicut.

363. Owing partly to the high price of grain, which enables the Merassidars to give constant employment to their coolies, and partly to the great demand for labor at the Railway, there has been a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of men for the Government works. Prices also have risen, and in one Taluk the cost of earth and masonry work has increased from 10 to 12½ per cent. on the rates of the preceding year.

Increase in price of materials, &c.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Expenditure.

364. The total expenditure during the year amounts to Rupees 2,14,358, viz.:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation...... .	27,142	62,853
Communications.	76,876	34,684
Buildings..........	6,374	6,429
Total	1,10,392	1,03,966

New works of Irrigation.

365. The principal new works of Irrigation have been

		RS.
1st.	The Peravally Channel improvements..........	10,398
2nd.	The re-construction of the Nat Voikal head sluice......	2,11[illegible]
3rd.	Ponnairy Project works.....	9,329
4th.	Sluices in the Rutnagudi Anicut.........	1,987

366. At the first work good progress has been made; the second has been completed, with the exception of a small portion of the rear revetment, and the fourth work has been finished.

Progress made with Irrigation.

367. On the Ponnairy project the under tunnel was completed, and the main and branch channels so far advanced that water was admitted into them, but immediately afterwards a very high flood caused by local rains seriously injured the tunnel, breached the embankments, and silted up a portion of the channel. The repairs of the tunnel are now in progress, and efforts are being made for the early completion of the work.

Ponnairy Project.

368. Under the head of communications, the chief expenditure has been on the road from Trichinopoly to Salem, 40 miles in length, which has been improved and gravelled at a cost of Rupees 23,945.

Road from Trichinopoly to Salem.

369. The first 7 miles of Trunk Road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras have also been metalled, and a large quantity of material collected for the remaining portion of the road. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 10,190.

Trunk road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras.

370. On the Coimbatore line Rupees 11,652 were laid out in gravelling 18 miles of road, and the whole of the improvements, on which there has been an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 48,869, since their commencement in March 1859, are fast approaching to completion.

Coimbatore line.

371. Rapid progress has also been made with the repairs to the road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul on which the expenditure during the year amounts to Rupees 7,234.

Road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul.

Bridges in progress.

372. Besides the above improvements the re-construction of three bridges has been in progress, viz :—

	Rupees.
The Codamurutty Bridge	9,278
Arches all turned and uncentred.	
The Iyar Bridge	7,426
Four arches turned.	
The Koolyar Bridge	5,352
Completed.	

373. Under the head of the buildings, the District Engineer's Office and Store-yard was the principal work in progress. The main buildings have been completed, and the Artificers' sheds only remain to be built. The expenditure in the year was Rupees 3,545.

Buildings in progress.

Buildings in progress.

374. The following works have also been completed :—

		Rupees.
1.	Wall to the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow at Trichinopoly	599
2.	Wash-house for the Artillery Barracks	922
3.	Improvements to the Drainage of the Infantry Barracks	1,386

Repairs to Irrigation Works.

375. The expenditure on repairs to Irrigation Works was distributed in the following manner:—

	Rupees.
Channels	28,006
Tanks	12,874
Embankments	21,973
Total Rupees...	62,853

with this sum the channels and tanks have been kept in good order, and the river embankments well strengthened and improved.

Repairs to buildings.

376. The repairs to buildings call for no special remark.

Condition of main lines of communication.

377. The main lines of communications have been kept in fair order at a cost of Rupees 34,684. The work extended over 253 miles of road, or 53 miles in excess of the preceding year.

Rates of labor and prices of material.

378. The rates of labor and prices of material have been about the same as in 1860-61, and all the earth work repairs, as well as the digging and carting of gravel for roads, were readily taken up on contract, and executed without advances by the several villagers interested in the work. The only rise has been in the rate of bandy hire which has increased upwards of 30 per cent. on the prices formerly given.

Sickness among the Subordinates.

379. During the year there were several cases of cholera among the members of the Department, and one of their number, Mr. Supervisor Dick died. Notwithstanding the reduced strength of the Department caused by Mr. Dick's death, and the temporary absence of Lieutenant Mead on duty in Madura, the expenditure has been Rupees 41,400 in excess of the year 1860-61, and many works of importance have been executed.

Expenditure from local Funds.

380. The expenditure from the local Funds amounted to Rupees 2,584, chiefly in removing walls round the Nabob's Palace, and repairing roads in the Fort at Trichinopoly.

MADURA.

Expenditure.

381. The outlay in this District during the past year has been Rupees 1,44,484, under the following heads:—

	New works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	3,602	32,501
Communications	76,640	12,960
Canals	10,262	1,924
Buildings	3,202	3,393
Total...	93,706	50,778

Formation of Road No. 4, from Trichinopoly to Madura.

382. Of new works, it will be observed, that the chief outlay has been on communications and canals. Under the first head the principal work undertaken was the formation of Road No. 4, the high Military and Commercial road leading from Trichinopoly to Madura, and thence

to Tinnevelly and Travancore. The expenditure on this line has been Rupees 31,542 and of the length of road estimated for, viz., 60 miles, 48 miles, including seventeen bridges and tunnels, have been completed, and thirteen other masonry works nearly finished.'

Bridge over the Ambravutty river.

383. The next work that may be noticed is the bridge of nine arches of 40 feet span over the Ambravutty river on the road from Dindigul to Paulghat and the Western Coast. The expenditure thereon during the year has been Rupees 8,891. From various causes the construction of this work was long delayed, but latterly its progress has been expedited, and its early completion may be expected.

Outlay on Road No. 25.

384. On Road No. 25, Rupees 5,264 have been spent in completing the portion between Tiroomangalum and Oosalamputty, and this line only wants metalling for three-quarters of a mile to complete it.

Outlay on Road No 15.

385. Upon Road No. 15, between Dindigul and Madura, Rupees 3,614 have been laid out in improvements, and Rupees 1,904 in completing what remained to be done to Road No. 1, between Dindigul and Trichinopoly, on an estimate of Rupees 6,800.

Other roads in progress.

386. Of the other roads in progress, and which are still under execution, the following are the most important:—

		Amount expended in 1861-62.
		RS.
1.	Road from Madura to Paulghat	2,745
2.	Do. from Tondi viâ Davacottah and Tripattoor to Dindigul	2,179
3.	Do. No. 16 from Camoothi to Soylegoody	2,065
4.	Do. between Cariaputty and Arooppoocottah	2,004
5.	Do. from Palkanooth to Aummanaickenoor	4,469
6.	Do. between Chuttraputty and Pulkanooth	2,716
7.	Do. between Madura and Paraputty	2,383

Improvements to Salt roads.

387. Eight salt roads have been also improved at a cost of Rupees 987, and the other roads in the District are being rapidly brought into order.

Principal buildings in pro-

388. The new works carried out under the head of Building hardly call for notice, but the following may be mentioned :—

	RS.
Constructing Moonsiff's Court House at Dindigul	364
" Store Room at Paumben	956
Travellers' Bungalow at do.	1,270

The two first works have been completed, and the second nearly so.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

389. The expenditure on repairs to the several Irrigation works in the District was distributed in the following manner :—

	RS.	A.	P.
116 Tanks	19,868	4	9
20 Channels	2,445	10	7
19 Sluices	574	3	1
37 Calingulahs and Weirs	9,613	1	5

390. At Paumben the out-turn of work done by the Steam Dredge has not been so great as was desired, owing to the continued illness of the Mechanical Engineer, and to the Dredge itself having been under repair for upwards of six months.

Worked performed at Paumben.

391. The hand Dredge was, however, very useful at the Sand bank channel for some time, and afterwards it was removed to the Reef channel where it did good service until April last, when the wind and current became too strong for it to work there any longer.

Usefulness of the hand Dredge at Paumben.

392. At the Sand bank channel the expenditure has been Rupees 933, and its depth throughout is at present 11 feet at low water neap tides.

Work executed at the Sand bank channel.

393. The expenditure in removing the inner angle of the Reef channel was Rupees 2,483, for which sum 48,580 cubic feet of stone and debris were removed therefrom.

Work executed on the Reef channel.

394. The Reef channel has been kept at a uniform depth of 12 feet at low water neap tides.

Reef channel.

395. During the year, 2,123 vessels passed through the channel, and 555 others were warped through it. One of the former, the "Sir James Melville" was 213 feet long, with 64 feet beam.

Number of vessels passing through the Paumben channel.

396. The cost of the repairs to the Steam Dredge has amounted to Rupees 2,963, and a further sum of Rupees 3,883 was spent in constructing the mud lighters sanctioned for the channel; of the four sanctioned, two have been completed, and a third is under progress.

Cost of repairs to Steam Dredge.

397. The new Lantern on the Catadioptric principle of Monsieur Tresnell exhibited in the Light House at Paumben is a most excellent one, and is duly appreciated.

Great use of the new Lantern exhibited in the Light House.

398. The system of excavating works on contract has not worked well in this District; in several cases much inconvenience and delay has been occasioned by the failure of the Contractors, and as a rule it has been found much better to carry out works by means of the Subordinates of the Department.

Failure of carrying out works on contract.

399. The District has suffered severely during the past year from want of rain and an insufficient supply of water in the principal river, the Vigay.

Insufficient supply of rain.

TINNEVELLY.

400. No works of any magnitude have been executed in this District during the past year, and owing to the difficulty met with in procuring sufficient labor, the expenditure has fallen short of the amount sanctioned in the Budget, though it is nearly double the sum spent in 1860-61.

Difficulty of obtaining sufficient labor has prevented greater outlay.

401. The actual outlay was as follows:—

Actual outlay.

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	5,473	49,373
Communications	44,776	43,190
Buildings	4,020	2,604
Total...	54,269	95,167

Aniout across the Vurruttaur.

402. Of the amount laid out upon new irrigation works, Rupees 3,759 have been expended in completing a new anicut across the Vurruttaur, which is now in full working operation, and has been reported upon in satisfactory terms.

Minor works of irrigation.

403. The balance has been expended in the construction of several petty calingulahs and sluices for the improvement of different tanks, &c.

Work performed on Trunk Road No. 4.

404. Under the head of "new Roads" Rupees 15,842 have been expended in forming portions of the main Trunk Road No. 4, leading from Madras to the Travancore frontier.

Work performed on Cotton Road leading into Tuticorin.

405. Rupees 15,259 have also been laid out on the Cotton road to Tuticorin. In accordance with the desire of Government, the chief portion of this work was given to a Contractor to execute, but in consequence of the interruption caused by the operations of the Pearl Fishery, its progress has been much retarded. The fishery has, however, now ceased, and there is every hope that a large quantity of work will be completed by the end of June.

Salt Pan Roads.

406. The Salt Pan roads under construction in this District have progressed but slowly. The sum expended upon them during the year amounts to Rupees 9,669.

New buildings.

407. The new buildings executed have been chiefly small works connected with the Salt Pans.

Repairs to irrigation works.

408. The expenditure on repairs to irrigation works has preserved in a state of efficiency numerous tanks and channels with their subsidiary works, and the more important channels have been carefully looked to, their beds cleared of deposit, and banks strengthened and raised where most needed. During the year under notice a great many cases of wilful injury to irrigation works have been brought to notice, but the punishments awarded are so trivial, that they do not deter others from committing similar offences.

Outlay on repairs to roads.

409. The expenditure on repairs to roads has had the effect of placing in good order, many previously impracticable portions. On Trunk Roads Nos. 4 and 5, Rupees 20,975 have been spent in improvements, and the balance of the outlay under the head of Communications was expended in judicious repairs to several of the most important lines in the District.

Repairs to Protestant Church at Tuticorin.

410. The chief item in building repairs has been Rupees 950 in putting the roof of the old Protestant Church at Tuticorin into good order.

Works executed from local Funds.

411. The principal works executed from local Funds have been a Bandy Pettah and line of Bazars in the town of Tinnevelly, and repairs to the road connecting that town with Palamcottah. On the former work the expenditure has been Rupees 3,750, and at the latter Rupees 752.

Prices of labor and material.

412. The necessaries of life in this District are considerably dearer than they were a few years back, and the price of labor has been much affected by the change. Wood work, owing to the restrictions now in force, upon cutting timber, is nearly 100 per cent. dearer than it was seven years ago; and building materials of all kinds have risen so considerably in price,

as to necessitate a corresponding increase being made in existing rates for labor and materials, in those cases where large improvements have to be carried out.

COIMBATORE.

Expenditure.

413. The expenditure in this District has been as follows:—

	New works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	1,288	36,461
Communications	17,470	72,044
Buildings	28,169	2,486
Total...	46,927	1,10,991

Arrakancottah and Thadapillay channels.

414. The only new works of "Irrigation" in progress were the Arrakankottah and Thadapillay channels on which an expenditure of not more than Rupees 1,288 has taken place, owing to a suspension of work pending the submission of revised estimates.

Principal new works of Communication.

415. The principal new works of "Communications" were the following:—

	RS.
First Class Road from the Railway station to connect Trunk Road No. 5 and the town of Coimbatore	3,983
Do. from the Railway station at Shoranoor to Trunk Road No. 5 near Karoomathamputty	2,203
Do. do. from Perudarry to the Railway station ...	2,869

Railway feeders.

416. These lines, intended to serve as Railway feeders, have been completed and are now open for traffic.

Jail at Ootacamund.

417. Of new buildings the principal in progress was the Jail at Ootacamund, the expenditure on which has been Rupees 27,138. The work was completed during the past year under the immediate superintendence of the Inspector General of Jails, at a total cost of Rupees 73,448-12-8, and twenty-nine prisoners sent from Calcutta, have since arrived and been lodged in the building.

Irrigation works.

418. The Irrigation works of the District have been kept in order for a sum of Rupees 36,461, the usual current repairs having been the special object of attention with the Department.

Repairs to Communications.

419. As respects communications, the ordinary maintenance allowance has been in one or two cases increased, and the usual repairs to all the roads have been executed at an aggregate cost of Rupees 67,189. It is found, however, that owing to the increased wear and tear attendant upon the wheel traffic from and to the Railway, the traffic on one road being five times as great as formerly, the repairs hitherto sufficient to maintain the communications in good order will not be sufficient for the future, and the subject of increasing the annual maintenance allowance is now under consideration.

Travellers' Bungalows at Neddivattam and Sisparah.

420. In addition to the ordinary repairs to buildings, the Travellers' Bungalows at Neddivattam and Sisparah have received special attention, and an expenditure made on them of Rupees 1,700 and Rupees 930 respectively.

Want of rain has affected the prices of labor and materials.

421. Want of rain and consequent failure of crops have enchanced the price of labor and materials in every part of the District, except in the Collegal range, where they remain the same as in 1860-61.

Prevalence of Cholera.

422. Cholera has also been very prevalent, and towards the close of the past official year, Government, in consequence of the wretched condition of the poorer classes, granted a special sum of Rupees 30,000 for expenditure upon Public Works under the joint direction of the Collector and District Engineer; of this sum the Collector has expended Rupees 10,874-15-1.

Expenditure from local Funds.

423. In regard to local Funds, the whole amount available, viz., Rupees 32,905, has been expended chiefly on District roads and chuttrums.

Expenditure inclusive of local Funds.

424. The expenditure, inclusive of local Funds, amounted to Rupees 1,90,823, and the whole District has, during the past year, received a proper share of attention.

SALEM.

Expenditure.

425. In this District the expenditure upon Public Works has been Rupees 1,58,850, as follows:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	2,159	28,431
Communications	18,033	77,650
Buildings	30,771	1,806
Total...	50,963	1,07,887

Principal works carried out under the head of Communications.

426. There were no large new works of Irrigation in progress during the year. Of those carried out under the head of Communications, the following may be noted:—

		RS.
1.	Constructing a metalled road from Rajipur to Senkajiridroog	2,232
2.	Making a Cart track between Suramungalum, Railway station, and the town of Nangavally	2,031
3.	Improving the road from Dharampuri to Morapur... ...	4,885
4.	Constructing road from Adamankotta to the Railway station at Mallapuram	2,743
5.	Constructing road between the town of Dharampuri, and the Railway station at Morapur	2,287

427. These roads have, with the exception of No. 2, which is yet under progress, been completed during the year, and the four last will be very important feeders to the South-West Railway, to which they are likely to bring considerable traffic from the interior of the District.

Progress made with do.

428. The principal buildings in hand were the following, all of which have been completed :—

New buildings in progress.

	RS.
1. Jail at Salem	5,249
2. Court Houses at do	15,919
3. District Engineer's office, &c. at do.	1,917
4. Moonsiff's Court House at Senkajiridroog..	1,445
5. Stables at Oossoor	1,405

429. The total cost of the first two works amounts to Rupees 35,770 and Rupees 85,830 respectively, while that of the third is Rupees 5,500.

Total cost of do.

430. On the Salem and Trichinopoly road, two bridges have been commenced between Namad and Valyapatty, and on Trunk Road No. 1, another bridge has been built near Oossoor at a cost of Rupees 3,611.

Salem and Trichinopoly road.

431. Of Irrigation works, ninety-three tanks, sixteen channels and twenty-nine weirs have been repaired at a cost of Rupees 28,431, and the general condition of all those yielding a revenue of Rupees 500 and upwards is reported to be satisfactory.

Irrigation works carried out.

432. On roads, Rupees 77,650 have been laid out in keeping 650 miles in repair.

Outlay on repairs to roads.

433. The repairs executed to buildings were of the ordinary description.

Repairs to buildings.

434. The expenditure from local Funds was Rupees 31,532, viz., Rupees 7,394 on the formation of about nineteen miles of new road, and Rupees 24,138 on repairs and improvements to 357 miles, of which fifty were made in the previous year.

Expenditure from Local Funds.

435. Nearly all work of importance was done by contract, and although rates of labor and prices of material continued very high, yet the general working of the Department in this District, is represented to have been satisfactory during the past year.

Result of the general working of the Department.

NORTH CANARA.

436. The principal event of the year has been the transfer of the District from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency, carried out as regards the Public Works Department on the 1st February 1862, up to which date the expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,34,540, viz. :—

Transfer of District to the Bombay Government.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Communications	52,462	60,520
Ports and Harbours	15,105	......
Buildings	1,650	4,803
Total...	69,217	65,323

437. With the exception of the Kyga ghat among new works, and the Dharwar and Coompta road among repairs, the expenditure has not been so great as was desired, owing chiefly to the want of adequate and efficient superintendence, but also to the scarcity of labor caused by the unhealthiness of the season, and the demand for coolies in the Ccffee Estates of Mysore and Coorg.

Unhealthiness of season.

438. The total outlay on the Kyga ghat has been Rupees 43,003 on an estimate of Rupees 1,05,330, of which Rupees 28,007 were spent during the past year by this department prior to the work being handed over to the Bombay Government. Commencing at Iddagoonjee, six miles from Yellapoor on the Arbyle road, sixteen miles of approach to the head of the ghat have been opened to a width of 12 feet and rendered passable for carts in the dry whether. Of the ghat itself seven and a half miles were similarly opened, except at a few places where rocky obstructions had to be removed. The trace of the remaining twenty-five miles from the foot of the ghat to Beitkul is of various widths, from that of a bridle-path to 18 feet, near the harbour.

Outlay on the Kyga Ghat.

439. Another work of importance in progress was the road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river by the Unshy ghat. On this line the expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 21,743, for which the portion from Hullial to half-way down the ghat has been made practicable for carts in dry weather. One bridge at Kaysaroly has also been nearly completed, and fair progress made with two others at Birchy Nulla, and Kaysaroly respectively.

Road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river.

440. The junction roads from Moondagode and Palla towards Bunkapoor have also been marked out, and operations commenced, and materials are being collected for bridges on the Gairsoppa ghat. The expenditure on these roads was Rupees 542, and on the bridges Rupees 2,070.

Junction roads from Moondagode towards Bunkapoor.

441. At the proposed new Port of Beitkul near the village of that name, Rupees 15,006 have been expended, chiefly on account of plant and machinery, beyond the obtaining of which little else had been done but to mark out the intended work.

Expenditure on works at Beitkul.

442. Owing to the unsettled feeling which existed for some time regarding the transfer of the District to the Bombay Presidency, and to the unhealthiness of the season which, according to the District Engineer's report, has been unprecedented for the last sixteen years, there was a general rise in the rates of labor; enhanced rates were therefore allowed wherever it was an object to mass labor, as on the Kyga ghat and its approaches from the interior, and up to the date embraced by this report, the arrangements made for the purpose secured a fair supply of work-people to the ghat.

General rise in the price of labour and materials.

443. The distribution of small coins over the District has been particularly attended to by the Department, and every effort was made during the past two seasons to carry out effectively the intentions of Government on the subject.

Distribution of small coins

SOUTH CANARA.

444. Want of labor, caused by the prevalence of sickness, and the preference shown by coolies for employment on the Coffee estates, has prevented the full allotment of funds from being expended in this District.

Full allotment of funds not expended.

Summary of expenditure.

445. The total amount of outlay was Rupees 51,353, classified in the following manner :—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Communications. .	9,512	28,898
Buildings..........	7,750	5,193
	17,262	34,091

Sumpajee Ghat.

446. Under the head of Communications Rupees 2,791-10-2 have been expended in metalling nearly two miles of the Sumpajee ghat.

Kantyar bridg on Trunk Road No. 2.

447. Rupees 3,678-2-5 have also been laid out on the construction of the Kautyar bridge on Trunk Road No. 2. This work is completed, and is a great improvement to the road.

Maury bri Trunk Road No.

448. The Maury bridges on Trunk Road No. 3 have been completed at a total expense of Rupees 8,058, of which Rupees 834 were spent last year.

construction of two bridges on the same road.

449. Materials were also collected at a cost of Rupees 2,208 for the re-construction of two bridges on the same Trunk Road. At one of these works a portion of the foundations of one of the Piers has been laid, but at the other nothing can be done until after the monsoon.

Collect

450. On buildings, the chief outlay has been on the Collector's Cutcherry at Mangalore, where it amounted to Rupees 1,086-1-10.

Oth

451. The following works have also been in progress :—

	RS.
Moonsiff's Court at Karakal, (roof remaining to be put on).	118
Sea Custom House at Angarkotta, (completed).	548
Taluq Cutcherry at Upinangudi, (materials being collected).	466

Repairs to Communications.

452. Under the head of "Repairs to Communications," Trunk Road No. 2 or Sumpajee ghat road leading from Mysore to Mangalore, has been efficiently maintained at an outlay of Rupees 6,369-12-4, on the portion in Canara, and Rupees 3,925-2-4 on that in the Coorg territories, and the whole line within these limits is reported to be in good order.

Hallaydy road circuit.

453. Rupees 9,776-2-1 have been expended from the Hallaydy road circuit estimate, on improvements to the roads from Agumba to Mudbidry, Someshwar to Hallaydy, Someshwar to Mulpy, and on the re-construction of a bridge at Billbyle. On all these lines the gradients have been lessened, the road widened, and bridges repaired.

Charmady road.

454. From the discretionary allowance Rupees 5,425-8-8 have been spent chiefly on the Charmady road, where several new bridges have been nearly completed, and other improvements effected.

Other lines of communication.

455. Other lines of communication have been repaired and improved out of the discretionary allowance.

Repairs to buildings.

456. The repairs to buildings call for no further notice than that all have been maintained in good condition.

Increase in rates of labor and material.

457. The prices in this District are high and still increasing, owing to the large extent of Coffee cultivation in Coorg and North Astagram in Mysore, and to the establishment of Coffee works at Mangalore. Difficulty is also experienced in obtaining artificers, such as carpenters, sawyers, &c., and with a view to remedying it, sepoys from the 8th Regiment Native Infantry have been lately employed on buildings in the town of Mangalore, though owing to their being new to the work, the cost is not much reduced, notwithstanding that the rates of wages given to them are less than those asked for and paid to the ordinary work people.

Amount expended from Local Funds.

458. The amount expended from the local Funds is Rupees 7,976-14-0, viz., on communications (new works) Rs. 6,124-13-1, and on repairs Rupees 1,852-0-11.

Irrigation works.

459. There are no Irrigation works in this District.

MALABAR.

Progress of works retarded by heavy rain.

460. The season of 1861-62 has been more healthy than that of 1860-61, and consequently more favorable during the hot months for the prosecution of works, but the lateness of the south-west monsoon and heavy rain in November last, seriously retarded the progress of several bridges under construction.

Comparison of outlay with expenditure of three preceding years.

461. The outlay, amounting to Rupees 1,75,209, exclusive of Rupees 24,978 from local Funds, has, however, exceeded that of the preceding three years, and many important works have been carried out under the following heads :—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation......................	...	6,651
Communications..............	1,11,038	21,729
Buildings.......................	16,202	19,589
Total...	1,27,240	47,969

Largest outlay on roads and bridges.

462. The largest expenditure on new works, as is always the case in this District, has been on roads and bridges.

Wynad communications.

463. The chief works in progress were the Wynad communications, the outlay thereon amounting to Rupees 29,668. With this sum the road from Luckadi to Manantoddy, viâ Terriote, has been (with the exception of two miles) opened for Bullock Traffic, twenty-nine miles in length. The roads from Manantoddy to Bahally on the Mysore frontier, and from Manantoddy towards the Periah ghat, as far as eight miles, have also been repaired, bridged, and rendered practicable for carts, and the line to the Neilgherries from Manantoddy, viâ Gudaloor has been repaired, as also the road from Manantoddy to Pannamanum and on to Kulputti and Luckadi.

Roads from Manantoddy to Bahally, &c.

464. The next largest outlay has been incurred on the important bridge of 7 arches of 50 feet span at Kalputti, across the Ponany river near Palghat, connecting that town with the Railway station. All the arches had been turned, and five of them uncentered at an expenditure during the year of Rupees 19,842, and fair progress has been made towards the completion of the work.

Bridge across the Ponany river at Kalputti.

465. Another very important work in progress was the opening of a bullock trace from Karkur to Nadkany, at the head of the Karkur pass. The expenditure thereon was Rupees 15,442-4-8, and the trace has been carefully formed with an easy gradient of 1 in 19 for a distance of fourteen and a half miles from Karkur to Ambala Vailoo, a village five miles from Nadkany. In a few places precipitous rock and large boulders are met with on the line, but with these exceptions a good trace eight feet wide has been made.

Bullock trace from Karkur to Nadkany.

Other important lines in progress.

466. The following important lines have also been partly completed or improved:—

		RS.
1.	Road from Calicut to Palghat (opened as far as Manaar.)...	14,994
2.	Perambady Ghat and Road No. 4 (whole line of Ghat remetalled and Road repaired throughout.)...	10,235
3.	Tambrachari new Ghat (its completion expected at the end of 1862-63.)...	9,439

Roads from Calicut to Palghat.

467. The road from Calicut to Palghat is now practicable for carts the whole way, and traffic has in consequence commenced. The minor works along it will be completed this season.

468. The Perambady Ghat has been thoroughly re-metalled and the road from the top to the boundary, or twenty miles in length, has been gravelled. The Trunk Road itself has been repaired, where required, and the whole line is in excellent order and sustaining a great traffic.

Perambady Ghat.

469. The progress in the Tambrachary Ghat has been retarded owing to the quantity of rock met with. During the year a large bridge at its foot, consisting of five bays of 20 feet each, has been constructed for a sum of Rupees 1,200.

Tambrachary Ghat.

Outlay on Canals.

470. On Canals Rupees 3,015 were laid out in deepening the line from Ponany to Chetwye, and from Cannanore to Cawoi.

471. As respects repairs, the expenditure incurred under the head of Irrigation, Rupees 6,651 was for the Yennamakal and Veatit dams, and the chief outlay under the head of Communications was on account of Trunk Roads Nos. 4 and 5, both of which are now in better order than heretofore.

Expenditure on repairs to roads.

472. The repairs to buildings, amounting to Rupees 10,692, have principally consisted of petty works costing less than 50 Rupees, and are too numerous to particularize.

Repairs to buildings.

473. The price of every commodity of life has steadily increased in the District, and the prices of materials and labor for Public Works have been affected in the same way. The old rates prevailing in Malabar were low, and the construction of the Railway in the immediate vicinity of some of the District Engineers' most important operations, has tended to raise the rates and to render necessary in some cases the revision of estimates sanctioned for the execution of work.

Prices of material and labor.

474. The expenditure from local Funds amounted to Rupees 24,978; of this sum Rupees 4,232-11-8 were spent in constructing new, and in repairing old bridges; Rupees 17,591 on roads, and the remainder on canals and extra establishments.

Expenditure from Local Funds.

PRESIDENCY.

475. The expenditure in this District during 1861-62 has been Rupees 3,21,130, viz :

Expenditure.

	New works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation..............	332	874
Communications... ...	66,523	13,728
Buildings.............	1,77,262	62,411
Total...	2,44,117	77,013

476. The outlay under the head of Communications has taken place chiefly on several long desired works which have been carried out either by the Municipal Commissioners, or by the District Engineer, and of which the following are the principal:—

Particulars of outlay under the head of Communications.

	RS.
1. Formation of new road east of the Madras Club House...	43,000
2. Do. along the east side of the Canal north of the General Hospital......	4,044
3. Improvements to the eastern portion of Royapooram...	5,000

477. Besides these works a portion of the drainage of Black Town has also been improved at a cost of Rupees 10,580, all which, though only partial in effect, will conduce greatly to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the localities in which the works are situated.

Drainage of Black Town.

478. The principal buildings in progress were the alterations and repairs to the fortifications of Fort Saint George, and the construction of a new wing to the General Hospital. At the former, the expenditure during the year has been Rupees 43,467, and at the latter Rupees 31,216.

Repairs to the fortifications of Fort Saint George.

Other works in progress.

479. The following works may also be mentioned :—

First.—MILITARY.

		RS.
1.	Improvements to the Drainage of Fort Saint George.	3,585
2.	Re-building Public Latrines in do.	4,742
3.	Laying down a new line of water Pipes from the Seven Wells to the Fort...	2,742
4.	Building for a Nasmyth's Hammer at the Gun Carriage Manufactory...	1,007
5.	Buildings for the Drying Apparatus obtained for the Gunpowder Manufactory......	10,190

Particulars of works in progress.

480. The first and fifth works are still under progress, the second is nearly finished, and the third and fourth have been completed at a total cost respectively, of Rupees 38,622 and Rupees 6,372.

Second.—CIVIL.

		RS.
1.	Constructing a Bandstand on the South Beach completed July 1861.	3,485
2.	Upper story to the Central Office, Chepauk, completed in October 1861, at an aggregate cost of Rupees 15,442...	2,026
3.	Arrack Distillery at Tondiarpett, completed in April 1862. Total cost Rupees 22,200... ..	2,698
4.	Additional accommodation for the Paper Currency Department at the Mint, under execution by the Mint Master...	7,700

Work performed at the People's Park.

481. Several works have also been carried out at the People's Park under the supervision of the Honorary Secretary to the Committee at an expense of Rupees 17,517, and Rupees 2,175 have been laid out in the collection of materials for the construction of the approaches to the Madras Pier.

Repairs to Buildings.

482. The repairs to buildings do not call for special remark.

Supply of materials.

483. The supply of materials generally has been equal to the requirements of the works in progress, but much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining well seasoned teak timber.

Efforts made to introduce gravel bricks.

484. As respects bricks it is hoped that by the introduction of liberal rates a better description will be furnished than formerly. Last year an attempt was made by a private individual to manufacture a superior article by machinery, but within a short time after commencing operations he failed for want of funds, and the machinery has been taken over by a Company, which, with a larger capital at its command, may probably be more successful.

485. The price of timber has, notwithstanding its inferiority, increased nearly 50 per cent., and the cost of other materials has also risen, excepting that of chunam, which procured from the shell quarries on the Pulicat Lake, and manufactured under the immediate control of the District Engineer is supplied at 25 per cent. less than the market prices. The rates of labor remain the same as in 1860-61.

Price of timber.

BANGALORE.

486. The actual expenditure on Public Works executed at this station, exclusive of Rupees 25,096 advanced for materials, amounts to Rupees 1,37,893, of which by far the greater amount has been on account of Military buildings as will be seen from the following statement :—

Expenditure.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Communications............	349	5,320
Buildings..................	1,24,364	7,860
Total...	1,24,713	13,180

Principal Military buildings.

487. Of Military buildings the following may be noticed :—

		RS.
1.	New Dragoon Barracks on the Race Course..............	94,401
2.	Married men's quarters at the old Dragoon Barracks...	10,924
3.	Do. do. at the Horse Artillery Lines...	8,165

488. The first work is represented to be progressing favorably. Four ranges have been so far completed as to be ready for occupation. A fifth range is in an advanced state and requires little more than the flooring to be finished, and the remaining three ranges with their out-houses will, it is expected, be completed within another six months.

Progress made with buildings.

489. It is intended that the water from the roofs of these buildings shall be stored, and with this object in view Rupees 9,800 have been sanctioned for the necessary works, of which Rupees 1,225 have been xpended during the year in the construction of a reservoir.

Progress made with buildings.

490. Of the married men's quarters at the old Dragoon Barracks, twenty-four have been completed, and altogether there are now eighty-four quarters ready for occupation.

Married Men's Quarters. Old Dragoon Barracks.

491. The married men's quarters at the Horse Artillery Lines, sixteen in number, have also been finished.

Married Men's Quarters. Horse Artillery Lines.

492. All the Public buildings in the Cantonment have been kept in proper repair, and the roads maintained in an efficient condition.

Public buildings in the Cantonment.

493. The buildings at the Military Stations in the Mysore Territories have as usual been attended to by the Executive Officer at Bangalore, and are reported to be all in good order.

Buildings at the Military Stations in the Mysore Territories.

494. Prices of material and labor have gradually risen. The cost of timber has in particular increased, and large scantling can only be obtained from the Madras market.

Prices of material and labor.

... and issued from ...-62, and a sum

Value of work performed in ... work-yard. ... the Engineer ... of ... ments to the ... and nurseries.

WELLINGTON.

Following the practice of the last three years, the following separate report on the operations at Wellington is furnished, though, as explained in the Administration Report of 1860-61, the works have been placed under the general control of the District Engineer.

Expenditure. 496. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 43,590, viz:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Communications....................	...	6,084
Buildings..........................	20,574	16,932
Total...	20,574	23,016

Married Men's quarters. 497. The remaining work of the married men's quarters, consisting chiefly of granite flooring to the verandahs, and plastering the basements has been completed; but the upper story flooring of six rooms remains to be fitted up for use as Solitary Cells.

School and Library rooms. 498. The furniture of the School and Library has been completed and handed over to the Barrack Department.

Hospital drains. 499. The granite drains and discharge culvert of the Hospital square has also been finished, and about one-half of the stonework for the drains of the Barrack square is ready.

Upper story of the Staff Quarters. 500. The asphalte flooring of the upper story of the Staff quarters has been removed and re-placed with teakwood.

Repairs to reservoir. 501. The condemned portion of the reservoir has been removed. The body of the work has also been thoroughly repaired, and the whole of the water service appears to be answering well.

Other new works in progress. 502. Other new works have also been undertaken and finished, but none of them need special mention.

Forest road and Coonoor ghât. 503. The Forest road and the Coonoor ghât has been kept in thorough repair. On the latter the traffic has greatly increased during the year.

Nurseries. 504. Many trees have been planted, and a nursery established for the plantation; but owing to the unusual dryness of the season, several trees have died. Those, however, obtained from the nursery and planted on the sides of the Cantonment roads have thriven well.

Road to Peat Bog. 505. The road to the Peat Bog has been repaired, and a small sum has also been expended on the Cantonment roads, but owing to the original sum sanctioned for the latter having been disallowed, they are not in such good order as they ought to be.

Repairs to Military buildings. 506. All the Military buildings have been repaired where necessary, and are in good order.

507. Besides the buildings at Wellington, the whole of the Public Works on the

Public Works on the Neilgherries.

Neilgherries and the ghats leading thereto have been placed under the charge of the Executive Officer, who, in addition to his special duties, has prepared eighty estimates, many of extensive projects requiring much personal consideration. The following testimony is borne by the late Collector, Mr. Thomas, to Captain Farewell's exertions. "I should do you less than justice if I failed to say that "in fourteen years of duty here I have never seen the roads and ghats and works generally "in such good order, as since they have been in your charge."

Rates of labor, &c.

508. The rates of labor have remained unchanged during the year. Laborers also and Artificers have been easily obtained when required.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNT AND AUDIT DEPARTMENTS.

Appointment of a special Officer to the Audit branch of the P. W. D.

509. In December 1861, it was determined that a special Officer should be appointed to secure an independent Audit in the Public Works Department, and simultaneously therefore with the appointment of the Chief Engineer as Secretary to Government, and in order that no extra expense might be incurred, the Assistant to the Chief Engineer was placed in charge of the Audit Department, and subsequently Lieutenant Colonel Rundall, Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, assumed charge of the Office.

Work performed in Bill branch.

510. The following Statement exhibits the work performed in the Bill branch in 1861-62, as contrasted with that of the previous year.

	Bills received during the year.		Disposed of.		Remaining on hand on the 30th April 1862.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1860-61.........	12,386	66,39,195	12,388	71,43,190	212	83,583
1861-62.	8,611	59,12,258	8,822	59,95,823	1	18

Comparison of work performed in 1861-62 with that done in 1860-61.

511. The difference in the number of Bills received in 1861-62 is due to the greater portion of the arrears in Tanjore having been worked out in 1860-61. Thus while in the latter year the number of Bills disposed of relating to that District was 4,229 for Rupees 16,01,364, in 1861-62 it was 1,802 for Rupees 3,90,053. The number of Bills objected to in 1861-62 have been less than in the previous year, evidencing that greater care has been exercised by District Engineers and their Subordinate Officers in their preparation.

Number of Bills above and below 1,000 Rupees received.

512. During the year under review 7,635 Bills have been received for works below 1,000 Rupees, and 1,187 Bills for works above that amount.

513. A portion of the permanent establishment of the Audit Department has been engaged on the adjustment of the expenditure of the years 1855-56, 1856-57 and 1857-58. That work which has been attended with some difficulty is almost completed, and the

services of a temporary establishment employed to supply the places of those of the permanent establishment above adverted to, will shortly be dispensed with.

Bill Registers for the year 1860-61.

[illegible] isters for the year 1860-61 are almost all closed. Bills, however, to the extent of Rupees 2,04,187-6-0, relating to the expenditure of that year, have been returned for explanation of doubtful items.

Total amount of Bills disposed of.

515. The aggregate sum accounted for in Bills disposed of during the past year is Rupees 59,95,823, an amount much in excess of the average yearly expenditure, inasmuch as it includes that incurred in previous years. There are no current arrears in the Department.

Amount of Travelling allowance passed.

516. Travelling, &c., allowances to Officers of the Engineering Department, and to Executive Agents in charge of Ranges have also been passed; out of 1,607 bills, amounting to Rupees 1,18,290-10-3, submitted for audit, Rupees 6,570-13-1 were retrenched, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole amount.

Amount of Contingent Bills.

517. Contingent Bills to the amount of Rupees 5,637-15-10 have also been passed for the conveyance of Office Records, tents, &c., as well as Bills amounting to Rupees 86,987-0-10, for setting up steam Tugs, Dredges, Punts and Machinery.

Work performed in the Account branch.

518. The work done in the Account branch consisted of the compilation of accounts and Financial Statements for the Accountant General, and for Government, and does not call for special notice.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

519. In the last Administration Report it was notified that Government had authorized the resumption of active operations, and had on the 31st May 1861 sanctioned Estimates for Rupees 4,60,000 for the first 17 miles of the Main Canal, from the village of Soonkasala, on the Tumbuddra, to the town of Kurnool.

520. During the year, the following Estimates have also been sanctioned:—

Estimates sanctioned during the year.

Rupees 1,25,000 for an Anicut across the Tumbuddra at Soonkasala, with head works to the Canal.

Rupees 1,45,000 for an Aqueduct of 14 arches, 40 feet span, with a waterway of 94 feet across the River Hindri, capable of discharging upwards of 4,00,000 cubic yards per hour.

Rupees 7,22,500 for the Main Canal from the 18th to the 43rd mile, with the attendant masonry works.

Rupees 5,19,830 for the Main Canal from the 44th to the 72nd mile. This latter includes the cutting through the water-shed which separates the River Kundar, a tributary of the Pennar, from the valley of the Tumbuddra and of the Mountain stream Bowanassy.

Rupees 5,520 have also been sanctioned for distributing Sluices in the first 17 miles.

Besides the above, Rupees 13,488 have been sanctioned for various buildings connected with the works; making a total of Rupees 19,91,338 sanctioned for Estimates submitted during the year.

521. Estimates amounting to Rupees 3,02,000 have also been forwarded to the Consulting Engineer's Office, for the extension of the Canal into the valley of the Kundar from the 73rd to the 92nd mile, inclusive of Lockage for a descent of 200 feet, and also for the whole of the works in the Nellore District, commencing from Someswaram in the gorge of the River Pennar, and extending to Kistnapatam on the coast. These Estimates amounting to Rupees 11,75,833 will be shortly submitted for the sanction of Government.

Estimates forwarded to the Consulting Engineer and still under examination.

Progress made during the year.

522. The progress made on the works hitherto has been as follows :—

Main Canal from Soonkasala Kurnool.

523. The first 17 miles of Canal have been nearly completed, and it is expected that water will be admitted during the present season, sufficient to irrigate the land lying between Soonkasala and Kurnool, and to supply the town for municipal purposes.

Anicut at Soonkasala.

524. The Anicut across the Tumbuddra founded on Rock, has been raised all across the river sufficient to afford a supply of 3 feet during the present season, and a total expenditure of Rupees 62,280 incurred thereon.

Aqueduct.

525. The Aqueduct over the Hindri is a work of great magnitude. The foundations based on Rock have been completed, with the exception of those of the southern wing-wall; and the Piers and Abutments raised to nearly their full height, a total of Rupees 32,460 having been expended thereon.

Main Canal from Kurnool to Water-shed.

526. Of the 55 miles of Main Canal between Kurnool and the water-shed, 12 are in hand.

Progress made in the Survey of the remaining portions of the line.

527. Besides the executive operation, surveys have been completed of the Main Canal for a length of 64 miles from Nundial to the head of the River Vaikalar, a feeder of the Kundar, and Estimates nearly completed for 14 miles, and in good progress for the remaining 50 miles. Further surveys of the line from the junction of the Kundar and Pennar as far as the gorge at Someswaram, a distance of 60 miles have been completed; but the Plans and Estimates have been delayed in consequence of the sickness which has overtaken the Establishment engaged thereon.

Portion yet unsurveyed.

528. The only link as yet unsurveyed, is the portion lying between the head of the Vaikalar and the confluence of the Kundar and Pennar, a distance of 25 miles.

Exploration of sites for Reservoirs discontinued, pending decision regarding the Mauri Canavai.

529. All exploration and surveys for fixing sites for Reservoirs, have been discontinued, pending the decision of Government with respect to the site in Mysore at the Mauri Canavai. In Proceedings of Government of the 12th April 1862, No. 742, information was conveyed to the Agent, that the Mysore authorities intended to construct the Reservoir at the site themselves, but that they were willing to hand over the site on the River Buddra at Luckowally to the Irrigation Company.

Number of laborers employed on the works.

530. The number of laborers employed during the past year have varied from 14 to 20,000 per month.

The total expenditure in India from the commencement up to 30th April last, amounts to Rupees 14,41,633; the sum drawn from the Government Treasury has been Rupees 18,34,560, leaving a cash balance of that date of Rupees 3,95,548 inclusive of Rupees 2,620-0-11, on account of Miscellaneous receipts by the Agent.

Total expenditure in India from the commencement.

532. The progress made in each Division of the work as compared with the Estimates, will be seen from the Appendix.

Progress made in each Division of the work given in the Appendix.

533. The quantity of land made over by the Revenue authorities for occupation by the works has been 1,969 acres, of which 1,004 acres belonged to Government, and 965 acres to private individuals. The amount of compensation paid in cash has been Rupees 8,290-1-0.

Quantity of land made over to the Company, and the amount of compensation paid for private property.

534. The subject of the rates to be paid to the Company for their water and the mode of collection has been discussed during the past year. The Government, in their Order* of the 10th May 1862, considered that a consolidated wet assessment would be the fairest mode of dealing with the question as between the Company and the Ryots, and that between the Company and the Government the difference between the wet and dry assessments should be the measure of the amount credited to the Company.

Decision of Government on the water rate to be paid to the Company.

* No. 1,036.

535. They likewise ruled that the *collection* of the assessment is to be left to the Government, that their Officers were to be the judges of the nature and extent of remissions, and that a reasonable charge for collection was to be placed to the debit of the Company.

Mode of collecting the returns.

536. The *distribution* of the water, the Government considered, should be left altogether to the Company, who having constructed the works should maintain them in repair; but that at the same time, as the Government have, by guaranteeing the Interest of the Capital, a distinct interest in the maintenance of the works, the Collector should, through his Officers, be kept cognizant of the state and condition of the works.

Distribution of the water to be left to the Company.

537. They ruled further, that all existing wet cultivation should be carefully ascertained, and its area excluded from the account, as between the Company and the Government, and that if the Company's works interfered with the supply to these lands, the loss was to be made good; but if by their means the lands became available for a second crop, there would be a fair claim against the Government for any assessment resulting from such an application of the additional water.

Loss from existing wet cultivation being interfered with to be made good by the Company.

538. In a subsequent Order, the Government observed that the consolidated assessment could not be immediately imposed; but as the Company's Chief Engineer expected to be able shortly to supply water to the tract of land between Soonkasala and the Hindri, as well as to Kurnool, and its suburbs, some temporary arrangement must be made, and they therefore decided on allowing a separate water-rate of 3 Rupees per acre to be charged in addition to the dry assessment, crediting the same to the Company.

A rate of 3 Rupees per acre to be charged for the present.

[illegible] arrangement being considered purely temporary pending the completion of the Survey and Settlement operations.

[illegible] sent in Kurnool. This arrang[illegible] however is to be considered as a purely temporary one, adopted solely because the consolidated assessment cannot be carried out until further progress had been made in the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments, who have been desired to push on their work as rapidly as possible, so as to admit of its early introduction.

RAIL ROADS.

Work executed.

540. During the official year 1861-62, the Engineers of the Madras Railway have been engaged in carrying on the construction of the South-west and North-west lines, and the Bangalore branch, and the Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway have proceeded with the construction of the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly.

Quantities.

541. The average quantities of earthwork, masonry, &c., executed monthly, as obtained from the progress Reports from the 1st May 1861 to the latest date up to which the returns have been received, have been—

	Madras Railway Company.			Great Southern of India Railway.
	S. W. Line.	N. W. Line.	Bangalore branch.	
	C. yards.			
Earthwork	26,073	99,648	86,310	86,023
Masonry	1,004	2,829	10,095	2,204
Ballasting	35,103	8,799	1,843	...
Permanent way	11,604 s. yds.	2,673	...	9,408
Fencing	11,067	2,914	6,557	8,476

Portions of the South-west line open to traffic.

542. On the 1st May, the Western Division of the Madras South-west line was extended 9¼ miles from Tiroor to Cootipooram, and, on the 23rd September 1861, 11½ miles more from the Cootipooram to the Puttamby Station. On the 1st December, a portion of the Eastern section, 24 miles in length, between Salem and Senkerry-droog, was opened to the public. On the 14th April 1862, the opened portion of the Western Division of the South-west line was extended from Puttamby to Coimbatore, a distance of 64¾ miles.

Extension of the North-west line.

543. On the 8th December 1861, the opened portion of the North-west line was extended from Naggery to Poottoor, a distance of 9¾ miles.

Total length of open portion of Madras Railway.

544. The total length of the open portion of the Madras Railway on the 30th April was 362 miles; of which 335¼ miles belonged to the South-west line, and 26¾ miles to the North-west line.

	Per Passenger.						Per ton of Goods.							
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Special Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
From the 1st May 1861 to 15th September 1861	1	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	10	1	0
From the 15th September 1861 to 30th April 1862	0	8	0	4	0	2	0	8	0	9	0	11	1	1

Number of Passengors carried and Revenue therefrom.

545. The number of Passengers, and the quantities of goods carried, and the Revenue derived therefrom during the official year, were as follows:—

SOUTH-WEST LINE.

Passengers.

	No.	RS.	A.	P.
1st Class...	7,359.........	18,592	0	4
2nd do. ...	39,599.........	42,816	5	4
3rd do. ...	10,97,27[illegible].......	4,58,311	1	10

Goods.

	Maunds.	RS.	A.	P.
Special Class...	3,18,595.........	37,117	6	2
1st do. ...	14,54,462.........	2,55,406	2	6
2nd do. ...	12,12,390.........	2,72,755	15	9
3rd do. ...	1,51,977.........	39,653	4	7

NORTH-WEST LINE.

Passengers.

	No.	RS.	A.	P.
1st Class...	300...............	257	14	4
2nd do. ...	3,598..................	1,331	0	0
3rd do. ..	1,29,585..................	19,055	3	2

Goods.

	Maunds.	RS.	A.	P.
Special Class...	56,857............	1,643	5	0
1st do. ...	1,58,472............	4,664	15	5
2nd do. ...	1,75,766............	7,777	13	3
3rd do. ...	17,761............	929	6	11

Principal Officers employed on Madras Railway.

1 Agent and Manager.
1 Chief Engineer.
1 Traffic Manager.
1 Assistant do.
1 Chief Accountant.
1 Deputy do.
1 Locomotive Superintendent.
1 Assistant do.
5 First Class Engineers.
11 Second do. do.
19 Third do. do.
2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers
1 General Storekeeper
1 Accountant in the Engineer Department

Advances to the Madras Railway Company.

517. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were—

For Construction .	35,11,000
" Stores	... 6,85,000
" Sleepers	7,80,000
" Rolling Stock	... 1,50,500

For Salaries

Agent's Establishment	79,911	10	0
Engineer and Telegraph Departments ..	4,72,231	1	8
Locomotive do. ...	95,171	15	0
Contingencies........	30,895	15	0

Total expenditure sanctioned

548. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement in March 1853 up to 31st December 1861, amounts to Rupees 3,49,94,166-1-10

Sections of the Great Southern of India Railway opened

549 The Great Southern of India Railway line has been opened in Sections as follows :—

From Negapatam to Trivalore 14 miles, on the 15th July 1861.
Do Trivalore to Tanjore 35 do. 2nd Dec "
Do. Tanjore to Trichinopoly 30 do 11th March "

550. The principal Officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India Railway Company on the 1st May 1861 were—

Principal Officers employed on the G. S. of India Railway

1 Agent
1 Chief Engineer
1 First Class do.
2 Second do. Engineers
2 Third do. do
1 Accountant
1 General Storekeeper.

551. The advances made in India to the Great Southern of India Railway company were—

Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway.

For Construction	7,10,000	0	0
,, Stores	1,45,000	0	0
Agency Contingencies	2,723	11	5
Rolling Stock	30,000	0	0
For Salaries.			
Agency	49,273	2	0
Engineer and Telegraph Departments	1,13,904	5	0
Locomotive Department	13,224	11	0

Expenditure sanctioned by Government.

552. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works in October 1858 up to 31st December 1861, amounts to Rupees 28,85,336-4-11.

MARINE.

Transport of Troops less frequent.

553. The transport of Troops by sea from Madras has considerably diminished during the past two years. The forces in Burmah have been reduced from eleven Native Regiments to three. The China war has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and, with a view to economy, no movements either by sea or by land have been made, except such as were imperatively called for. The consequence of this has been shown in a less expenditure of Coal, and the ability to dispense with the services of the "Dalhousie," which vessel was sent to Bombay in November last, as being no longer required for service in this Presidency. The "Coromandel," having been built expressly for Madras, has been retained; although she is a component part of the Indian Navy, and is in commission.

Marine Acts.

554. The Marine Acts that have been passed during the year, having reference to this Presidency, are three: Act XXVIII of 1861, and Acts I and II of 1862.

Act XXVIII of 1861.

555. The first authorizes all Courts having Admiralty Jurisdiction in India, and the principal Court of Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction at every port having no Court of Admiralty Jurisdiction, to make inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of any Master or Mate, as contemplated by Section 242 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Section 82 of the Indian Merchant Seaman's Act I of 1859.

Act I of 1862.

556. The next, which is the first Act passed by the Local Legislative Council, legalizes the levy of port dues at the port of Ganjam, at the rate of one Anna per ton on square rigged vessels, and half that sum on Native craft employed solely in coasting voyages.

Act II of 1862.

557. The last extends the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, for preventing the overcrowding of Native passenger ships in the Bay of Bengal, to vessels leaving Ceylon for India.

558. The Pier Act and a new Boat Act have likewise been passed; but they have not yet been promulgated pending the assent of the Governor-General of India.

Boat and Pier Acts.

559. There are now eighteen ports under the Port Conservancy Act, which seems to work well and to give general satisfaction. Occasionally on the Malabar Coast, where sometimes a passenger has been landed from a ship without anchoring, under the impression that dues were not thereby incurred, dissatisfaction has been expressed when the due has been demanded and payment enforced; but the legal authorities at Madras and Calcutta having decided on the liability, no late attempts to evade the payment have been made. The figures against the ports in the margin represent the maxima of dues, per ton, allowed by law to be levied, and the actual dues now charged.

Conservancy Ports under Act XXII of 1855.

	Maximum. Annas.	Actual. Annas.
Ganjam.		
Monsoorcottah		
Calingapatam		
Bimlipatam		
Vizagapatam		
Cocanada and Coringa	3	
Masulipatam ...	1	
Madras		
Cuddalore		
Tranquebar		
Negapatam		
Paumben		
Tuticorin		
Cochin		
Calicut		
Tellicherry		
Cannanore		
Mangalore ...	1	1

560. In many of the ports the duties of the Conservator are undertaken by the Superintendent or Manager of Sea Customs, and up to the present time these duties have been performed without remuneration. In the course of the year under review, Mr. C. R. Pelly, Member of the Board of Revenue, was directed by Government to revise, in communication with the Superintendent of Marine, the Marine Establishments at the out-ports and at the light-houses. Some places had increased in importance since the establishments were fixed; and at nearly all, wages had risen so considerably, that efficient servants could not be procured at the original rates. It was also thought expedient that those local Sea Custom Officers, upon whom, from there being no Marine Officer at the port, devolve the duties of Conservator, should receive a moderate remuneration for the services thus rendered. The alterations recommended by Mr. Pelly, and approved by the Government, have raised the cost of the Marine Establishments from 8,555-12-0 per annum to 9,617 Rupees, and this increased expenditure has received the sanction of the Supreme Government.

Revision of Establishments at Out-ports and Light-houses.

561. In Appendix A will be found the receipts and disbursements in connection with the Port Funds at each port; the principle being, although there are exceptional cases differing from this rule, that two-thirds of the Marine Establishments and expenses shall be borne by the Port Fund, and one-third by the Government; the former, however, bearing the entire expense of the port light-houses.

Port Funds.

The usual statement of the trade of the ports follows in Appendix B.

562. Several vessels have been fined at Cochin for infringing the provisions of Act XXI of 1858. It must, however, be admitted that in some cases they appear to have been led into error by the authorities at the ports whence they took their departure.

Pilgrim ships.

563. The Floating Police continues to be of service in checking depredations in boats and no change is contemplated.

Floating Police.

564. In consequence of the frequency of wrecks on the Coromandel Coast, a coast presenting few dangers, and these avoidable with ordinary skill and care, inquiries under Section 100 of Act I of 1859 have been instituted regarding the loss of three; namely, the "Albion," wrecked

WRECKS.
Loss of "Albion," "Hersilia" and "Alert."

near Nursapoor in May; the "Hersilia" wrecked near Poondy in June; and the "Alert" near Cuddalore in October. The first two were proved to be cases of gross carelessness; the latter appeared to be more an act of wilfulness. The reports of the Committees ordered to investigate the circumstances were sent to the Board of Trade.

In Appendix C will be found a brief statement of the wrecks that have occurred.

Examinations in Navigation and seamanship.

565. Few Masters and Mates have offered themselves for examination during the past year. The numbers passed since the Board of Examination was established are as follows:—

7	Masters............	Competency.	Foreign Trade.
3	do.	Service.	
8	Mates...............	Competency.	
4	do.	Service.	
1	do.	Competency.	Home Trade.

Infractions of Native Passengers' Act XXV of 1859.

566. Several instances have been brought to light of evasions of this Act by vessels clearing out at Negapatam and Nagore for the Straits and Burmah, and then touching at Karikal, and there receiving more passengers than could have been legally embarked at our own ports. Endeavours have been made to convict the offenders at the ports of discharge, but in some cases the surplus passengers had been disposed of before a scrutiny could take place; and in others the Magistrate, before whom the parties were arraigned, did not view the proceeding as an infraction of the law.

567. At present there are fourteen vessels prohibited from engaging in this trade, consequent on their having been found committing glaring breaches of the Act.

Coast Surveys.

568. No surveys have been in progress during the past year; all having been completed with the exception of that part of the Coromandel Coast extending from the Santapillay rocks to the north extreme of the Ganjam District.

569. The Charts of the Coast from Ennore to Point Calimere, the survey of which was completed by Lieutenant Sweny, Indian Navy, in September 1860, have not yet been furnished.

Packet line of Steamers

570. The line of Mail Steamers between Madras, the Northern ports and Rangoon, which was commenced in January 1861, was continued till March 1862, the Steamer Rangoon having left Madras for the last contract trip on the 11th February. With the reduced number of Regiments in Burmah, it was found that the advantages of the line were not commensurate with the expense incurred; and moreover, the arrangements as well in respect to Government passengers as to the general public, were not of a character to merit confidence and encouragement. Complaints were constant; and, except latterly, generally unattended to; and on one occasion it became necessary to fine the Contractors for their vessel leaving Cocanada without waiting the specified time, and before the Mails could be put on board.

571. Mr. J. Mackinnon, the managing partner of the Bay of Bengal Steam Navigation Company, came out in the beginning of the year, with the view of organizing a com-

prehensive system of Steam communication along the Indian Shores. That portion which most affects this Presidency is a monthly line between Calcutta and Bombay *viâ* Paumben; the vessels to touch at fixed dates at all the intermediate ports. The offer has not yet been accepted; but as the subsidy asked is moderate (7,500 Rupees per trip) it will probably soon come into operation.

Proposed extensions of Coastal communication.

572. Our communication with Burmah will be kept up by an occasional direct trip of a Government Steamer, and *viâ* Calcutta by either the P. and O. or the Coast Steamers abovementioned, and the Burmah Steamers from Bengal, of which there will now be three every month, one of which will proceed on to the Straits.

Steam communication with Burmah.

Transport of Troops.

573. The movement of Troops by sea having been, as before stated, reduced to a minimum, no transports have been engaged during the past year, although it was necessary to embark a certain number of men on each trip of the Contract Mail Steamer, to avoid having to pay forfeit, as Government guaranteed public freight and passage to the extent of Rupees 7,500 on each trip.

In Appendix D will be found a statement of the dates of departure and return of each vessel, the numbers carried, and the amount paid by Government, in addition to the subsidy of 4,500 Rupees as freight and passage money.

The Regiments moved by sea are:—

20th N. I. which had left Madras for the Straits in April 1861.

31st N. I. which had left Moulmein for Calingapatam about the same time, and arrived there on 13th of May.

22nd N. I. from the Straits to Madras in May.

32nd N. I. from Moulmein to Masulipatam in October.

42nd N. I. from Rangoon to Masulipatam in October.

43rd H. M.'s from Madras to Calcutta; one Wing in October the other in February.

33rd N. I. from Rangoon to Madras in December and January.

60th H. M.'s from Madras to Rangoon by Wings, in January and February.

69th H. M.'s from Rangoon to Madras by Wings, in February and March.

28th N. I. from Cocanada to Rangoon in March.

52nd N. I. from Rangoon to Madras in April.

STEAMERS.
Arracan. Dalhousie,
Tubal cain, Sydney.
SAILING TRANSPORT.
Sesostris.

574. The Government vessels employed are stated in the margin.

575. The number of Troops, Invalids, &c., arrived from and embarked for England is shown in Appendix E which likewise exhibits the rates paid.

Troops to and from England.

Inconvenience and expense having occurred from troops landing in the Thames, who were destined for some other part of the United Kingdom, instructions were sent out to arrange for all vessels taking Home Regiments to touch at Falmouth, there to receive orders at what port to land them. But as this would manifestly increase the cost of passage very considerably, the modified course has been sanctioned, of requiring such vessels to call at Falmouth, and to land the troops at any port in the English Channel as may then be ordered.

Another slight alteration has been introduced in respect to invalids. Vessels having such passengers are to touch at Spithead, to enable the authorities to remove at once to Netley Hospital any men they may wish to place there.

Coals.

576. No further supplies of Coals have been received from Home during the year, except in completion of previous demands. The contract price has been £2-9-6 per ton delivered into store. One or two small parcels have been purchased at Cochin and Cocanada, at prices varying from 18 to 20 Rupees alongside. Appendix F shows the quantity on hand at the various depôts on the 1st May 1861, the receipts and expenditure during the year and the balance carried forward for 1862-63.

WEATHER.

Seasons.

577. The weather has generally been fine, and the surf less than usual, having been even in the N. E. monsoon exceedingly moderate. Two cyclones have been experienced; one in the lower part of the Bay, from the 26th December to the 2nd January; the other in the centre of the Bay, from 22nd to 24th March. Neither of them reached as far as Madras, although the weather here on each occasion was very exceptional, showing that a disturbance was taking place at some distance.

The actual disbursements during the year under Report 1861-62, on account of the Marine Department, are as follows:—

	RS.
Marine Superintendent's Office..........................	24,912
Master Attendant's Department..........................	49,805
Board of Examiners in Navigation and Seamanship...	600
Shipping Master's Establishment..........................	3,960
Marine Establishment at Out-ports..........................	26,708
Light Houses..........................	17,080
Miscellaneous..........................	2,60,550
Abatement..........................	24,000
Total Rupees......	3,01,229

The ports and lights will now be noticed in the order previously observed.

GANJAM.

Ports in Ganjam.

578. This port has been brought under the operation of Act XXII of 1855. It was found that the trade was considerably increasing, and that much difficulty was experienced from there being no sufficient local controlling authority. A Superintendent of Sea Customs has therefore been appointed.

MONSOORCOTTAH, SONAPORE, BARWAH POONDY, BAPANAPAUDO, AND CALINGAPATAM.

No material alterations have taken place, nor is there any thing calling for notice in any of these ports.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT HOUSE.

Santapillay Light House.

579 A small store-godown is about to be constructed here, at an estimated expense of Rupees 132, in consequence of one previously in use having been blocked up by a masonry shaft, rendered necessary for the support of the lantern.

BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM.

Ports in Vizagapatam District.

580. Serious complaints have been made of the inefficiency of the boats at Bimlipatam, at which port trade has been latterly much on the increase. The Master Attendant of Vizagapatam, who has charge of both ports, used to visit Bimlipatam once a month to examine the boats and to inquire into the affairs of the port. He has now been directed to consider Bimlipatam as his permanent station, and to visit Vizagapatam once a month.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

Ports in Godavery District.

581. A steam Dredge is at work under the orders of the Public Works Department, clearing out the river and bar at Cocanada; but the shoal from Hope Island is still progressing northwards, although not with such rapid strides as in previous years.

Some addition has been made to the small Light House, but it is not yet complete.

The Hope Island light remains as before, and the three buoys laid down to denote the north and east limits of the bank are retained in position.

NURSAPORE.

Nothing to report.

MASULIPATAM.

Kistna District.

582. The trade of this port is very moderate, and did not warrant the costly establishment assigned to it. The expenses were far in excess of the revenues, the deficit on the 30th April 1861 being 6,539 Rupees. The Government therefore determined, as the Port Establishment was kept up for State purposes, Masulipatam being the point of embarkation and disembarkation of troops and stores between Madras and Hyderabad, to charge the port only with the expenses incurred in keeping up the light on the Fort Flagstaff.

583. Two buoys were laid down at this Port in 1859-60, one has broken adrift, both ends of the link of a 1¾ inch having been found worn through. It has been determined not to replace it, as the buoy left clearly indicates the anchorage.

Light Houses at Point Divi and Monapollium.

POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHT HOUSE.

Nothing new to report.

PULICAT LIGHT HOUSE.

Light House at Pulicat

584. The column has been completed and the lantern put up. As yet, however, no sufficient accommodation has been prepared for the light keepers, who live in the town separated from the Light House by the backwater.

The light, which shows red by means of colored glass, has been exhibited since the 1st April last; but as the attendants are new to their work and failures must at first be anticipated, no official or public intimation of it has been given.

MADRAS.

Port of Madras.

Time-ball.

585 The Time-ball has not been working well of late, in consequence of some defect in the apparatus for releasing it, the management and control of which is now exercised by the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, while the signal for dropping the ball is of course given by

the Government Astronomer. The Government have suggested that the latter should have the whole management, the Superintendent of Marine affording such assistance as the means at his command will admit.

586. The Pier, so far as the Contractor's work is concerned, is nearly completed, but its connection with the Custom House has yet to be commenced. Estimates to the amount of 64,277 Rupees have been sanctioned for this work, for rolling stock and for laying down pipes for watering the shipping from the Pier end; and the work will now be immediately commenced.

Pier.

587. The contract provides for laying down thirteen screw moorings round the Pier head. It was at first intended to dispense with these and to substitute in lieu a wave screen along the entire length of the outer side of the T head. This arrangement was subsequently reversed: the screen was considered ill adapted for the position it would occupy, and the moorings have been called for.

Screw moorings.

588. In accordance with one of the provisions of the Contract, the Pier was opened to passengers on the 1st December last, and from the 1st of January a toll of 2 Annas has been levied on all persons embarking from or landing at the Pier; a small temporary Establishment having been entertained to collect the tolls and to preserve order.

Pier opened to passengers.

Pier Establishment.	RS.	A.	P.
2 Boatswains at Rupees 35 each	70	0	0
4 Toll takers at Rupees 15 each	60	0	0
1 Duffadar..................	10	8	0
6 Peons at Rupees 7 each.	42	0	0
Total Rupees..	182	8	0

The receipts and expenses under this arrangement are as follows :—

		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
1861. December.	Tolls.				1861. December...	Establishment.	122	8	0
1862. January. ..	do.	266	14	0	1862. January.....	do.	182	8	0
February..	do.	431	10	0	February ..	do.	182	8	0
March......	do.	360	8	0	March......	do.	182	8	0
April.... ..	do.	150	8	0	April......	do.	182	8	0
						Contingencies...	87	4	7
	Total...	1,209	8	0		Total	939	12	7

Since the commencement of the Pier no damage has occurred to it from collision or other cause.

589 Ships in the Madràs Roads have always been permitted to take water free of expense from one of the cisterns fed from the Seven Wells. The general public are charged for this water, and it has been ruled that the shipping shall also pay for it. A fee of two Annas per ton has consequently been ordered to be levied on all water supplied on and after the 1st May 1862.

Supply of water to Ships.

590. In November last a large steam Dredge, which had been built on the banks of the Cooum, was successfully hauled out over the bar, without, at any time, taking the ground. The "Dalhousie" which was in the oads at the time, towed her at once to Negapatam, for which port she was destined.

Dredge hauled out over the Cooum bar.

591. The Diving bell is in good working order, but as there have been no gales of late, its services have not been called in to play.

Diving bell.

Ports in South Arcot.

CUDDALORE, PORTO NOVO.

Nothing new to report.

TRANQUEBAR.

Ports in Tanjore.

592. The new Flagstaff has been erected here.

NAGORE, NEGAPATAM, POINT CALIMERE BEACON.

Nothing of consequence to note.

PAUMBEN.

593. The operations for deepening the Paumben Channels have not resulted in any great accession of depth over that which had been attained at the end of last year, for it is found that the southern passage, which is through sand, silts up fast; a contingency which was formerly pronounced to be improbable, if not impossible. Labor has been employed in keeping this clear, and in cutting away an elbow in the north Channel, which offers a serious impediment in that part of the passage. The District Engineer considers that about 18 or 24 months, according to weather, will be required to complete the whole of the passage to 13 feet depth at low water, neap tides, with a breadth of 150 feet: that the cost will be 70,000 to 80,000 Rupees; and that it will require an annual expenditure of about 3,500 to 4,000 Rupees to keep it open.

Paumben channels.

At present the depth may be safely stated at 11 feet low water throughout.

A new flagstaff was to have been put up, but it has now been determined to fix a small staff for this purpose on the Light-House, which will answer equally well and entail only about a fifth of the intended outlay.

The steam tug for towing vessels through the Pass is still under construction at Cocanada, and will be launched in August next.

The Pilot fees have been raised 25 per cent. from the 1st of May 1862, *vide* Appendix G, and the Pilots share reduced, from that date, from one-fourth to one-fifth, which leaves their emoluments as they were before. The usual statements of the tonnage that has passed through during the year, and of the pilotage levied, are to be found in Appendices H, and I. The returns show a decrease on last year, but this is to be accounted for by the general depression of trade caused by two dry seasons.

KEELAKARRY.

Madura District.

594. Nothing new to report.

The total Pilotage levied during the year between Paumben and Keelakarry was Rupees 3,737, of which 2,987 Rupees were the Pilot's share, and Rupees 750 were credited to Government.

TUTICORIN.

595. Nothing to report, except that a successful Pearl fishery has been held, particulars of which will appear in the Revenue report.

Tinnevelly District.

ALIPEE.

596. This port is in the territory of the Rajah of Travancore, but it will not be out of place to record here that a brilliant revolving light has been displayed from a column at this port since the 28th March last, the elevation being 131 feet above the mean sea level, and the flashes appearing once a minute, visible about 18 miles off.

New light at Alipee.

COCHIN.

597. In the last year's report mention was made of an arrangement whereby the pilotage fees were to be divided between the Government and the licensed Pilot, in the proportion of three-fifths to the latter, and two-fifths to the former, to be appropriated towards the expense of keeping up the buoys and other facilities for entering the port. If the Pilot's share fell short of 1,800 Rupees during the year, or 150 Rupees a month, the amount was to be made up to this at the end of the year. The system came in force on the 1st November 1860, since which, up to the 30th April 1862, 5,510 Rupees were collected, 2,204 Rupees being the Government or Port Fund share, and 3,306 Rupees that of the Pilot, who has consequently averaged a monthly income of nearly 184 Rupees.

Ports in Malabar.

Consequent on the accession of these fees, on the increase in the port due, and on the trade having been drawn from Alipee, owing to the late change in the Sea Custom tariff, the Port Fund, which before barely paid the expenses, shows a surplus of Rupees 5,660.

Ship building is on the decline, occasioned, as the Master Attendant states, by the scarcity and dearness of teak timber, and the facilities offered to Native British subjects for obtaining British Registers for foreign ships.

The flagstaff is in need of repair; but the boats, buoys, and the lantern are reported to be in good order.

During the past year it was brought to notice by the Master Attendant that a mud bank, similar to the well-known one at Alipee, existed about five miles north of Cochin. He was directed therefore to watch it during the south-west monsoon; and the result is that during the heaviest weather of the monsoon, which however was of a moderate character, the water on the bank as far as five fathoms was perfectly smooth, and not a ripple was found on the shore. This is owing to the ocean undulations stirring up the soft mud, of which the bank is composed, and thus deadening the force of the sea. The bank commences about five miles north of Cochin, and continues for three or four miles northwards, extending to sea to about five fathoms; and as it affords excellent anchoring ground during the south-west monsoon, when the rest of the Coast, with the exception of Alipee, is dangerous, a flagstaff is about to be erected there for the guidance of shipping when seeking shelter.

The usual tables will be found in Appendices J, K, L, showing the vessels built at Cochin and the neighbouring ports, and the pilotage fees and tonnage.

CALICUT.—Nothing to report.

TELLICHERRY.

598. A new flagstaff is in course of erection, from which, as formerly, a high light as well as a low one, will be exhibited.

CANNANORE.—Nothing to report.

MANGALORE.

South Canara. 599. A new flagstaff has been sanctioned for this port.

COOMPTA, TUDDRI, SEDASHEGUR.

600. Two beacon buoys and moorings were sent round to Tuddri in October last by the "Dalhousie," for the purpose of marking off the channel into the port; and by the same vessel a large quantity of stores was sent to Sedashegur to be used in the improvements about to be undertaken at that port. North Canara was however transferred to the Presidency of Bombay on the 16th April last, and as these three ports are included in the District, they have passed from the control of the Madras Government.

North Canara.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

601. REVIEW OF ACTUAL RESULTS OF 1861-62, COMPARED WITH THE ACTUALS OF 1860-61.—The present Financial Review is not, as in previous years, confined to a comparison of the Actual results of the preceding official year with the Estimated results of the year which has just closed, but a comparison of the Actuals of 1860-61 with the Actuals of 1861-62, with the exception of the Interest on Local Loans and Donations and Contributions from Government to Service Funds and other Charitable Institutions, the former amounting to about five, the latter to about 13½ lacs of Rupees, which have been necessarily estimated, as full returns have not been as yet received. The difference of exchange on transactions with the Home Government is also an estimate. The above improvement is owing to the new system of accounts and the more punctual submission of returns than hitherto.

602. LAND REVENUE.—The amount of Revenue actually realized in 1861-62 from Land, was Rupees 4,08,19,670.* The Actual Collections of the previous year were Rupees 3,99,86,680,† being an increase of about 8⅓ lacs in the Collections of the past year, or rather more than 2 per cent. above the Collections of 1860-61. This result is ascribable to the season having been more favorable in the last than in the previous year.

* Current	Rs.	3,94,21,430
Arrears	,,	13,98,240
		4,08,19,670
† Current	Rs.	3,88,69,590
Arrears	,,	11,17,090
		3,99,86,680

603. SALT REVENUE.—The next considerable source of revenue is Salt. The actual Receipts in 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 86,52,620. This, as compared with the Receipts of the preceding year, viz., 70,67,890, shows an increase of Rupees 15,84,730, or 22¼ per cent. above the realization of the previous year. This increase is partly due to the price of Salt having been raised during the past official year, from Rupees 1-6 to 1-8 per Indian maund.

Actual of 1861-62	Rs.	86,52,620
Do. of 1860-61	,,	70,67,890
		15,84,730

604. TRIBUTE.—The income from Tribute is fixed and amounts annually to the sum of Rupees 34,46,430.

Rajah of Mysore	Rs.	24,50,000
,, of Travancore	,,	7,83,110
,, of Cochin	,,	2,00,000
,, of Travancore on account of the late Nabob of the Carnatic	,,	13,320
		34,46,430

605. Abkaree.—The Collections from this source amounted in 1860-61 to Rs. 31,54,840 and in 1861-62 to Rupees 33,33,930, being Rupees 1,79,090, or about 5½ per cent. above the Collections of the previous year. This favorable result is owing to the Abkaree farms having been leased out, in the year under review, at higher rents.

Actual of 1861-62	Rs.	33,33,930
Do. of 1860-61	„	31,54,840
		1,79,090

606. Land and Sea Customs.—The Receipts from these sources amounted in 1860-61 to Rupees 29,53,880 and in 1861-62 to Rupees 23,79,140, being nearly 5¾ lacs, or 19½ per cent. below the Actual of the preceding year. This falling off is ascribed to the high rates of duty on Staples, which it is believed has checked speculation. The actual Collections for the past four years from Sea Customs alone, are entered in the margin.* A table is also given in the margin, showing the principal Imports and Exports at the port of Madras during the past three years.

Actual of 1860-61	Rs.	29,53,880
Do. of 1861-62	„	23,79,140
		5,74,740

			Per centage Increase.
* In 1858-59	Rs.	13,31,636	
„ 1859-60	„	22,97,836	72¼
„ 1860-61	„	26,01,344	13¼
			Decrease.
„ 1861-62	„	20,92,746	19½

Import Duties.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.	Percentage of the net Increase and Decrease of the one previous year: Increase.	Decrease
Spirits and Wines	1,54,913	1,72,502	1,55,112	.....	9¾
Cotton Twist and Yarn	1,51,053	3,10,777	1,40,592	....	54¾
Cotton Piece Goods	2,28,801	3,07,546	2,37,476	.....	22¾
Malt Liquor	81,886	66,115	41,785	......	36¾
Coral	14,119	15,306	9 597	......	37¼
Metal	1,36,266	1,48,190	1,69,265	14¼	.....
Gold and Silver lace and thread	.....	22,538	31,578	40	......
Woollens	......	17.158	18,942	10¼	......
Total of the above Import Duties	7,67,041	10,60,127	8,04,677	......	21

Export Duties.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.		
Indigo	80,580	47,558	77,618	63¼	....
Cotton Piece goods	16,103	19,780	23,375	18¼	. ..
Hides and Skins	29,832	33,346	29,165	......	11½
Rice	22,839	3,752	2 584	......	31
Seeds	1,433	1,891	2,651	40¼	.....
Coffee	2,927	Free under the present Act.	......	.....	.....
Saltpetre	1,487	12,033	26,818	123	.....
Total of Export	1,55,201	1,18,360	1,62,541	37¼	. ...
Grand Total of above Import and Export duties.	9,22,242	11,78,487	9,67,218	......	18

607. Moturpha and Duty on Arts, Trades, &c.—The Receipts under these heads have considerably fallen, owing partly to the operations of the Income tax, whereby parties in the receipt of Incomes of Rupees 200 and upwards per annum, became liable to the latter tax, and were exempted from the Moturpha, and partly

Actual in 1860-61	Rs.	10,06,390
Do. 1861-62	„	3,49,500
		6,56,890

to the abolition in February 1862 of the Duty on Arts, Trades, &c. The Collections in 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 3,49,500, while in 1860-61 they amounted to Rupees 10,06,390, exhibiting a decrease of Rupees 6,56,890 or 65¼ per cent.

Actual of 1861-62 ..	Rs.	24,94,920
Do. 1860-61..	„	10,14,270
		14,80,650

Actual of 1861-62..	Rs.	31,18,830
Do. of 1860-61..	„	15,25,650
		15,93,180

In 1857-58........	Rs.	7,55,485
„ 1858-59........	„	8,06,169
„ 1859-60........	„	9,30,409
„ 1860-61........	„	15,25,650
„ 1861-62........	„	31,18,830

608. Income Tax.—The Actual Receipts from this Tax amounted in 1860-61 to Rupees 10,14,270, and in 1861-62 to Rupees 24,94,920, being nearly 15 lacs or 145¾ per cent. above the collections in the previous year. It must be remembered, however, that the Receipts for 1860-61 embraced a period of only nine months.

609. Stamps.—The Revenue from this source amounted in 1860-61 to Rupees 15,25,650, and in 1861-62 to Rupees 31,18,830, being nearly 16 lacs or 104½ per cent. above the Actuals of the previous year. The increase during the last five years is shown in the margin.*

610. Postal Collections.—Under orders from the Government of India, the Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department have been exhibited, as Imperial Revenue and Expenditure, and have therefore been excluded from this Report.

Actual of 1861-62 ...	Rs.	7,36,330
Do. of 1860-61 ..	„	6,26,850
		1,09,480

611. Sayer or Extra Revenue.—The Revenue from this source in previous years having been small, the receipts were classed under Miscellaneous. Recently, however, several items of revenue hitherto considered as appertaining to Land Revenue, such as Forest Revenue, Revenue derived from the sale of Amendevi Coir, Tolls levied at the Canal known as "Cochrane's Canal," &c., have been, under instructions from the Auditor General of India, classed under Sayer or Extra Revenue. The Actual of 1861-62, amount to Rupees 7,36,330. The Receipts for 1860-61 being Rupees 6,26,850, that is Rupees 1,09,480, or 17⅝ per cent. above the Actual of 1860-61. The increase is owing principally to the Forest operations having been more extensive in 1861-62 than in previous years.

Law and Justice, (Fees, Fines, &c.)		3,31,240
Police (Fines, &c.)		32,340
Mint (Seignorage and Gain on Copper Coinage)		6,81,320
Marine (Port Dues and Fees)		93,150
Public Works (Refunds of charges, Rent of buildings, &c.)		3,47,470
Miscellaneous (Difference of exchange on transactions with the Home Government, &c.)		6,74,000
Military Receipts—Sale proceeds of Provisions, and Commissariat Stores	8,68,302	
Do. do. in the Eastern Settlements	1,46,513	
Stoppages from Soldiers, &c., on account of Diet whilst in Hospital	49,654	
Sale proceeds of Military Stores	1,74,839	
Do. Clothing do.	44,570	
Do. Medical do.	3,190	
Do. Horses and Cattle	75,439	
Retrenchments—Table money, &c., recoverable	2,62,143	
Amount recovered by re-sale of Huts	61,406	
Abkarry Collections	2,16,055	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,00,237	
Recovery of unexpended portion of advances made for State purposes	3,082	
		20,05,430
Interest (Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government Shares)		19,500
Total Rupees...		41,84,450

612. Miscellaneous.—The Receipts from Miscellaneous and minor sources are given in the margin. The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

Aggregate Revenues and Receipts.—The total Receipts during 1861-62 under the several heads abovementioned, amounted to Rupees 6,95,15,820, being Rupees 36,79,420 above the Actual of the previous year, or equal to 5 per cent.

Total Territorial Income from 1837-38 to 1861-62.—The Revenues and Receipts or Territorial Income for the past 25 years, is tabulated in the margin with the per centage of Increase and Decrease as compared in each case with the year preceding.

		Per centage of Increase.	Per centage of Decrease.
		on the one previous year	
1837-38	5,02,25,538	0	1¼
1838-39	5,12,20,809	2	0
1839-40	5,97,80,914	16½	0
1840-41	5,21,89,491	0	12¼
1841-42	5,21,26,018	0	⅛
1842-43	5,29,34,259	1½	0
1843-44	5,39,71,608	2	0
1844-45	5,22,93,525	0	3
1845-46	5,31,68,089	1¾	0
1846-47	5,35,12,884	¾	0
1947-48	5,38,16,036	½	0
1848-49	5,32,18,618	0	1⅛
1849-50	5,16,07,106	0	3
1850-51	5,24,13,799	1½	0
1851-52	5,39,15,001	2¾	0
1852-53	5,48,69,598	1¾	0
1853-54	5,09,83,383	0	7
1854-55	5,11,56,415	¼	0
1855-56	5,49,66,757	7¼	0
1856-57	5,76,70,497	5	0
1857-58	5,66,20,366	0	2
1858-59	6,24,58,384	10¼	0
1859-60	6,53,42,670	4½	0
1860-61	6,62,30,668*	1½	0
1861-62	6,95,15,820	5	0

* Territorial Income for 1860-61	Rs.	6,58,36,400
Add—Post Office Collections taken as Territorial Income in 1860-61	,,	8,91,616
		6,67,28,016
Deduct—Amount on account of Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks shown as deductions from the Receipts in 1860-61	Rs.	4,97,348
Actual of 1860-61 as shewn above		6,62,30,668

Actual of 1860-61	Rs	5,06,260
Do. of 1861-62	,,	2,51,240
		2,55,020

Allowances, Refunds and Drawback.—Before the introduction of the Budget system, these charges were shown as deductions from Receipts. Under the present system they appear separately. The Actual charges for 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 2,51,240, being Rs. 2,55,020 or 50¼ per cent. below the Actual of 1860-61, viz., Rupees 5,06,260. The decrease is owing to the refund in 1860-61 of mesne profits collected from the restored Zemindary of Noddadavole, while in the possession of Government.

Revenue Charges.—The charges of the Revenue Department comprise the cost of the Board of Revenue, the Land Revenue Establishments in the Provinces and at the Presidency, the General Revenue Settlement and Survey, the Inam Commission, the Forest Conservancy, the Establishments in the Presidency and Provinces for the collection of Income

tax, Stamp and Salt duty,* and the Land and Sea Customs. The Actual for 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 64,26,830, while that for 1860-61 was Rs. 74,48,920. The result is a decrease of Rs. 10,22,090 as marginally indicated or 13¾ per cent. below that of the preceding year. This decrease occurs chiefly in the items entered in the margin* and is principally owing to the reduction of the Revenue Establishments consequent on the introduction of the new Police, and to a comparatively small quantity of Salt having been manufactured in 1861-62.

Actual of 1860-61 .... Rs..	74,48,920	
Do. of 1861-62 .... "	64,26,830	
	10,22,090	Decrease below 1860-61.

* Land Revenue Charges.....	4,99,551
Salt do.	7,45,025

Heads.	Collections in 1861-62.	Cost of Collections in 1861-62.	Percentage of charge to the Collections.
Land Revenue..	4,08 19,670		
Sayer..	7 36,330	47,09,000	10½
Abkarry..	3333,930		
Salt..	86,52,620	10,89,080	12⅝
Stamps..	31,18,830	1,14,720	3⅝
Income Tax......	24,94 920	1,21,940	
Duty on Arts, Trades, &c.	3,49,500		4
Land and Sea Customs..	23,79,140	1,59,740	6⅝

The percentage of charges of 1861-62 on the collections of that year under each source of Revenue, is noted in the margin.

606. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements including Miscellaneous Payments.—These charges have hitherto been included under General Charges, but are this year shown separately with reference to the Budget classification. They amounted to Rs. 33,58,480 in 1861-62, and Rs. 50,32,080 in 1860-61. There is therefore a decrease of Rs. 16,73,600, or 33¼ per cent. below last year's Actual. This improvement is attributed to the stipends and extra allowances to the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan paid in Bengal, having been exhibited in 1861-62 as adjusted Charges of the Madras Presidency in the accounts of the Government of India; while in 1860-61 the adjustment of these charges were made in the accounts of this Presidency. In addition to this, the arrears of stipends to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, were paid to a less extent in 1861-62 than in 1860-61, and the commutation of Tanjore Pensions have been restricted under orders of Government.

Actual of 1860-61........Rs.	50,32,080
Do. of 1861-62......... "	33,58,480
	16,73,600

607. Military.—The actual expenditure in 1861-62 was Rs. 2,98,60,020, showing a decrease of Rupees 71,65,130 or 19¼ per cent. below the actual of 1860-61. This decrease is owing to reductions made in the Army, in the Commissariat Charges, and in the Indents for supply of Stores from England.

Actual of 1860-61..........Rs.	3,70,25,150
Do. of 1861-62....... "	2,98,60,020
	71,65,130

608. Public Works.—According to the Budget classification, both the Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure on account of Public Works have been taken together in 1861-62, whereas in the previous year they were shown separately. This head comprises the charges on account of repairs and construction of buildings for State purposes, of works of internal improvement and public convenience, and the cost of the permanent

Actual of 1861-62	Rs.	70,31,710
Do. of 1860-61	„	66,94,900
		3,36,810

Establishment of the Department. The Actual for 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 70,31,710 exceeding the Actual of 1860-61, viz., Rupees 66,94,900 by Rupees 3,36,810, or 5 per cent. This increase is ascribable to the extension of Godavery works and the construction of Cotton roads in certain Districts.

609. General Charges.—These charges comprise the Salaries, Establishments, &c. of Officers employed in the General, Educational, and Political Departments ; the pensions granted to superannuated servants in the Civil Department, Donations and Contributions from Government to Service Funds and other local Charitable Institutions, and Miscellaneous payments. The Actual charges for 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 58,03,770, while those for 1860-61 were Rs. 66,55,480, being a decrease of Rs. 8,51,710 or 12¾ per cent. below 1860-61. This is attributed to the recent change in the mode of exhibiting the value of Copper received for coinage. It now appears as a Cash remittance, whereas, prior to 1st May 1861, it was credited to Stores.

Actual of 1860-61 ...	Rs.	66,55,480
Do. of 1861-62 ...	„	58,03,770
		8,51,710

610. Judicial and Magisterial charges at the Presidency and in the Provinces. The Judicial and Magisterial charges at the Presidency have hitherto been shown separately from similar charges incurred in the Provinces, but are now exhibited together. The aggregate of these charges in 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 31,17,780, and for the year preceding, Rupees 31,57,480, showing a decrease of Rupees 39,700, or 1¼ per cent. This is ascribed to the reduction of Revenue Establishments, one-fifth of which is debitable to this Department.—*Vide* explanation under "Revenue Charges."

Actual of 1860-61 ...	Rs.	31,57,480
Do. of 1861-62 ...	„	31,17,780
		39,700

611. Police.—These charges have hitherto been included under the above head, but are now separately shown in consequence of the almost completed organization of the new Police in the Provinces. These charges amounted in 1861-62 to Rupees 33,44,440, or Rupees 9,99,390, or 42½ per cent. above the Actual of 1860-61, which was Rupees 23,45,050. This arises from the introduction of the new Police into almost all the Districts of this Presidency.

Actual of 1861-62 ...	Rs.	33,44,440
Do. of 1860-61 ...	„	23,45,050
		9,99,390

612. Marine.—These charges amounted in 1861-62 to Rupees 2,88,190, or Rupees 4,04,550, or 58¼ per cent. below the Actual of 1860-61, which was Rupees 6,92,740. This diminution arises from a smaller quantity of Coal having been purchased and received from England in 1861-62 than in 1860-61, in consequence of a large stock having been indented for and received during the preceding year.

Actual of 1860-61 ...	Rs.	6,92,740
Do. of 1861-62 ...	„	2,88,190
		4,04,550

613. Interest on local Loans.—These charges hitherto included under General charges are estimated in 1861-62 to be Rupees 6,62,380, or Rupees 9,39,450, or 58⅔ per cent. below the Actual of 1860-61. This is owing to the Compound interest, viz. Rupees 10,90,000 allowed in 1860-61 to the Civil Service Annuity Fund on the deficiency of 10¾ lacs in the unappropriated branch of that Fund, from 1846 to 1851.

Actual of 1860-61 ...	Rs.	16,01,830
Do. of 1861-62 ...	„	6,62,380
		9,39,450

614. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES.—The total Territorial charges, or charges proper of the State during 1861-62 under the several heads abovementioned, were Rupees 6,01,44,840, or less than the Actual of 1860-61 by Rupees 1,10,15,050, or 15½ per cent.

Actual of 1860-61......	Rs.	7,11,59,890
Do. of 1861-62......	„	6,01,44,840
		1,10,15,050

615. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FROM 1837-38 TO 1861-62.—The Territorial charges for the past 25 years, are tabulated in the margin with the per centage of Increase and Decrease, as compared, in each case, with the year preceding.

		Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
		on the one previous year.	
1837-38	4,59,40,578	0	14
1838-39	4,74,30,024	3¼	0
1839-40	5,82,34,963	22¾	0
1840-41	5,11,13,359	0	12¼
1841-42	5,04,08,699	0	1½
1842-43	5,13,27,381	10¼	0
1843-44	5,17,26,688	¾	0
1844-45	5,28,96,819	2¼	0
1845-46	5,42,59,249	2½	0
1846-47	5,20,20,519	0	4⅛
1847-48	5,31,48,084	2¼	0
1848-49	5,04,36,208	0	5⅛
1849-50	4,90,57,513	0	2¾
1850-51	4,87,50,388	0	½
1851-52	4,92,84,343	1	0
1852-53	5,06,33,053	2¾	0
1853-54	5,36,07,601	5¾	0
1854-55	5,66,78,712	5½	0
1855-56	5,85,69,098	3¼	0
1856-57	5,66,54,248	0	3¼
1857-58	6,61,01,114	16¾	0
1858-59	7,49,72,479	13¼	0
1859-60	8,03,62,006	7¼	0
1860-61	7,19,86,689*	0	10½
1861-62	6,01,44,810	0	16½

* Territorial Charges for 1860-61	Rs	7,11,59,890
Deduct— Amount on account of Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks deducted from the Receipts in 1860-61—*Vide* page 4 of this Report........	„	4,97,348
		7,06,62,542
ADD		
Postal charges now taken as Imperial Expenditure..................	8,00,213	
Adjustment of Postage on Official Letters and Packages ordered to be discontinued..	4,05,970	
Civil Service Deputation allowance now exhibited under Debt Account..	1,17,964	
		13,24,147
Actual of 1860-61 as shown above..		7,19,86,689

616. RESULT OF THE TERRITORIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The total Actual Territorial Income for 1861-62 has been shown to be Rupees 6,95,15,820,* and the Actual Charges Rs. 5,74,82,440† Estimated Charges Rs. 26,62,400, or a total of Rupees 6.01,44,840. The total Income above expenditure stands therefore at Rupees 93,70,980 or 13½ per cent. Instead of a deficit as was the case in 1860-61‡ and previous years (*vide* Finance Statement accompanying this Report) there is a large surplus as shown above available for Imperial and other purposes.

* Actual	Rs	6 91,48 120
Estimate ...	„	3,67,400
		6,95,15,820
Actual Income of 1861-62	Rs	6 95,15,820
Do Charges of do	„	6,01,44,840
Surplus ..		93,70,980
Actual Charges of 1860-1.	Rs	7 19,86,689
Do. Income of do.	„	6,62,30,668
‡ Deficit ..		57,56,021

628. **STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND CHARGES FOR 1861-62, SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS WHICH THE CHARGES OF EACH DEPARTMENT BEAR TO THE AGGREGATE INCOME.**—The following statement exhibits in one view the Revenues and Charges of the different Departments of the Administration for the year ended 30th April 1862, the proportion of the Revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the Charges of each Department bear to the total Income.

STATEMENT.

INCOME.	Total Actual amount for 1861-62.	Percentage, i. e., the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.
Land Revenue..	4,08,19,670	58¾
Salt Revenue..	86,52,620	12½
Tribute....	34 46,430	5
Abkarry......	33 31,930	4¾
Land and Sea Customs...	23,79,140	3½
Moturpha and Duty on Arts, Trades, &c......	3,19,500	½
Income Tax	24,94,920	3½
Stamps.... . ..	31,18,830	4½
Sayer or Extra Revenue ..	7,36,330	1
Miscellaneous, i. e. Military, Mint, Public Works, Law and Justice, Marine, Police and Interest—Rupees 3,67,400 estimated ..	41,84,150	6
Rupees......	6 95,15,820	100

CHARGE.	Total Actual amount for 1861-62.	Percentage, i. e., proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.	
Allowances, Refunds and Drawback...	2,51,210	¼	
Revenue Charges.			
Land Revenue	47,09,000	6¾	A
Assessed Taxes..........	1,21,930	¼	A
Customs..	1,59,710	¼	A
Salt	10,89,080	1½	A
Stamps..	1,14,720	¼	A
Superannuations	1,53 130	¼	A
Miscellaneous	78,360	0	A
Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	570	0	A
A, Total Rupees 64,26,830 or 9¼ per cent			
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements..	30,97,400	4½	B
Miscellaneous Payments..	2,61,080	½	B
B, Total Rupees 33,58,470 or 5 per cent.			
Military	2,98,60,020	43	
Public Works..................	70,31,710	10	
General Charges			
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments....	25,11,210	3½	C
Education, Science and Art... ..	6,12,860	¾	C
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services........	89,510	0	C
Superannuation and Retired allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes	16 15,000	2¼	C
Miscellaneous	9,37,330	1¼	C
Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	1,07,860	¼	C
C, Total Rs. 58,03,770 or 8¼ per cent. 21½ lacs of which have been estimated.			
Judicial and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency and in the Provinces	31,17,780	4½	
Police	33,44,140	4¾	
Marine......................	2,88,190	½	
Interest, 5 lacs estimated......... ...	6,62,380	1	
	6,01,44,840	86	
Surplus...	93,70,980	13	
Rupees.....	6,95,15,820	100	

	RS.
* Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861.. ..	2,11,70,060
Add—Value of Copper which remained on the 1st May 1861, for Coinage..	4,27,740
Cash Balance of Coorg Treasury	2,41,988
Cash Balance on 30th April 1861.. ..	2,18,39,788

The Actual Cash Balance on the 30th April 1862 (exclusive of the Cash Balances of the Treasuries of Hyderabad, and East and West Berars, which were formed into a separate administration from 1st May 1862,) amounted to Rupees 2,92,87,870, exceeding the Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861, viz., Rupees 2,18,39,788 * by Rs. 74,48,082.

629. The following statement exhibits in one view the Actual Cash Balance in the several Treasuries at the beginning and termination of each official year, for the past five years.

Statement of Actual Balance of Cash.

Years.	Actual Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash Balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Per-centage of Increase and Decrease on the previous one year.
1857-58..............	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	....	40,61,390	16¾
1858-59..............	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	....	3¾
1859-60..............	2,52,04,890	2,42,46,953	....	9,57,937	4
1860-61..............	2,42,46,953	2,18,39,788	....	24,07,165	11
1861-62..............	2,18,39,788	2,92,87,870	74,48,082	....	25½
Total of the five years..	12,39,50,755	12,48,78,368	83,54,105	74,26,492	
	Deduct—Total Decrease at the end of the year.........		74,26,492		
		Net Increase...	9,27,613		

It will be seen from the note in the margin that the sum of Rupees 33,01,546 included in Rupees 2,92,87,870, the Cash Balance on the 30th April 1862, is not available for immediate disbursement. This large balance of nearly 293 lacs is scattered over a number of Treasuries. In this Presidency there are nineteen Provincial Hoozoor or Collector's Head Treasuries, to each of which are attached several Taluq or Subordinate Treasuries. The note in the margin† exhibits the amount of Cash balance at the Presidency and in the Provinces, also the amount in transit.

	RS.
Silver Bullion......	7,50,410
Copper coins...	11,25,450
Copper for Coinage in the Mint	12,99,686
Remittance in transit to other Presidencies now included in the Cash Balance.. ...	1,26,000
	33,01,546
Available for general circulation...	2,59,86,324
	2,92,87,870

	Lacs.
† In the Bank of Madras...	54¾
" Mint..	20½
" Transit...	20¾
" The Provincial Treasuries	197
	293

[illegible]	Amount sent to the Interior	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1855-56	4,03,500	84,300
„ 1856-57	8,88,300	1,68,450
„ 1857-58	8,19,500	2,60,000
„ 1858-59	6,17,000	3,48,600
„ 1859-60	4,53,000	2,31,700
„ 1860-61	11,11,000	2,61,000
„ 1861-62	2,61,000	3,36,390
	45,03,300	16,90,440
	Amount supplied to other Presidencies.	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1855-56	......	10,000
„ 1856-57	......	......
„ 1857-58	1,40,000	2,33,413
„ 1858-59	... ..	1,06,805
„ 1859-60	1,00,000	8,00,000
„ 1860-61	......	5,00,000
1861-62	......	3,00,000
	2,40,000	19,50,218

630. The amount of small Silver Coins sent to the Interior in the year under review is very limited compared with the previous six years. This is ascribable to an unprecedentedly large quantity of these Coins having been supplied to the Collectors in the previous year 1860-61, which diminished the demand in the year under report. There is, however, an increase of Rupees 75,390 in Copper Coins transmitted to the Interior.

CIVIL PAYMASTER.

631. The past year, 1861-62, has been one of importance as regards the constitution and working of the Civil Paymaster's Office.

Change of official designation and transfer of Bill and Resource Departments to Civil Paymaster.

632. With the introduction of the Budget system which came into operation on the 1st of May 1861, the duties and responsibility of the Civil Auditor, whose official designation was at the same time changed to that of Civil Paymaster, were very materially increased by the transfer to his control of the Bill and Resource Departments previously under the Accountant General, and by his being required to audit charges not only in accordance with the special orders and rules regulating the same, but also in accordance with the Budget grants.

Change in the division of departmental business and breaking up of "Contingent Department."

633. The division of business into Department which obtained under the old system had, in a great measure, to be revised. Formerly, the charges other than those of the Presidency and Public Works Department) were divided into two branches, "Fixed and Contingent," and were passed in separate Departments; but as under the new system charges of both branches were estimated in the Budget under their respective heads

[illegible] Auditor [illegible] charges appertaining to the head of Service entrusted to him, so that the Department termed "Contingent" was broken up, and the Auditors and Assistants forming it were incorporated with those of the "Fixed" Department, to assist in the increased work thrown upon the latter.

Re-arrangement of Audit Registers.

634. The Audit Registers which were formerly prepared according to Departments, and comprised charges from May to April of each year, were also re-cast, so as to agree in classification with the Budget heads of service, as well as with the year of estimate and account which represents salaries and allowances from April to March, inclusive.

Revision of Office establishment.

635. The Office establishment was revised, and a fresh scale, amounting to Rupees 3,893 per month, (including the Bill and Resource Departments) sanctioned by the Government of India at a small increase of cost, Rupees 16 per month, over the former scale.

Re-transfer of the Bill and Resource Departments to Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

636. On 1st February 1862 the Bill and Resource Departments were re-transferred with the establishments attached thereto, under instructions from the Government of India to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, it having been found upon trial that that Officer possessed better means of checking the Estimates and other Returns appertaining to those Departments than the Civil Paymaster.

Result of the above changes, and general working of the Office.

637. The changes referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this report, viz., the incorporation of the Fixed and Contingent Departments, and the alteration in the mode of keeping the Audit Registers, have fully met the exigencies of the Department; and, on the whole, the result of the first year's working of the Budget system in this Office may be considered successful. The general working of the Office during the past year was also satisfactory, and much credit is due to the establishment for the willingness and perseverance with which the increased work consequent upon the change of system was undertaken and accomplished.

Statement of increase and decrease of establishment.

638. Appendix VII is a statement of establishments, permanent and temporary, sanctioned and discontinued during the year

---

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

639. In the Report for the year 1860-61 the changes which were taking place in the Military Finance Department were briefly alluded to: they have been carried out in 1861-62, but the time has not yet arrived for the development of their full financial effects.

The constitution of the Military Finance Department.

The Department now consists of a

- Controller,
- Military Accountant,
- Pay Examiner,
- Ordnance Examiner,
- Commissariat Examiner,
- Medical Examiner,
- Compiler Pay Department, and
- Eight Divisional Paymasters.

640. Formerly it was the normal state of the Audit Department to be in arrears; but now the arrears have been cleared off, and the accounts of the different offices are current; within a month of the close of the official year (1861-62), they had all been audited and passed; much, it will thus be seen, has been accomplished, but much remains to be done before the new system can be pronounced to be either complete or perfect.

State of Accounts.

641. Many changes have taken place in the personnel of the Department during the year. It speaks well for the new system that these changes have been affected without retarding its working or impairing its efficiency. The designation of "Military Auditor General" has been altered to "Controller of Military Finance."

Changes in the personnel of the Department in the year 1861-62.

642. Changes have likewise been made in the organization and constitution of the Army during the year; but the time has not yet arrived for showing their full financial effects, although it may not be out of place to indicate briefly some of the more prominent of them.

Changes in the organization and constitution of the Army in 1861-62.

643. The chief of these changes may be considered the institution of the newly organized Staff Corps, which has absorbed from the old Indian Army.

Staff Corps.

7 Lieutenant-Colonels,
90 Majors,
163 Captains,
81 Lieutenants,

at an *additional* cost to the State, as far as yet ascertained, of Rupees 2,28,960 per annum.

644. Under the amalgamation order, the Artillery has been re-organized, at an extra charge as regards the pay and allowances of the Officers, of Rupees 35,496 per annum.

Re-organization of the Madras Artillery.

645. The Corps of Engineers has also been re-organized at an annual additional cost of upwards of a lac of Rupees, of which sum, however, about a sixth only is debitable to the Military Department, as the Officers generally are employed on Civil duties.

Re-organization of the Madras Engineers.

646. About the middle of the year a Troop of Royal Artillery was withdrawn, causing an annual reduction in the Military expenditure of the Presidency of Rupees 1,07,580.

Withdrawal of a Troop of Royal Artillery.

647. During the year a Regiment of European Infantry (H. M.'s 43rd) was transferred to the Bengal Presidency, causing an annual saving of about Rupees 3,15,000. It has been determined to make a further reduction of one European Regiment which will cause an additional saving of the like amount.

Reduction in the men of European Infantry Regiments for the Madras Presidency.

648. The numerical strength of Regiments (Cavalry and Infantry) is also under reduction, and when fully carried out, will affect a corresponding financial reduction of Rupees 27,92,355-4-0.

Reduction in the established strength of Regiments, Cavalry and Infantry.

Reduction in Establishments in the Pegu Division and especially in the Pay Department.

649. Consequent on the withdrawal of a large body of Native Troops from Pegu, the Departmental Establishments there have been considerably diminished, and in the Pay Department alone there has already been a saving of about Rupees 10,000 per annum.

Further reductions in the Pay Department are under consideration.

Reductions in the numbers of Regiments of Native Infantry.

650. The Native Army has been reduced by eight Regiments of Infantry, causing a prospective saving in the cost of the effective portion of the Army of Rupees 7,92,232-12-0.

Amount of Bounties and cost of increased number of Pensions.

651. There has not been time to receive Returns of the amount paid in gratuities, or the additional Pensions caused by the reduction of these eight Regiments, but they will be inconsiderable, compared with the saving to the State which will eventually follow.

Number of men who have volunteered for H. M.'s Service with amount of Bounties.

652. The number of men who volunteered for Her Majesty's Service on the amalgamation of the two Armies was 4,010 at a cost of Rupees 1,65,290.

Payment by Cheques.

653. During the year the system of payment by Cheque was introduced into the different Pay Offices; it has worked well except at Hyderabad, where the Civil Treasury is at an inconvenient distance from the Military Cantonment. Cash payments have in consequence been resumed.

Pay proper, and Pay and Allowances of Staff Officers.

654. Formerly the Pay proper, and the Regimental Pay and Allowances of Staff Officers, in whatever capacity they were serving, was debited to charges Regimental, but as a general rule the pay and allowances of such Officers are now debited to the Department, Civil or Military, with which they are serving, and thereby exhibiting the actual cost of each Department, and relieving the Army of a charge which did not properly belong to it.

Another important change has taken place in the course of the year, viz., that when any Civil or Military Department has occasion to employ the services of another Department or to indent on it, for Stores, or goods of any kind, the Department so applying has to provide the funds and pays for the services of stores; this system was partially in operation during the year 1861-62, but it will have full effect during the current year of 1862-63.

The retirement of

48 Lieutenant Colonels,

31 Majors,

16 Captains at the end of the year, on a bonus graduated according to standing and rank, relieved the cash requirement for the payment of the Army to the amount of Rupees 5,32,518-13-0 per annum, this decrease has of course caused an increase in the Home Expenditure for Pensions for the time being, but at no distant period the saving will be very considerable.

Budget Estimate for 1861-62.

655. The Budget Estimate for 1861-62 was Rupees 3,18,60,137, and this sum will not, as far as has been ascertained, have been exceeded.

Silver receipts, 46,78,966 standard Tolas.
Value of coins remitted 43,99,068 Rupees.
Receipt of Bullion.

656. The amount of Merchants' Silver Bullion received during the year 1861-62 was 44,64,999 standard Tolas, or 51,664 less than during the previous year, and that of uncurrent Coin and Public Bullion, transferred from the General Treasury and other Public Offices, being 2,13,967 standard Tolas, or 1,59,417 above the receipts of the former year, the total amount of Silver received for coinage during the year was 46,78,966 standard Tolas, of which 43,99,068-14-0 were coined and remitted. The denominations, numbers, and value of the respective pieces were :—

Of Single Rupees....................	39,77,440	39,77,440
Of Half do.	2,65,490	1,32,745
Of Quarter do.	4,94,024	1,23,506
Of Double Annas......	13,23,023	1,65,377
Total...	60,59,977	43,99,068

The result of coinage operations favorable, gross excess 197 Rupees per lac.

657. The out-turn was very favorable, as the excess of Silver delivered above the amount with which the Mint was debited, was Rupees 8,655, or at the rate of 197 Rupees per lac, as shown in the following statement of receipts and remittances :—

To balance on hand on the 1st May 1861........		4,66,127
„ Merchants' Silver Bullion purchased...............		44,64,999
„ Uncurrent coin and Public Bullion received.........		2,13,967
		51,45,093
By standard value of coin remitted.........	43,99,290	
„ balance in the Mint...........................	7,54,458	
		51,53,748
	Excess...	8,655

Copper coinage.

658. The supply of Copper slips from England having been very large, the coinage of that metal both from slips and re-melted scissel was steadily maintained; 4[illegible] tons of slips and 230 tons of scissel having been worked up.

Total out-turn of coin both of Silver and Copper.

659. The total out-turn of coin both of Silver and Copper was 7,70,09,737 pieces, in value 54,76,040 Rupees. The average out-turn of pieces per working day was therefore 2,70,000. The numbers of each denomination of coin and their values with the rates at which they were coined are shown below.

Single Rupees	39,77,440	39,77,440	at trifle above ½ per cent.	35,336 8 1	
Half do.	2,65,490	1,32,745	at 2 do.	2,654 14 4	
Quarter do.	4,94,024	1,23,506	at 4 do.	4,940 3 10	
Double Annas	13,23,023	1,65,377½	at 5 do.	8,268 14 3	
					51,200 8 6
Half Annas	141,96,480	4,43,640	at 313 Rupees per lac...	44,434 15 8	
Quarter do.	324,01,920	5,06,280	at 191 do. do.	61,887 10 8	
Single Pies	243,51,360	1,26,830	at 119 do. do.	28,978 1 10	
					1,35,300 12 2
					1,86,501 4 8

Receipts and Disbursements.

660. The receipts of the Mint amounted to Rupees 6,74,784, and the expenses, including the Assay Office and other charges, with the loss on the sale of Copper scissel, were Rupees 2,49,609. There was therefore a clear profit of Rupees 4,25,175. The particulars are as follows:—

Receipts.

Seignorage and refining charges on Silver Bullion.	90,394	8	11	
Gain on Copper coin, after deducting value of the Copper	5,66,454	13	6	
Excess of Silver found in different Departments......	8,655	7	2	
Amount of acids and unserviceable articles sold at the Mint..	9,279	3	3	
				6,74,784 0 10

Disbursements.

Mint Master's salary..	18,681	8	0	
Mint Establishment, including Paper Currency Department..	42,043	11	10	
Contingent Servants..	58,288	15	9	
Gram, Straw purchased, articles, &c....................	18,430	5	6	
Coal..	21,000	0	0	
Coke..	12,404	13	1	
Store articles..	26,151	5	9	
Moulder and Pattern maker..	8,440	0	0	
Total Assay Office Establishment....................	29,418	0	8	
Loss on Copper scissel..	14,750	5	1	
				2,49,609 1 8
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint Books......				4,25,174 15 2

Coinage of fifteen years shown.

661. The coinage of the past fifteen years is shown below.

Years.	Silver.		Copper.		Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.		
1847-48...	59,41,157	34,95,300	118,38,828	1,90,946	177,79,985	36,86,246
1848-49...	18,51,764	12,96,676	55,66,932	82,460	74,18,696	13,79,136
1849-50...	16,42,676	8,64,371	70,93,550	1,05,960	87,36,226	9,70,332
1850-51...	39,92,173	19,54,271	77,53,321	1,16,886	117,45,494	20,71,157
1851-52...	50,14,308	37,07,032	55,10,710	91,330	105,25,018	37,98,362
1852-53...	39,34,975	39,35,171	48,73,850	1,01,610	88,08,825	40,36,781
1853-54...	77,61,272	67,51,002	52,86,894	99,502	130,48,166	68,50,504
1854-55...	49,96,170	28,68,626	60,68,284	1,27,329	110,64,454	29,95,956
1855-56...	82,77,360	54,52,049	67,83,102	1,20,676	150,60,462	55,72,726
1856-57...	151,31,526	86,78,139	151,29,884	2,59,435	302,61,410	89,37,575
1857-58...	163,38,249	96,21,933	348,95,280	6,50,791	512,33,529	102,72,724
1858-59...	67,63,524	48,53,440	305,25,947	5,64,131	372,89,471	54,17,572
1859-60...	110,78,847	56,62,073	654,68,832	9,02,991	765,47,679	65,65,064
1860-61...	66,18,433	51,34,699	723,50,400	10,22,420	789,68,833	61,57,119
1861-62...	60,59,977	43,99,068	709,49,760	10,76,750	770,09,737	54,76,040

662. In the Machinery Department an excellent 30 Horse-Power non-condensing Engine, received from England in September 1861, was set up in the Silver Laminating room, and has added greatly to the power of the Mint; and two small non-condensing Engines of the aggregate power of about 30 horse were purchased on the spot to increase the laminating power of the Copper Department, and thereby provide the means of working up nearly all the scissel produced in the process of coining from slips, and of preventing the loss usually sustained on its sale.

Machinery Department. One 30 Horse-Power Engine received from England and set up for laminating Silver; two others purchased and set up for laminating Copper.

663. The Foundry attached to the Mint was fully employed throughout the year, having turned out 149 tons of castings on Government account, and for private parties 8 tons of small articles.

Foundry.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

The operations of this Department during the two months that have elapsed since its establishment under Act XIX of 1861, have been confined to the issuing of Notes to the Bank of Madras in exchange for current Silver coin, and to the custody of that coin. No applications have as yet been made for the issue of Notes at the Mint, and no investments of any part of the Cash received in exchange for Notes have been authorized by the Government of India.

664. A supply of 1,50,000 Notes, representing a value of 164½ lacs of Rupees, was received from England, and the issues have consisted of

Paper Currency.

5,000	Notes	of	10	Rupees,	in	value	Rupees...	50,000
5,000	do.	of	20	do.	in	do.	do. ...	1,00,000
4,000	do.	of	50	do.	in	do.	do. ...	2,00,000
4,000	do.	of	100	do.	in	do.	do. ...	4,00,000
1,500	do.	of	500	do.	in	do.	do. ...	7,50,000
1,500	do.	of	1,000	do.	in	do.	do. ...	15,00,000
21,000								30,00,000

Of the Cash received in exchange, twenty-five lacs have been deposited in the old Treasury strong-room within the Fort, and five lacs in the vaults of the Mint.

The expenditure of the Department has been solely on the salaries of the Establishment, and has amounted to Rupees 1,381-8-3.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

665. The Administration Reports sent by the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin are for the Malabar year 1036 (1860-61) which closed on the 14th August 1861.

The period embraced by these Reports, and that which it will be desirable to notice with a view to bring the history of the Administration down to the 30th April 1862, (Finance excepted), had both elapsed before the present Resident entered on the duties of his office.

The late Resident, Mr. F. Maltby, who has been compelled by ill-health to resign the appointment of Resident, has submitted a detailed report on the administration of the territories of Travancore and Cochin up to the 30th April 1862.

666. The state of things disclosed in this report is most satisfactory and encouraging. It shows that the able and zealous exertions of the Resident have been cordially seconded by the Rajahs and their Ministers, and that with scarcely an exception, the reforms which have so long been called for in the administration of these States are either already accomplished, or, are in a fair way of being carried out. The Government of Cochin has been placed upon a satisfactory footing by the appointment of a Dewan, who possesses the confidence both of the Rajah and of the Resident. In both States, important improvements have been introduced in the administration of justice. The salaries of the Judges have been increased. In Travancore the proceedings in Criminal trials have been shortened and simplified by the amalgamation of the Sessions and Zillah Courts; the Penal Code of British India and the Code of Civil Procedure have been introduced, and the latter, when the Resident wrote, was about to be declared law in the Cochin State. In both States the respective duties of the Dewan and of the Courts of Appeal in Judicial matters have been properly defined and the position of these Courts has been raised; and in both, the Rajahs have consented to exercise their functions, as the source of justice to their people, by the appointment, from time to time, of a Commission, composed of the Dewan and other persons approved by the Resident, who will perform duties very similar to those performed by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council—the final decisions resting with the Rajah and being issued in his name. The proceedings of these Commissions will be conducted in a public and regular manner, and will supersede that system of arbitrary interference with the decisions of the higher Courts, which has heretofore brought so much discredit on the administration of justice in the two States. Small Cause Courts have been successfully established in Cochin; and speaking of the Courts generally, the Resident states, that "in promptness of decisions, as well as in the quality of the decisions, and in the public feeling regarding the administration of justice," a marked improvement has taken place.

Satisfactory administration of Travancore and Cochin.

667. The Tobacco monopoly has been abolished in Cochin. In Travancore the financial condition of the State does not at present admit of this source of revenue being interfered with; but Mr. Maltby expresses his hope, that it will be gradually superseded by the introduction of a sounder fiscal system.

Tobacco monopoly abolished in Cochin.

668. The question of the dress of the Shanar women has of late been quiescent. Mr. Maltby views it as a political, rather than as a religious question, or one connected with female decency, inasmuch as it is the assumption of a dress similar to that worn by the Soodras and not the amount of covering worn that is objected to by the latter. The laws and customs of the country recognize the superiority of the Soodras, or Nairs, which the Shanars, many of whom are wealthy persons, returned Emigrants from Ceylon and Tinnevelly, will not admit. As it is, the law is daily broken by thousands. The state of the country has cut-

Dress of Shanar women.

grossest, and it cannot long be maintained. Mr. Maltby, while under present circumstances he deprecates any pressure being put by the British Government on the Native State in this matter, has impressed strongly the views entertained by our Government in regard to such questions, both on the Rajah and on his Ministers, and has urged that the earliest favorable opportunity be taken for intimating that the Rajah will neither allow his Courts to be used for enforcing restrictions upon dress, nor allow private parties to take the law into their own hands.

669. Two important measures have been commenced towards breaking down caste distinctions, viz., the erection of suitable buildings for the Courts in which all castes may be admitted, and the adoption of forms of address adapted to the rank of the Court addressed, and not as, hitherto to the rank of the person addressing it, and in other ways the Rajah's Government has shown to all parties that it is desirous of affording actual and not only nominal toleration.

670. The public works in both States are progressing satisfactorily. The Shoranore Bridge, which is to connect the Madras Railway with the Trichoor road, is advancing rapidly, and the Tramway Company, it is stated, propose to make a Tramway from Shoranore to Trichoor. In Travancore the Victoria Canal is progressing; the southern road has been re-constructed and the road from Alleppy over the mountains to Madura is being rapidly pushed on. Two Coffee estates have been already opened on the Hills above Cottayam. On the same Hills a public garden has been commenced at the expense of the Rajah of Travancore. At Alleppy the Light-House has been completed, and a short Tramway, constructed eighteen months ago at a cost of Rupees 12,000, has already yielded a return of over Rupees 7,000.

Public Works.

671. The Government have recorded the high sense they entertain of the services rendered by Mr. Maltby, during the short period for which he held the office of British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and their regret that failing health has compelled Mr. Maltby to quit a post which he was filling with so much credit to himself, and to his Government, and with so much advantage to the two States to which he was accredited. Mr. Maltby's administrative ability and earnestness in the discharge of his duties, have long been recognized by the Madras Government, and he has fully supported his former reputation by his services in Travancore and Cochin.

The late Resident Mr. F. Maltby.

672. The present Resident brings prominently to notice that during a period of great and general distress, amounting in the South to famine, heinous crime does not appear to have increased, though the total number of cases of which the Police took cognizance exceeded considerably those exhibited in the returns of the previous year.

Famine.

By the liberality, and praiseworthy exertions of the Travancore Sirkar, much was done to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the famine stricken districts of the south.

673. [illegible]

Remission of Revenue and expenditure on Public Works.

[illegible] thousand Rupees was expended on Public Works in that portion of the State. The charitable efforts of the Sirkar were seconded by those of private individuals, and assistance was also received from the Famine Relief Fund Committee.

Suspension of duty on Grain exported from British Ports.

674. It is gratifying moreover to learn that the supply of food was largely augmented by the measures respectively adopted by the British and Travancore Governments in suspending the levy of duty on grain exported from British Ports for consumption in Travancore.

Mortality in the Trevandrum Jail.

675. The extraordinary number of deaths in the Trevandrum Jail from small-pox will be brought to the notice of the Dewan, with a view to ascertaining whether vaccination cannot be made compulsory on the admission of a Prisoner, if it is not so already.

Revenue Customs, &c., Travancore.

676. The abolition of the Monopoly of Pepper and the substitution of an excise on that article is worthy of notice.

The quantity of Pepper on which duty has been levied, together with that sold on account of the Sirkar during that portion of the year, over which the Monopoly extended, seems to indicate that the excise was readily collected.

The reduction of taxation will prove not only of great and immediate advantage to the Ryot, but the stimulus given to the cultivation of Pepper by the relief afforded, will, it is hoped, gradually restore to the State the income now given up for the benefit of the people.

The labour of the Commission on the Tariff alluded to in the last Report has resulted in a revision which in many respects assimilates values to those of the British Indian Tariff, whilst the change is likely to increase the revenues of the State.

Education.

677. Educational measures have received careful attention.

The number of Students in the Free School of His Highness the Rajah at Trevandrum has increased very considerably.

The study of the vernacular, hitherto neglected, has been encouraged; and a class has been formed for training youths for service in the Department Public Works.

To the beneficial effects of the spread of knowledge in this highly favored kingdom, as respects the number and attainments of those through whom the blessings of education are becoming known to the people, the Dewan bears valuable testimony, when pointing to the increased powers of discerning between right and wrong which they exhibit.

Finance.

678. As regards Travancore, the Financial results of a year, altogether exceptional in character, cannot of course contrast advantageously with those of the preceding year, when the latter was the most favorable on record. No ordinary difficulties moreover have been met and overcome; and notwithstanding diminished revenue from causes beyond human control, and heavy demands of a nature not ordinary, though unavoidable, the outlay on Public Works has been large, and the present financial position of the State will compare favorably with any former period, that immediately preceding it excepted.

Travancore.	Rupees.
Total Revenue 1859-60	51,41,918
1860-61	41,08,778
Disbursements 1860-61	46,41,242

[illegible] in every respect highly satisfactory. Permanent sources of revenue exhibit great improvement; and notwithstanding a larger outlay on Public Works, and the grant of more adequate salaries to the servants of the State, a far larger Cash balance is carried forward to the next year's accounts than that exhibited at the close of the preceding year.

Cochin.	Rupees.
Total Revenue 1859-60	9,26,945
1860-61	10,40,207
Disbursements 1860-61	8,81,167

More detailed information will be found in the Reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin which are published in the Appendix.

TANJORE.

680. In last year's report it was shown that the Commission appointed for the investigation and settlement of the claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore had completed its inquiries. The amount awarded was Rupees 1,86,332 of which Rupees 1,41,122 were awarded by the Commissioner, and Rupees 45,210 were added by Government.

The smaller claims under this award were paid by the Commissioner. The heavier claims amounting to 1,52,336 were referred for the sanction of the Government of India.

Several other questions connected with the affairs of the Tanjore Raj remained unsettled at the close of last year, being then under the consideration of the Government of India.

These questions have been decided, and it has been resolved that all the landed property of the late Rajah, not being a portion of the hereditary Raj, or their value, shall be made over to the family of the Rajah, in accordance with the provisions of the Hindu Law. Of the personal property the sum which was in the Treasury at the time of the Rajah's death, is made available for the payment of the Rajah's debts. The remaining personal property, not State property, is to be made over to the Rajah's family. The payment of the remainder of the Rajah's debts, and the pensions to the various members of his family and dependants, allotted by the Madras Government, were also sanctioned by the Government of India. It was also decided that a sum of 35,000 Rupees which had been advanced for the marriage of the Rajah's daughter, should not be reclaimed.

These orders are being carried out.

CARNATIC.

681. There is nothing of importance to report in connection with the affairs of the late Nabob of the Carnatic and the Carnatic Stipendiaries except the reception of an answer by the Secretary of State for India in reply to Prince Azeem Jah's Memorial, informing him that his claim to the Musnud of the Carnatic has been finally rejected.

Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor's claim on the Musnud finally rejected.

Notice was given on the 15th January 1862, that no claims against the Estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic would be received after the 15th March 1862. Prior to this date 2,310 petitions were received. The claims therein contained are under investigation.

682. The total number of stipendiaries of the classes 1801 and 1855 in Madras on 1st May 1862 was 1,904, and at out-stations 330.

Number of stipendiaries.

683. The actual payments made in Madras for the stipends, &c. of 1801 and 1855, including Jaghiredars, during the last official year, were Rupees 7,88,975.

Amount of stipends.

684. The lapses of stipends by death were ninety, amounting to Rupees 12,442 per annum, and the lapses by commutation were 133, amounting to Rupees 3,001 per annum.

Number of lapses.

POODOOCOTTAH.

The affairs of the Poodoocottah State continue to be administered by the Sirkele, under the supervision of the Political Agent.

Revenue Expenditure.

685. The season of 1860-61, the last that was reported on, though generally healthy, was unfavorable for cultivation. The revenue from Land and Extra Sources, &c., amounted to Rupees 2,71,200, and showed a decrease below that of the preceding year of Rupees 20,264, which was owing mainly to a falling off in the cultivation. The total actual receipts, inclusive of the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rupees 7,47,868, and the disbursements for the year to Rupees 5,34,195, leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of Rupees 2,13,673.

Conduct of the Rajah.

686. The Rajah continues to indulge in his former habits of extravagance which necessitated the interference of Government in his affairs. Though it does not appear he has contracted any fresh debts, he is reported to have drawn and appropriated to his own use the sum of Rupees 81,000 from the Devastanum or Pagoda Funds, which, with an increase of Rupees 28,000 made to his allowance, and the expenses incurred for the preparations required for the Rajah's pilgrimage to Ramisswaram and Palney, made an aggregate expenditure in the course of the year of Rupees 1,56,947 in excess of the schedule that was sanctioned for him in 1854.

The Government have directed the Political Agent to express to the Rajah the great displeasure with which they have received intelligence of the mis-appropriation of a public Fund held in trust by him as the head of the State. The Dewan has been prohibited from making any payment from this Fund beyond the usual expenditure, without the sanction of the Political Agent.

The Rajah has again objected to the substitution of the procedure, laid down in Act VIII of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms now in use. The Political Agent has been directed to submit a special report on this subject.

687. Working of the Civil Courts.—The working of the Civil Courts exhibits little or no improvement. The average number of Suits decreed on merits by the Civil Court was 12 per mensem as in last year; by the Sub-Court 59 against 55; and by Court of Small Causes 41 against 39. The Rajah disposed of only 35 cases on his Appeal file in the course of the year, or an average of 3 per mensem, and there was a balance of 44 cases awaiting disposal at the end of August 1861. Of 56 criminal cases, in which 71 persons were concerned, there were disposed of by the Criminal Court from August 1860 to July 1861, 54 cases, consisting of 67 persons, and there remained only 2 cases undecided.

MILITARY.

Amalgamation of H. M's. British and Indian Forces.

688. The event of the year has been the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces, the order for which was republished by the Madras Government in the last day of the official year 1860-61, viz., 30th April.

689. In the European portion of the Forces of this Presidency, out of an aggregate strength of 4,716 men (including Warrant and Staff Non-Commissioned Officers), 4,122 have volunteered for General Service.

European Troops for General Service.

690. The volunteering for General Service on the part of the Officers, has been to a very limited extent. In the three European Regiments, it was as follow :—

Officers for General Service.

	1st Madras Fusiliers.	*2nd European L. I.*	*3rd European Regiment.*
Colonels......	0	0	0
Lieut.-Colonels	1	0	0
Majors......	1	0	1
Captains......	7	5	6
Lieutenants	19	11	11
Ensigns.........	3	4	0

In addition to the above, the following number of Officers of the Native Army volunteered for General Service :—

	Cavalry.	*Infantry.*
Colonels...........	0	1
Lieut.-Colonels ..	0	0
Majors	0	3
Captains...	7	3
Lieutenants......	20	32
Cornets or Ensigns	1	72

691. The formation of the "Madras Staff Corps" is one of the leading features in the Amalgamation scheme. The applicants for admission to this Corps have been numerous, and it consists now of

Staff Corps.

7	Lieutenant-Colonels.
98	Majors.
184	Captains, and
93	Lieutenants.
Total...... 382	

admitted from the date of its organization, viz., 18th February 1861.

692. In connection with the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces, and the formation of the "Staff Corps," Her Majesty's Government has granted to Officers of the Indian Armies the privilege of transfer to Her Majesty's Line Regiments on the occurrence of vacancies occasioned by Officers of those Regiments joining the Staff Corps. As yet there has been no practical result from this boon.

Transfer of Officers to Her Majesty's Line Regiments.

693. The amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Artilleries, and the formation of the new Brigades of Royal Artillery, has led to the reduction of the old 4th and 5th Battalions of the Madras Artillery. The remaining Native Troops of the old Horse Brigade are attached to the new 3rd Royal Horse Brigade, four of the Companies of the late 5th (Golundauze) Battalion are attached to the 20th and 23rd Brigades, and the Battery of Madras Artillery to the 17th Brigade. The other Companies of the Golundauze Battalion have been absorbed in the still existing four Companies.

Artillery.

European Force.

694. The future strength of the European Force for the Madras Presidency has been fixed at

29 Batteries of Artillery.
2 Regiments of Cavalry, and
10 Regiments of Infantry.

Reductions.

695. As in the preceding official year, so in the one under report, there have been considerable reductions ordered in the Native portion of the Army.

Infantry.

696. The last Administration Report showed that the revised organization of the Regiments of Native Infantry had been so far carried out, that the effective strength had been reduced from 48,543 Combatants to 39,216 on the 1st May 1861, leaving only 2,140 in excess of the Establishment.

In the year under review, this branch of the Army has been reduced by eight Regiments, viz., from the 45th to 52nd inclusive. Seven of these Corps were finally broken up from the 31st March 1862. The 52d Regiment having lately returned from Burmah, orders have been issued for its being broken up from 31st May. The total strength of the Infantry by the latest Returns is 33,244, which is 1,872 above the Establishment.

Sappers.

697. Consequent on the withdrawal of two Companies of Sappers and Miners from Pegu, this Regiment has been ordered to be reduced to that extent. The measure has been partially carried out, but the question is again under consideration.

Corps of Guides.

698. Owing to the altered circumstances of the Madras Army, the Corps of Guides has been reduced from 18 to 12 Privates.

Pegu Sapper Battalion.

699. The only remaining reduction in the Native Army to be noticed, is that of the Pegu Sapper Battalion, which Corps is to be allowed to die out; all recruiting for it has accordingly ceased.

Reduction of Officers.

700. An important point to be noticed in this Report, is the measure adopted by the Home Government to induce a number of the old Officers of the Indian Army (Cavalry and Infantry) to retire from the Service, offering them annuities according to their Regimental rank, varying from £550 to £150 in the grades of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, and £120 to Captains of 25 years' service.

This offer was taken advantage of in this Presidency, by

	Cavalry.	*Infantry.*
Lieutenant-Colonels........ ...	7	41
Majors..............................	6	25
Captains........................	3	13

Ordnance, Commissariat, and other Establishments.

701. Consequent on the withdrawal from Pegu of a considerable portion of the Madras Troops serving in that Division, and the decrease in the Native Army of the Madras Presidency, extensive reductions have been, and are also in progress of being, effected in the expenditure of the Ordnance, Commissariat, Public Cattle, and other Establishments. With a view to further measures of economy, a Committee has been appointed to inquire into the state and working of the Office and Executive Establishments of the Commissariat Department generally in the Madras Presidency, the Eastern Settlements, and Pegu, and to suggest such reforms of the system as will admit of the work being performed by smaller Establishments.

Abolition of Brigade Majorships at Rangoon and Tonghoo.

702. By the reductions in the Military Force in the Pegu Division, the appointments of Brigade Major at Rangoon and Tonghoo, were abolished from 31st December 1861.

Abolition of the office of Deputy Quarter Master General, Her Majesty's British Troops.

703. In the year under notice, the office of Deputy Quarter Master General of Her Majesty's British Troops was abolished, and the duties were transferred to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

Sale of surplus Horses.

704. The last annual Report exhibited a large saving of expenditure effected by the sale of all horses at the Remount Depôt, surplus to the estimated requirements of the Service. The more recent reduction, under the Orders of the Government of India, in the proportion of horses required to be maintained in Mounted Corps, has led to the disposal of a still further number of horses; and with the object of inducing, if possible, a more ready sale for them, it was ruled by this Government that all serviceable horses surplus to the reduced Establishments, and not likely to be required to replace unfits in other branches of the service, should be sold *without being branded*, they not having been *cast*, but being fresh surplus horses. Further, in consideration of the large number of horses still remaining at the Remount Depôt, Government, as a special and temporary arrangement, allowed Officers to select any they might require at the usual rates.* Under this order, the number of horses sold was 316,† and the aggregate amount realized Rupees 55,968.

*Cavalry Chargers, Rupees 700 each.
Battery Horses, Rupees 575 each.

† 15 Fresh Horses.
10 Worn-out Stallions.
291 Horses belonging to Mounted Corps.

Introduction of Gas lights in Fort Saint George.

705. Prior to the year 1861-62, Government accorded their support to an experiment for lighting the buildings in Fort Saint George with Gas, instead of Oil lamps. The undertaking was entrusted to the management of Surgeon Major J. E. Mayer, Professor of Chemistry, and the works required for the purpose having been accordingly erected, the trial was first made in the lower portion of the European Barracks in the Fort. The success and economy of the measure induced the Government, early in 1861, to sanction its extension to the upper story of the Barracks, Coal Gas being employed as the cheapest agent, and it has been ultimately determined to light the Church, the Regimental Mess House, and other buildings in the Fort, in the same manner.

While it is admitted that the illuminating power of Gas lights will be largely increased, as compared with Oil lamps, the estimated expense of the two modes of lighting, as specified below, shows that a considerable saving will be eventually effected by the change.

Cost of each description of light per month.

1 Oil Lamp............	Rs.	3	8	0
1 Oil Gas do	,,	2	0	0
1 Coal Gas do.	,,	1	0	0

It being calculated that 400 lights will be burned nightly in the Fort, the cost will then be annually.

							RS.
For Oil Lamps,	400	×	$3\frac{1}{2}$	×	12	=	16,800
,, Oil Gas do.	400	×	2	×	12	=	9,600
,, Coal Gas do.	400	×	1	×	12	=	4,800

Taking the cost of machinery and fittings, together with the remuneration for the charge and management of the works, as a set off, still it is calculated that a considerable margin will be left, as an annual saving to Government.

Preparation of Ale and Porter from Grainstone.

706. In September 1861, a proposition was submitted to Government by Colonel G. Briggs, of the Artillery, for the preparation, under his superintendence, of Ale and Porter from (Zeilithón) Grainstone, for supply to the European Soldiery, instead of the present system of importing Malt liquor in casks.

The anticipated advantages were stated to be,

1st.—Considerable reduction in freight.

2nd.—Enormous diminution of expense in land carriage.

3rd.—Almost entire prevention of leakage, wastage, ullage, &c.

A trial, which had been conducted by Colonel Briggs, for producing Malt liquor in the manner above stated, appeared to have been attended with favorable results, though carried out under unfavorable circumstances.

Considering it highly desirable that an experiment promising to afford such material relief to the public finances, should be carefully and thoroughly tested, Government authorized Colonel Briggs to purchase and to convert into Malt liquor, a supply of Grainstone, and sanctioned an outlay for the necessary apparatus and a moderate Establishment.

The liquor, when ready, is to be sold in Regimental Canteens, with a view to its quality being fairly tested and reported upon.

Bread-making machines.

707. Considering it very desirable to introduce an improvement in the method of kneading dough for the manufacture of bread for the use of the European soldiery at the several stations of the Army, Government arranged for the provision from England, in the first instance, of three of Stevens' patent Bread-making machines, for trial at Madras, Bangalore, and Secunderabad, respectively, the machine being reported to have come into general use in England.

Workshops in British Regiments.

708. As a means of providing amusement and employment to the European soldiery, and promoting their health and morals, a scheme by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, for the establishment of Workshops in European Regiments, where the men could follow and be taught the several trades, has been extended to the Madras Presidency. Measures are in progress for providing the required buildings at the several stations.

Recreation Rooms for Soldiers in Fort Saint George.

709. At the suggestion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, arrangements have been recently sanctioned for making over to the Military Department, the building in Fort Saint George known as the General Treasury, which, from its contiguity to the European Barracks, and the nature of its accommodation, seemed well suited for Schools, Workshops, Reading-rooms, Rooms for Games, &c., for all of which the available accommodation in the Barracks, was insufficient; estimates of the cost of the alterations required to adapt the building to the objects named, have been submitted, and the work is in progress.

Money payments in lieu of quarters to married European soldiers.

in their own or hired houses, on an equal footing with the rest of the Army, in respect to quarters, this Government obtained the assent of the Government of India to grant, under certain restrictions, an allowance in lieu of quarters to married men so situated.

Payment of Military Pensioners by Civil authorities.

711. In 1860, a change in the system of paying Military Pensions and Family certificates in the Southern Districts of the Madras Presidency, was introduced experimentally, by transferring the duties to the Civil authorities; the withdrawal of Military Detachments in those Districts having offered a favorable opportunity for giving the arrangement a trial.

Madras.
Bangalore.
Secunderabad.
Jaulnah.
Kamptee and other places beyond the frontier.

The result at stations where the Pensioners are numerous, has not proved successful, and it has been found necessary to revert to the former system by which a Military Officer was appointed for this duty.

Introduction of machinery in the Gun Carriage Manufactory.

712. With a view to add to the efficient working of the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Madras, by the aid of mechanical appliances, a Steam Hammer by Nasmyth obtained from England has been set up and brought into operation in that Establishment.

Machinery for the Gunpowder Manufactory.

713. It being considered by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, of the highest importance that Gunpowder in India should be produced equal to that manufactured at the Waltham Abbey, and Faversham Mills, and suitable to the improved weapons now in use, arrangements were made to procure from England, the necessary Incorporating Mills worked by Steam Engines, and constructed with all the recent improvements, together with working Plans and Drawings of the requisite buildings and machinery for effecting the above object. The machinery is in course of supply, and the necessary preparations are being made for its reception.

Conversion of a 32 Pounder, into a breech-loading Rifled gun.

714. In order to test the feasibility of effectually converting smooth bore-cast Iron Guns into Rifled Ordnance, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Campbell of the Artillery, tried the experiment with a 32 Pounder which he eventually converted into a Breech-loading Rifled Gun, upon a principle of construction suggested by himself, aided in the practical execution of his project, by the mechanical skill of Supervisor Lee of the Grand Arsenal. The success of Colonel Campbell's experiment has been pronounced to be highly creditable to that Officer; but doubts have been entertained with regard to the safety and endurance generally of the ordinary *cast iron* Guns converted into breech-loaders.

EDUCATIONAL.

715. The number of Schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction, during the year under review, was 733, with an attendance of 29,194 pupils. The corresponding numbers shown in the last Report were 575 and 24,240. The increase is chiefly under the head of private schools, the whole of the schools supported by the Gospel Society having been thrown open to inspection during the year under review, and the number of inspected Village schools in the Coimbatore District having risen from thirteen to sixty-seven.

Name of District.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools which are in the receipt of, or have received grants-in-aid. Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by Natives.	Established by Europeans and Natives combined.	Others.	Pupils.	Private Schools under inspection which have not received grants	Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Division.	Total Pupils.
Ganjam	26	910	...	...	...	...	...	1	83	2	27	29	1,020	First.	4,400
Vizagapatam	7	236	...	...	...	4	...	...	160	1	87	12	483		
Godavery	13	658	99	1,705	1	...	1	...	75	...	...	114	2,438		
Kistna	2	28	..	...	2	1	...	...	397	1	34	6	459		
Bellary	4	403	...	...	4	...	...	...	243	...	...	8	646	Second.	1,521
Kurnool	1	129	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	129		
Cuddapah	1	84	...	...	23	...	...	...	445	...	...	24	529		
Nellore	17	63	...	...	2	...	1	...	154	...	...	10	217		
North Arcot	10	1,533	...	...	...	...	...	2	70	...	...	12	1,603	Third.	7,505
Madras	16	1,869	...	...	31	5	...	6	4,033	...	...	58	5,902		
South Arcot	9	566	..	...	1	...	...	...	92	...	...	10	658	Fourth.	2,947
Salem	5	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	391		
Tanjore	8	536	...	...	54	..	..	...	1,362	...	...	62	1,898		
Coimbatore	7	317	...	...	12	19	1	...	630	36	605	75	1,552	Fifth.	11,499
Trichinopoly	2	212	...	...	15	...	..	...	363	...	...	17	575		
Madura	4	381	...	...	3	1	...	...	178	...	...	8	559		
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	260	1	1	...	8,813	...	...	262	8,813		
South Canara	4	104	...	...	6	...	..	...	335	...	...	10	439	Malabar & Canara.	1,322
Malabar	7	553	...	...	1	...	...	2	330	...	...	10	883		
Total....	133	8,973	99	1,705	415	31	4	11	17,763	40	753	733	29,194		

Note.—The Village Schools supported by the Gospel Society have been thrown open to inspection during the year under review.

Name of District.	Number of Schools in which the standard of instruction is higher than that in a Taluq School.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the grade of Taluq Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of special or professional Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Remarks.
Ganjam	3	254	6	148	20	618	...	...	29	1,020	
Vizagapatam	3	210	6	220	3	53	...	...	12	483	
Godavery	4	321	12	507	98	1,610	...	..	114	2,438	
Kistna	2	342	4	117	..	...	...	...	6	459	
Bellary	5	550	3	96	...	...	...	...	8	646	
Kurnool	1	129	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	129	
Cuddapah	1	84	...	...	23	445	...	..	21	529	
Nellore	1	90	1	20	8	107	...	...	10	217	
North Arcot	3	580	5	364	4	659	...	...	12	1,603	
Madras	15	3,274	14	860	25	1,230	4	538	58	5,902	
South Arcot	1	197	8	369	1	92	...	...	10	658	
Salem	1	185	4	206	...	...	...	...	5	391	
Tanjore	8	902	6	241	48	755	...	...	62	1,898	
Coimbatore	1	124	8	352	66	1,076	..	...	75	1,552	
Trichinopoly	1	138	4	156	12	281	...	...	17	575	
Madura	2	290	4	186	2	83	...	...	8	559	
Tinnevelly	6	696	34	1,117	222	7,000	...	...	262	8,813	
South Canara	1	93	5	245	4	101	...	...	10	439	
Malabar	6	723	4	160	...	...	...	...	10	883	
Total...	65	9,182	128	5,364	536	14,110	4	538	733	29,194	

Of the 29,124 Pupils entered in the foregoing tables,

306	were	Europeans.
1,166	"	East Indians.
5,827		Native Christians.
15,907	* "	Hindoos.
923		Mahomedans.

Of the entire number, 4,132 were girls, of whom

58	were	Europeans.
151	"	East Indians.
2,917	"	Native Christians.
973	"	Hindus.
33	"	Mahomedans.

* Exclusive of 6,065 Pupils attending the Gospel Society's Village Schools, who could not be arranged under the classes specified, the necessary information not being at hand

716. MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The University held three examinations in February last, one for Matriculation, one for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The result of the Matriculation examination showed a great improvement over previous years. The number of candidates who presented themselves (195) was more than double the number (80) examined in 1861, and the number passed (82) was nearly double the number (48) passed in that year. This satisfactory result is no doubt attributable in some measure to the alteration which has lately been made in the rules for the examination of candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and which prevents the two systems of examination clashing, as they unquestionably did in former years; but it may also be fairly inferred from this large increase in the number of passed candidates, that the standard of school education throughout the Presidency is gradually rising, although still considerably below what may reasonably be hoped for, a few years hence. The Examiners stated in their report that they considered the attainments of the most advanced students of the present year to be higher than those who acquitted themselves best in former years. The only subject which was brought up by a large number of candidates in a discreditable manner was Geography. In this branch of the examination, the papers generally indicated a very superficial and inaccurate knowledge. The passed candidates came from the following institutions:—

Name of Institution.	Ranked in	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Presidency College ...	3	15
Doveton College ...	0	1
Civil Engineering College ...	0	2
Government Normal School, Madras ...	4	9
Provincial School, Calicut ...	0	1
Do. Combaconum ...	0	9
Do. Bellary ...	0	3
Zillah School, Chittoor ...	0	2
Do. Cuddalore...	1	0
Do. Rajahmundry...	0	1
Pachaiyappa's Central Institution, Madras ...	2	7
Wesleyan Mission School, Madras ...	0	2
Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Garden ...	2	2
St. Mary's Seminary, Madras ...	0	1
Cotgrave Seminary, Madras ...	0	1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras ...	0	2
Ootacamund Grammar School ...	0	3
Tuticorin Subscription School ...	0	1
Jaffna Institution ...	1	0
Church Mission School, Cottayam ...	0	1
Gospel Society's School, Negapatam ...	0	1
King William's College, Isle of Man ...	0	1
Private Tuition ...	0	3
Not known ...	0	1
Total...	13	69

Ten scholarships of Rupees 10 per mensem, each tenable for three years, which had been offered by the Director of Public Instruction with the sanction of the Senate, were awarded on the result of this examination.

717. B. A. EXAMINATION.—Only six candidates offered themselves for the B. A. examination, all students of the Presidency College. Of these, only five candidates passed, all in the second class.

718. B. L. EXAMINATION.—Five candidates were examined for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, of whom three passed, two of them private students, and the third a student of the Presidency College; another student of the Presidency College, Law Class, who had previously satisfied the requirements of the B. L. examination, was admitted to the Degree on passing the Matriculation examination in February last.

In the course of the year, the regulations regarding the examinations in the Faculties of Law and Civil Engineering were carefully revised. The alterations made in the scheme of examination prescribed for the Law Degrees were made rather with the view of more clearly defining, than of changing the course of examination previously prescribed. The examination for the B. L. Degree, as now arranged, includes the Law of Evidence, (Norton) the Law of Contracts and Torts, Equity Jurisprudence, as treated in Smith's Manual, the Principles of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, the Indian Penal Code, and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure recently enacted. A candidate for the Degree of Master of Law is to be examined in the entire course prescribed for the B. L. Degree, adding Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, and substituting Story's Commentaries for Smith's Manual, and Chitty on Contracts, and Addison on Torts for Broom's Commentaries. He is further to be examined,

(a.) In Mercantile Law (Smith's Compendium, *(b)* in the Law of Real and Personal property (Josiah Williams), and in any three of the following subjects at his option :—

1. Constitutional Law (Hallam.)
2. Public International Law (Wheaton.)
3. Private International Law (Story's conflict.)
4. Roman Civil Law (Leapingwell.)
5. Legal Maxims (Broom.)

In the faculty of Civil Engineering, the new regulations, like the old, provide for only one Degree: that of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. The subjects prescribed are noted in the margin. Every candidate is required to pass in the first three branches and then he may elect between the subjects which belong to Constructive and those which belong to Mechanical Engineering.

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

Much care has been bestowed upon the revision of these regulations, and there is every reason to hope that the examinations will be of much benefit in directing the studies of candidates for the important professions with which these Faculties are connected.

Reverting to the Faculty of Arts, it should be mentioned that the plan of ranking the passed candidates at the Matriculation examination, and for the Degree of B. A., in the order of proficiency, and not alphabetically, has been adopted by the Senate.

719. Presidency College.—A step in advance was taken in February last towards placing the Presidency College upon the footing which it is intended eventually to hold. This institution has been hitherto, and still is, a Collegiate school, rather than a College; the Senior Department forming what might be termed the College proper, and the Junior being in fact a school. The number of students qualified for admission into the Senior Department, and indeed into the higher classes of the Junior Department, has hitherto, of necessity, been very limited. Of late, however, the number of qualified candidates both for the Senior Department and for the higher classes of the Junior Department has somewhat increased, and, after the entrance examination, in January last, it was found necessary either to form an additional division of the 3rd and 4th classes of the Junior Department, or, to exclude some fifty-six well qualified candidates, thirteen of whom had come from the Provinces, from a greater or less distance, with the express view of entering the College. Under these circumstances it was determined to abolish the four divisions forming the 1st and 2nd classes, leaving it to the pupils who belonged to them to enter the practising or Model school at the Normal School, or any other institution they might select. The change has reduced the number of students in the College, exclusive of the Law Class, from 300 to 187, but it is unquestionably a step in the right direction; and as the standard of instruction advances in other schools, the remaining classes of the Junior Department will be abolished in succession.

Note.—The fifth class is the highest.

The results of the annual examination of the students in their English studies were generally favorable. In Vernacular literature the papers were not well done, but the students generally acquitted themselves well in translation, and the *vivâ voce* examination was decidedly successful. In the Law Class two courses of lectures were delivered, one on Hindu and Mahomedan Law, and the other on Equity and Procedure. The students failed generally in Equity, but in the other subjects the answering was good.

720. Government Normal School.—The progress of the Government Normal School at Madras during the past year, as well as during the preceding year, has not been quite so satisfactory as it was at first. This is no doubt in a great degree attributable to the numerous openings in other departments and professions which are more popular as well as more profitable in a pecuniary point of view, than that of a teacher. The Principal and his Assistants have much to contend against in the imperfect attainments of the students on admission, and those who have lately passed out of the school appear to have been below the average of their predecessors. The institution, however, now contains some very promising students. At the examination held in June 1861, ten trained students obtained certificates, ranging from the 4th to the 6th grade, and ten others passed at the Matriculation examination in February. The number of students now under training in this school is seventy-five, including thirteen European Military students, who are being prepared for the situation of Army Schoolmasters. Five students of this class passed their examination and were sent out to schools in the course of the year. The Normal School is about to be transferred to a commodious building on the Mount Road, which has lately been purchased for it by Government.

721. Normal School at Vellore.—The Normal School at Vellore has been very efficiently conducted. The Head Master, a Native, is a passed student of the Madras Normal School. The Inspector makes favorable mention of a plan which had been adopted by him of requiring each student to enter in a note book, notes of the Master's criticisms on each of what are called the criticisms lessons, by which means they accumulate a fund of information on the faults most common, and on the proper methods of teaching the various subjects of school instruction. Five students from this school obtained certificates, one of the 7th and four of the 8th grade, and were appointed to Masterships. Twenty-four students are now under training. The Practising School, at the close of the year, contained 206 pupils; a reading room has been established in connection with the school which is resorted to by the Normal students, by the senior pupils in the Practising School, and by some of the inhabitants of the town.

722. Normal School, Mayaveram.—The Normal School at Mayaveram has been lately transferred to Trichinopoly. The move, it appears, was distasteful to the Master and to some of the Normal students, and for some time the attendance was very irregular, and the progress of the school very unsatisfactory. The Head Master has since been removed. The number of students under training is twenty-six.

723. Normal Schools at Vizagapatam and Cannanore.—Two new Normal Schools have been opened at Vizagapatam and Cannanore for the training of Teachers for the Telugu Districts and the Western Coast. The Vizagapatam School has been placed under the management of Mr. Bickle, formerly Assistant training Master in the Normal School at Madras. He is aided by a Native Assistant, trained in the Madras School. At the close of the year there were sixteen students under training. The work is carried on in the building occupied by the Hindu School, which is used as a Practising School. The Cannanore School has been placed, as a temporary arrangement, under management of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara, the Director of Public Instruction having been unable to find any competent Head Master acquainted with the languages of the Western Coast who could be placed in charge of it. Mr. Garthwaite has two Assistants; one a European, educated in India, who is acquainted with the Canarese language, and the other, a Native, trained at the Normal School, whose Vernacular language is Malayalum. Mr. Garthwaite himself is conversant with both languages. He has been instructed to devote eight months out of the twelve to the School, and the remaining four to inspection. Twenty-one students are under training, eight of whom are being trained at the expense of the Travancore and Cochin Governments for employment in those territories. The Practising School contains 122 pupils.

724. Madrasa-i-azam.—The progress of the Madrasa-i-azam has been highly satisfactory. It contained at the close of the year 291 pupils; and in respect of regularity in the attendance, there is not a school throughout the Presidency by which it is surpassed. The discipline also is very good, and the pupils have made very fair progress in their studies, although the standard attained is not high; being somewhat below that required for the University Matriculation examination. On the whole the re-organization of this Institution may be looked upon as a decided success.

725. PROVINCIAL AND ZILLAH SCHOOLS.—The reports on the Provincial and Zillah Schools are generally favorable. Tested by the results of the University Matriculation examination, the Combaconum School stands at the head of the list. Out of the eighty-two students who passed that examination, sixteen had received their education, either wholly, or in part, in this school. The Inspector reports that he found this school in a high state of order and discipline, and that the results of the examination conducted by him were generally satisfactory, though the average marks obtained were lower than in former years. The reports of the Bellary and Calicut Schools were on the whole favorable. In both the proficiency of the students of the English language was decidedly improved. At Bellary the Inspector found the Arithmetic of the higher classes somewhat defective, and at Calicut there was a falling off in the Geometry of the two higher classes. The latter school will shortly be removed into a commodious school-house, towards the erection of which the inhabitants of the District have contributed upwards of 7,000 Rupees. There is a marked desire for education at Calicut among all classes of the community ; and hitherto the number of pupils in the Provincial school has only been limited by the want of room. This school promises to be one of the largest in the country. Of the Zillah schools that at Chittoor stands the highest. The report on the Madura school is less favorable than in former years. In some subjects too much had been attempted and there was a want of thoroughness in the work. The progress of the Berhampore school was very indifferent owing, apparently, to the negligence of the Head Master, who has been lately removed. The new school at Kurnool has made considerable progress.

Names of Schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on the 30th April 1862.
Bellary	250
Calicut	263
Combaconum	225
Chittoor	227
Rajahmundry	138
Berhampore	99
Cuddapah	84
Kurnool	129
Cuddalore	197
Salem	185
Madura	235
Total...	2,035

726. ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The Anglo Vernacular Schools at Chicacole and Ellore are in a tolerably satisfactory condition. Those at Adoni and Anantipur have fallen off in numerical strength ; in the former case the cause may perhaps be in the teaching, but this does not hold in regard to the latter, at which the teaching is decidedly efficient. The school at Pennaconda has been in operation only six months, and the pupils are all beginners ; at first, the attendance was not as large as was hoped for, but an increase took place towards the close of the year. The Anglo Vernacular School at Wallajapettah is progressing favorably, but it has not yet reached a high standard. The School at Mayaveram, on the transfer of the Normal Class to Trichinopoly, was constituted an Anglo Vernacular School. The Inspector has not yet had sufficient opportunity to watch the working of the institution under its new phase. An Anglo-Vernacular School was established at Chowghaut in June 1861, and has met with a fair measure of success. The number of students, when the school

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862
Chicacole	72
Ellore	55
Adoni	37
Anantipur	67
Pennacondah	49
Wallajapetta	147
Mayaveram	70
Chowghaut	61
Total..	558

was reported upon, was only sixty-one; but this arose from a violent attack of small-pox which broke out in the town, and raged to such an extent that the school had to be closed.

Taluk Schools.	Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862.	
In Ganjam	4	110
„ Vizagapatam	6	220
„ Godavery	8	427
„ Kistna	2	47
„ Madras	6	387
„ North Arcot	3	294
„ Salem	4	206
„ South Arcot	8	369
„ Tanjore	6	241
„ Coimbatore	7	317
„ Madura	4	220
„ Malabar	2	91
„ Canara	4	104
Total...	64	3,033

727. Taluk Schools.—The Taluk Schools display great inequalities in their numerical strength, that at Old Arcot containing as many as 166 pupils, while three others number fewer than twenty each. Generally the most important schools of this class are to be met with in the Madras and North Arcot and South Arcot Districts; but there are individual schools in other parts of the Presidency showing a very satisfactory attendance, such as those at Srirangam and Dindigul in Madura, Udamalkotai in Coimbatore, Trivadi in Tanjore, Kristnagiri in Salem, and Bimlipatam in the Vizagapatam District. The schools in Canara and Ganjam are among the weakest. There are of course great differences in the progress of these schools, but on the whole there can be no question that a considerable amount of very useful work is done by them. In the higher classes of many of them greater attention appears to have been paid to translation during the past year.

728. Hill Schools in Ganjam.—The Hill Schools in Goomsur and Chinna Kimedy have continued to improve. Four old schools have been abolished, and four new ones have been set on foot in their place; upon the whole there are now 572 scholars in attendance against 521 in 1861. The standard has been somewhat raised in most subjects, the study of Euclid, also, has been commenced in several of the schools. The Inspector observed that considerable benefit had resulted from the three months' course of instruction which was given last year at the Aska Taluk school to the Teachers of the Hill schools; and the Masters, with the exception of those of the four new schools and one of the old ones, have been again assembled, at Russelcondah, for further training.

729. Meriya School at Uperbago.—The Meriya school at Uperbago, when visited by the Inspector, contained 32 Khond boys, the children of rescued Meriyas settled in the neighbouring villages. It was kept up by means of a Government allowance, supplemented from the private funds of the Agent for the suppression of Meriya sacrifices. The instruction conveyed was of an extremely low order, the Teachers being very inferior, and the school being destitute of educational appliances. As the Meriya Agency has been abolished, it has been proposed that the school should be constituted a Taluk school.

730. Rate Schools in the Godavery District.—The question which for sometime past has been under discussion in regard to the rate levied in certain villages of the Godavery District for the maintenance of elementary schools has been recently brought before Government for final decision.

The Bill prepared by the Director will be brought before the local Council for making Laws and Regulations, when it re-assembles.

*A Copy will be found in the Appendix.

731. Grants-in-aid.—The amount expended in grants-in-aid during 1861-62 was Rupees 40,795, of which the sum of Rupees 34,310 was given in aid of the salaries of teachers.

732. Church Mission School at Masulipatam.—In the first educational Division the aided school which holds the highest rank is that at Masulipatam belonging to the Church Mission Society. The Inspector reports that the superiority of the school is evidenced in all subjects save Mathematics, in which the standard has been somewhat lowered. To compensate for this, however, fresh studies, such as Greek, Sanscrit and Chemistry have been introduced. Particular commendation is given by the Inspector to the English composition of the senior pupils.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—186.

733. Onslow Institution at Chetterpore and the Hindu Schools at Vizagapatam and Masulipatam.—The most important of the other aided schools are the Onslow Institution at Chetterpore, the Hindu School at Vizagapatam and the Hindu School at Masulipatam Of these the first mentioned has been re-organized during the past year on the model of a Zillah school; but the standard as yet is not above that of a Taluk school. The Vizagapatam Hindu School suffered greatly during the year, first from the inefficiency of the Head Master, who had to be removed from his post, and secondly from the death by cholera of the second Master. These circumstances, together with the withdrawal of some of the most advanced pupils by the Normal School lately established at the station, fully account for a falling off in the numerical strength of the institution and for certain deficiences which were observed by the Inspector on the occasion of his examination. So far as funds are concerned, the school is in a most prosperous condition, the income more than covering the expenditure, while there is a balance in hand of about Rupees 7,000, part of which is intended to be devoted to the building of a school house. The Hindu School at Masulipatam afforded generally satisfactory results on its examination by the Inspector of the Division; the standard of the highest class, is, however, decidedly low, and the teaching power is far from sufficient. The finances also are not in a satisfactory state, the expenditure exceeding the income every month.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—83.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—107.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—157.

734. Vizagapatam Orphan Asylums.—The Vizagapatam Orphan Asylums visited in July 1861, though exhibiting a falling off in numerical strength, presented marked improvement in the proportion of pupils in the higher classes compared with the lower ones, and in the attainments of the several classes. The Inspector observes that to attain any considerable advance beyond the point now reached, the introduction of superior teachers would be requisite; but for this step the funds of the institution are not sufficient.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—46.

735. Roman Catholic School at Bellary.—In the 2nd Division the Roman Catholic Schools at Bellary are reported to have improved considerably, owing to careful supervision on the part of a resident Missionary. The teaching staff, however, stands in great need of being strengthened, and sufficient weight does not appear to be attached to the study of Telugu in the English school. It may be observed that the grant-in-aid principle has been but little applied in this Division.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—243.

736. School at Saint Thomas' Mount.—Of the aided schools in the 3rd Division, that at Saint Thomas' Mount was for some time in a declining state, the inhabitants of the locality in several cases sending their children elsewhere in preference. On the Inspector of the Division holding a conference with the supporters of the institution, he discovered that the root of the evil lay in the unfitness of the Head Master for his post on more grounds than one, the man being maintained however in his situation by the countenance of some of the Managers of the school. By judicious representations, the Inspector secured the appointment of a fresh Master; and the institution having since been thoroughly re-organized by the Deputy Inspector, it is to be hoped it will be more successful hereafter.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—109.

737. Hindu Anglo Vernacular School at Royapetta.—The Anglo-Vernacular School at Royapetta, supported by Natives, was found by the Inspector in a fairly satisfactory condition; the principal defects noted being a want of order in the conduct of the school business, and a failure to fall back upon the Vernaculars in explaining the meaning of words and phrases. One point deserving commendation was the care taken by the Head Master to secure correct English in the answers to his questions. The school was not supplied on a sufficiently liberal scale with black-boards and other educational appliances.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—246.

738. Wesleyan Mission Boys' School at Royapetta.—The Wesleyan Mission Boys' School at Royapetta was inspected at the beginning and not towards the close of the year 1861-62; the results therefore scarcely require any notice in this Report. It may be mentioned, however, that the institution received a large numerical increase during the year, a circumstance no doubt due to the return from England of the European Missionary at the head of the school. Two of the students, it may be remarked, passed the Matriculation examination in February last, being placed in the second class.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1861—213.
Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—370.

739. Central Institution Free Church of Scotland.—The Central Institution is the largest and most important of the schools of the Free Church of Scotland. It appears that the time-table is a very well devised one; but that the execution of the plan is not quite on a level with the conception. More attention is recommended to be paid to translation, and more practice on paper given to the classes in Euclid and Algebra. The Inspector terminates his Report upon the institution thus—" My conclusion after a more minute and extended inspection than I have ever " before exercised is that the school is doing great good, and likely to do more, and that " few, if any, institutions are better entitled to Government aid."

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—383.

740. Tanjore High School, S. P. G. F. P.—In the fourth Educational Division, the Gospel Society's School at Tanjore is reported on most favorably in regard to discipline; and in point of attainments, the Inspector considers it to hold the first place among the aided schools coming under his notice. The studies of the highest class were found to be much in advance of those of the previous year, owing to the members of the old senior class having remained in the institution. The prin-

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—230.

cipal defect was in Algebra, in which too much had been attempted; the lowest classes also did not acquit themselves altogether satisfactorily.

741. VEDIARPURAM SEMINARY, S. P. G. F. P.—The boys in the senior class of the Vediarpuram Seminary, belonging to the Gospel Society, answered very creditably in English, but not so well in Tamil; while the reverse was the case with regard to the second class. In the other subjects of study, the results were for the most part good, and History and Geography, very good. The remaining classes also, with the exception of the lowest, answered creditably.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—66.

742. COIMBATORE ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOL.—The 5th Division is that in which the grant-in-aid system has the widest application. The Coimbatore Anglo Vernacular School had made marked progress when the Inspector visited it; the chief improvement had taken place in the senior classes, and was most evident in English, History and Map-drawing.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—124.

743. PALAMCOTTAH TRAINING INSTITUTION, C. M. S.—The Church Missionary Society's Training Institution at Palamcottah, which is intended mainly to supply Masters for Village schools, and in a few instances for Anglo-Vernacular or boarding schools, is spoken of very favorably with reference to its arrangements and management. Physical exercises secure a share of attention as well as religious and intellectual training; and the Inspector remarks that the pupils who are Native Christians from the neighbouring villages seemed to enjoy a game of cricket to an extent not commonly seen in this country. Instruction is chiefly carried on in Tamil, English being proposed to be learned merely as a language. Besides the Normal School, the Institution comprises a model and a Practising School. Of the two latter, the Model School did not appear to be conducted as successfully as could be wished; the Practising School is the school of a neighbouring village. The Institution had suffered to a certain extent owing to the absence of some of the teachers; still the senior class acquitted itself fairly in most subjects, and the result of the Inspector's examination was favorable on the whole, though the lower classes appeared somewhat deficient in Arithmetic and Algebra.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—178.

744. SAWYERPURAM TRAINING INSTITUTION, S. P. G. F. P.—The Sawyerpuram Training Institution, supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is in many respects similar to that at Palamcottah under the Church Missionary Society. In one point, however, there is striking difference; while substantive instruction is imparted in Tamil in the latter school, it is conveyed in English at Sawyerpuram. The Inspector was doubtful whether this might not affect the soundness of the instruction in Tamil; but, on examining the pupils, he found that they had not neglected their Vernacular, and that they could reproduce in Tamil what they had learnt in English. The senior students did not appear quite sufficiently advanced in the English language for the book which they were reading; and the junior division of the highest class afforded unsatisfactory results in this branch of their education. There was also a deficiency in the theory of parts of Arithmetic; but the defect was not peculiar to Sawyerpuram. In other respects the result of the inspection was decidedly creditable to the institution, which is very efficiently conducted.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862—62.

745. AIDED SCHOOLS ON THE WESTERN COAST.—The principal aided Schools on the Western Coast are those belonging to the Basle Mission at Tellicherry and Mangalore. The standard in each is low; and, like the other institutions in the same locality they suffer from the extreme difficulty which is experienced in securing fairly qualified Masters.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862,
School at Tellicherry .. 122
Do. at Mangalore .. 93

746. Reference was made, in the last report, to an experiment which was being introduced in the Coimbatore District for the improvement of the indigenous schools by making small periodical grants to such of the village Masters as place their schools under inspection, and manifest a desire to follow, as far as they can, the advice tendered to them and use the books in use in Government schools. The grants depend on the number of pupils able to read intelligently, to write fairly from dictation, and to work sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic. As yet the experiment has been confined to four Taluks, and an expenditure of Rupees 100 per mensem has been sanctioned for grants, but as yet not much more than one-third of this sum has been expended. This the Inspector states does not arise from any indisposition on the part of the people to take advantage of the grants, but from the difficulty they experience in fulfilling the conditions laid down, owing to the incompetency of the old class of village Schoolmasters. The number of schools receiving grants at the close of the year was only seventeen; but besides these there are now fifty Schools under regular inspection. The aggregate attendance in the sixty-seven schools according to the latest returns was 1,277, and, in nearly all, a better system of classification has been introduced, and the same text book is now generally made use of throughout each class. In some thirty-seven of the schools, the old cadjan books have been given up, and the printed books used in the Government schools have been introduced; and this step would have been taken in most of the other schools had not the stock of elementary readers in the District Book Depôt run out and some delay occurred in replenishing it. The experiment will be continued and extended to one or two other Districts during the present year.

Plan for the improvement of the indigenous Village Schools in the Coimbatore District.

747. MINOR PROPRIETORS UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS.—The several Minor proprietors under the Court of Wards have been examined by the educational Inspectors of the Divisions in which they reside. At the close of the year six of them were attending school, but the progress, in nearly every case, has been very indifferent. In a report which the Director of Public Instruction addressed to the Court of Wards, he made the following remarks on the insufficiency of the present arrangements.

"The general tenor of the reports, of which an abstract is given in the preceding paragraphs, affords, I think, additional evidence of the insufficiency of any arrangements that can be made for the education of the Minors, either at schools in the Provinces, or under the instruction of private tutors residing with them on their estates.

"In the former case, the Master of the school can exert little or no influence out of school hours over the conduct of the boy, who, being without those incentives to industry and regularity in attendance, which usually operate with native pupils of a lower rank in life, makes but slow progress. In the latter case, it is almost impossible for the tutor, however zealous and able, to counteract the pernicious influences of foolish and unprincipled parasites, who form the daily associates of his pupil in his own home; and there can be little hope of inculcating moral principles of truthfulness, or habits of self-control, order, punctuality and industry, which are essential not only to his progress in his studies, but to the

formation of his character for the discharge of his duties in after-life. For these reasons I would strongly recommend that steps should be taken, as soon as possible, to carry out, in the case of those Minors whose estates can afford it, the arrangement determined on by Lord Harris' Government, for placing them under the care of a tutor at the Presidency, or such modification of it as may be deemed feasible.

"I would suggest, as an experiment, and as the most economical mode of carrying out the object in view, that one of the Professors of the Presidency College, should be appointed to take charge of them, and to exercise a general superintendence over their studies. A house might be taken for the purpose, in the neighbourhood of the Presidency College, in which the Professor and the Minors should reside. The Minors should attend either the Presidency College, or one of the schools attached to the Government Normal School, according to their attainments; and it should be the duty of their tutor to enforce regularity of attendance, to see that they prepared their lessons, and, generally, to assist and direct them in their studies. A salary of Rupees 200 or Rupees 300 per mensem, with free apartments, in addition to the salary of his Professorship, would, I imagine, be sufficient to secure the services of one of the Professors. A beginning might be made by bringing down the Minors of Casimcottah, Ayacudi, and Saptur, and, possibly, the Minor of Utcur; and the Court would probably be able to add others to the list, including the sons of living Zemindars, as proposed in my Memorandum of the 30th November 1859, and approved by the Secretary of State in his Despatch of the 31st July last."

The Court of Wards have not felt themselves in a position to act on this suggestion, partly owing to the difficulty of collecting a sufficient number of Minors whose incomes would be sufficient to bear the expense of their education at the Presidency upon the plan proposed, and, partly, on the ground of objection which they apparently entertain to sending the Minors to the Presidency Town. The question is now under the consideration of Government in connexion with the Court's Annual Report on the Estates under their charge.

748. Civil Engineering College.—The Civil Engineering College continued throughout the year under review to comprise only a second or lower Department, intended to educate candidates for subordinate appointments on the Public works.

The following statement shows the variation in the numerical strength of the College during the year.

At close of 1860-61.

Number of Students	107
Admitted during last Session	40
Left during last Session	57
Remaining at close of Session	90

Of the Civil Students who left during the Session, fifteen received certificates of qualification, one was removed as unlikely to profit by the instruction, and seventeen left of their own accord. Of the Military Students, five obtained public employment, six were removed for misconduct and thirteen left at their own request.

The Senior Class, containing twenty-five students, underwent a searching examination at the end of the Session, and the result was on the whole decidedly satisfactory. It was evident that the majority of the men had obtained a very fair knowledge of the several subjects belonging to their course of study; and, with regard to practical applications, as much had been done as was possible in the face of opposing difficulties. It may be mentioned that during the year a course of Lectures on Geology with special reference to India and the Madras Presidency, was delivered at the College by Mr. Bruce Foote of the Geolo-

gical Survey; and, considering that the Students had not the advantage of text books, their answering in the subject when examined by the Lecturer after the conclusion of the course, indicated that they had derived considerable benefit from the lectures.

At the close of Session

19	Students obtained Certificates	as Assistant Overseers.
5	do.	as Sub-Overseers 1st Class.
2	do.	as do. 2nd do.
5	do.	as Draughtsmen and Estimate Makers.
4	do.	as Surveyors.

In the course of the year, Government sanctioned the establishment of a First Department to train Assistant Engineers. Sixteen Candidates have come forward, including ten Commissioned Officers and four Civilians. The class will be formed at the commencement of the next Session.

749. Medical College.—The Medical College contained at the close of the year, eleven Students in the Senior Department, which is intended for the instruction of Candidates for a Medical Degree, or for the appointment of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon; nineteen in the second, in which provision is made for the education of Candidates for the appointment of Assistant Apothecary; and eighty-seven in the third Department, in which Candidates are prepared for Hospital Assistantships.

The general conduct of the Students during the year was very satisfactory; the attendance also in the Senior and Second Departments was most regular, but that in the Third Department was less creditable.

The new Museum is now open to the Students, and is calculated to be of much benefit to the College.

The results of the examination of Candidates for admission into the Subordinate Medical Service, held at the close of the Session by a Committee appointed by Government, were generally satisfactory, all the members of the Senior Class in the Second Department, and thirty-one out of thirty-two Students in the Third or Junior Department, having passed for their respective grades. The answering however, of the Senior Class in Medicine was not on a level with the answering of the same Students in the other subjects in which they were examined.

750. School of Arts.—The Committee appointed to examine into the working of the School of Arts, and report upon the expediency of continuing to maintain that Institution presented their report to Government on 23rd October 1861. They recommended that the School should be kept up, a few alterations being introduced to add to its efficiency. Paragraph 5 of their report is as follows:—"After weighing the "various evidence which we collected of the results produced by the Institution, the "Committee arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable to continue the Institution. In "the Industrial Department, Carpentry and Blacksmith's work had been wisely abandoned, "and instruction has latterly been confined to Brick and Tile-making and Pottery in its "various branches. In these Arts, abundant evidence was forthcoming to show that "there was an urgent need of improvement, and that the interests of Government and the "community suffered by the badness of building materials prepared in the native methods. "The Committee were satisfied from the results of their inquiries that the School of Arts

"has effected great improvement in this important respect, and may be expected to pro-
"duce still greater good as its operations take decided hold in the Native community. It "is to be recollected that in this country a School of Arts has not merely to direct and "guide; it has to elevate and almost create the particular branch of Industry now under "discussion; and a single Institution of very moderate size can but proceed slowly in "exerting an extensive influence in so great an area as that in which the Madras School of "Arts is placed."

The order of Government reviewing the Committees report, and the observations made on it by the Director of Public Instruction, will be found in the Appendix.

751. OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—Arrangements have been made, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, for the extension of the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund. The Government grant has been raised to Rupees 4,000 per mensem, which, it is estimated, will suffice for the education and maintenance of 150 boys and 80 girls. The erection of new buildings for both Asylums will shortly be commenced. They are designed to accommodate 200 boys and 100 girls, as it is expected that public contributions will be raised sufficient or the support of 50 boys and 20 girls, in addition to those provided for by the Government grant. Pending the erection of the requisite buildings, temporary arrangements have been made for increasing the accommodation at present available for the Boys' Asylum by renting a commodious house immediately adjoining it, which will admit of the number of boys being at once raised to 150. A similar arrangement with reference to the Girls' Asylum is under consideration. The question of removing the Madras Military Orphan Asylums to the Neilgherry Hills, and uniting them with the Lawrence Asylums, has been reserved for further consideration.

752. ARMY SCHOOLS.—The office of Superintendent of Army Schools having been placed in abeyance, the schools have again been put in connection with the Department of Public Instruction. During the past year a very considerable number of Army Schools have been examined and reported upon by the Inspectors, copies of the reports being submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The schools attached to European Corps will no doubt be improved without much difficulty, the Military class at the Madras Normal School going far to meet the demand for Masters. Those, however, in connection with Native Regiments cannot be expected to make much advance under existing circumstances. The tenor of the Inspectors' reports upon the latter schools is, in most cases, very unfavorable. A plan for their improvement which would admit of their being provided with more efficient teachers at no great increase of cost, was submitted to Government in 1860, but various measures which have recently occupied the Government in connection with the Native Army, have prevented its being taken up.

The expenditure from the Public Treasury was about Rupees 544672, distributed as follows:—

Salary and Office charges of the Director of Public Instruction	40,533
Salary, Office charges and Travelling allowances of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors	80,372
University of Madras	4,104
Government Colleges and Schools	2,80,000
Grants-in-aid	35,000
Grant to the Madras School Book Society	2,000

Preparation and purchase of School Books		35,143
Educational buildings, inclusive of building grants made to private Schools		66,150
Government Central Book Depôt		1,370
Total Rupees...		544672
Deduct.		
School Fees	6,148	
Proceeds of sale of Books	28,573	
		34,721
		509951

Donations, amounting to Rupees 8,407, were contributed by the public, principally for the erection of School-houses.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese administered by the Commissary.

753. For the first seven months of the year 1861-62, the Diocese of Madras was administered by the Commissary, the Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Acting Archdeacon.

Difficulty of supplying Stations with Chaplains.

754. During that period no event calling for remark occurred. The only difficulty which the Commissary experienced was that of supplying important Stations with Chaplains, arising from the absence of many on the list from sickness and other causes.

Consecration and arrival in Madras of Bishop.

755. On the 29th June, the Reverend Dr. Gell was consecrated Bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury, arrived at Madras on the 25th of November, and was installed in Saint George's Cathedral on the 27th of the same month.

Archdeacon appointed.

756. His first act on arriving was to appoint the Reverend T. Dealtry Archdeacon of Madras, who was duly inducted into the office on the 1st December 1861.

First Ordination and Pastoral Tour.

757. On Sunday the 22nd December, the Bishop held his first Ordination in the Diocese, at St. George's Cathedral, when three candidates were admitted to Deacon's Orders, all Missionaries in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

758. Ootacamund, Lawrence Asylums.—The question of amalgamating the Madras Military Orphan Asylums with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums has been reserved for future consideration by the Secretary of State for India, as it is considered doubtful whether an elevated table land, such as that of the Neilgherries, is suited to the constitution of East Indian children. It has been decided however that the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund shall be established on a proper scale without delay, for the reception of children of European descent.

On January 29th, 1862, the Bishop, having previously visited the Churches in Madras, set out, accompanied by his Domestic Chaplain, to visit a portion of the Diocese.

In a tour of six weeks, he visited the Chaplaincies of Cuddalore, Tranquebar, and Trichinopoly; and the Mission stations of Cuddalore, Nagoor, Negapatam, Tanjore, Vediarpuram, Canandagudy, Amiappen, Combaconum, Alambacam, and Erungalore.

759. After his return to Madras, Emmanuel Church in Black Town, which was projected many years ago, but not completed till this year, was consecrated on the 12th April.

Emmanuel Church in Black Town consecrated.

760. A Diocesan Board of Education has been established, for the purpose principally of promoting the Christian education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians, in connection with the Church of England.

Establishment of Diocesan Board of Education.

761. No change of any importance has been made in the arrangements of the Chaplaincies, except that the Chaplain of Seetabuldee has been instructed to reside at Kamptee; so that he and the Chaplain of Kamptee are, in fact, Joint-Chaplains of Kamptee and Seetabuldee with their out-stations.

Change of Chaplaincies.

At the present time there are no fewer than thirteen Stations without Chaplains. Owing to various causes twelve of the Chaplains are absent from their duty. (See Appendix B.)

It will be observed that there are two vacancies, one caused by the retirement of the Reverend A. Fennel in India on the 31st December 1861, the other by that of Reverend A. J. Rogers in England, recently reported.

Appended are the usual tabular Forms, showing—

A. The state of the Chaplaincies.

B. The Clergy, who, though not Chaplains, receive allowances from Government.

C. A correct list of the Chaplains.

Senior Chaplains.

Rev. F. G. Lugard,
„ M. N. Stone,

Chaplains.

Rev. J. Griffiths,
„ A. H. Alcock,
„ J. Gorton,
„ A. Kinloch,
„ W. B. Ottley,
„ G. E. Morris,
„ J. Richards,
„ C. D. Gibson,
„ J. V. Bull,
„ R. Firth,
„ T. Dealtry,
„ R. Murphy,
„ C. Rhenius.

Assistant Chaplains.

Rev. W. R. Capel,
„ J. T. D. Kidd,
Rev. W. W. G. Cooper,
„ S. T. Pettigrew,
„ J. D. Ostrehan,
„ H. P. James,
„ T. A. C. Pratt,
„ R. P. Little,
„ G. B. Howard,
„ C. R. Drury,
„ J. J. B. Sayers,
„ K. C. Baily,
„ B. O'M. Deane,
„ J. McKee,
„ A. W. Pearson,
„ H. Barnes,
„ J. W. Wynch,
„ O. Dene.
„ G. English,
„ J. Murphy,
„ T. Foulkes,
„ A. Taylor,
„ W. S. Smith, not ranked.

Tabular Statement of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.

A.

The Presidency and its Suburbs.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	Remarks.
St. George's Cathedral..............	1 Church.........	Chingleput.........	None.......... ...	Rev. C. D. Gibson, Rev. F. G. Lugard, acting for Rev. R. Murphy, L.L.D., absent on sick leave.........	2	...	
Saint Mary's, Fort St. George........	1 Church...	None..................	....	Rev. A. H. Alcock.	1	...	
Black Town........	2 Churches and 2 Chapels of Ease	None..................	....	Rev. C. R. Drury......	2	1	
Vepery....	1 Church...... ...	None..................	....	Rev. A. W. Pearson...	2	1	
St. Thomé...	1 Church.........	None.	....	The Venerable the Archdeacon.........................	1	...	
St. Thomas' Mount.	1 Church...... ...	None..................	....	Rev. W. W. G. Cooper...	1	...	Acting for Rev. J. Richards on tour of duty on the Hills.
Palaveram	1 Chapel..... ...	None...	....	Supplied by Rev. W. W. G. Cooper.........................	1	1	

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	Remarks.
Arcot	1 Church	None	....	Supplied by Rev. Dr. Sayers, Chaplain of Vellore	1	1	
Bangalore	3 Churches and 1 Chapel of Ease.	Hurryhur, Toomkoor, Shemogah, Cossoor, Royacottah, Remount Depôt	None	Rev. J. Gorton, Rev. G. E. Morris, and Rev. J. V. Bull.	3	...	
Stations not within the limits of the Presidency.							
Bellary	1 Church	Gooty, Kurnool, Ramanully, Cuddapah, Lingasagoor	1 Church	Rev. B. O'M. Deane	1	...	
Berhampore	None	Chetterpore, Russelcondah, Aska, Ganjam, Gopaulpore, Munsoorcottah	None	Rev. W. B. Ottley, absent on tour of duty at Ootacamund	1	1	
Calicut	None	Maliapooram	None	Rev. J. McKee	1	...	
Cannanore	None	Tellicherry	None	Rev. C. Rhenius	1	...	

Coonoor...	1 Church...	Coimbatore, Palghaut, Kotagherry.	2 Churches........	Supplied by Rev. J. Richards.	1	1	
Cuddalore...	1 Church...	Pondicherry, Porto Novo...	1 Chapel...	Rev. J. Griffiths, absent on sick leave..................	1	1	
Jaulnah...	1 Church...... ...	Aurungabad, Mominabad, Hingolee	None......	None......	1	1	
Kamptee and Seetabuldee.....	2 Churches... ...	Ellichpoor, Hussingabad, Raepoor, Chandah, Chundromah, Rundromah........	None......	Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, Rev. A. Taylor...	2	...	
Masulipatam	2 Churches... ...	Ellore. Condapillay, Guntoor, Ongole.	......	Rev. G. English......	1	...	
Mercara......	1 Church	Mangalore, Pootoor, Honawer. Sedashegur. Sircy, Hoonsoor, Fraserpett....	....	....	...	1	
Mysore...............	1 Church...	French Rocks.......	1 Chapel...	None.........	1	1	
Ootacamund.	1 Church...	None................	....	Rev. W. B. Ottley...	1	...	
Palamcottah.......	1 Church....... ...	Tuticorin, Courtallum...	2	None......	1	1	
Poonamallee..... ...	1 Church...	Tripasore.........	1 Church...	None........	1	1	
Quilon...............	1 Church........	Trevandrum......	1 Church......	None......	1	1	

Stations not within the limits of the Presidency.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	Remarks.
Rajahmundry	None...	Samulcottah, Cocanada, Coringa, Dowlaishweram..	1 Church	Rev. J. Murphy, L.L.D.... ...	1	...	
Secunderabad... ...	1 Church	Bolarum, Hydrabad, Chudderghat......	2 Churches... ...	Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, Rev. H. P. James, Rev. T. Foulkes.	3	...	
Tranquebar..........	1 Church..........	Negapatam, Combaconum....	2 Churches... ...	None.........	1	1	
Trichinopoly..........	1 Church...	Madura...	1 Church........	Rev. O. Dene.......	2	1	
Vellore..............	1 Church...	Chittoor..........	1 Church........	Rev. Dr. Sayers..	1	...	
Vizagapatam........	1 Church...	Waltair, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Calingapatam....	3 Churches... ...	Rev. J. Wynch	1	...	
Wellington...........	None....	....	....	Rev. J. Richards..............	1	...	

B.

Out-stations where Covenanted Ministers of the Church of England are supplying spiritual wants, receiving a Grant-in-aid from Government.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergymen employed	Society to which they belong and allowances granted.	Remarks.
Shevaroy Hills..........	Cuddalore......	Rev. T. H. Wilkinson.	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Cochin	Quilon	Rev. J. C. Bliss ...	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Nellore.... ...	The Cathedral, Madras	Rev. S. H. Compton...	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
The Fort, Toomkoor, Hurryhur, Shemogah..	Bangalore	Rev. P. Webber..... ..	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Cuddapah, Gooty, Kurnool, Lingasagoor	Bellary.	Rev. P. Jelly...	Belongs to no Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Tanjore	Trichinopoly...	Rev. S. Percival	Gospel Society, Rs. 80 per mensem.	
French Rocks and Mysore.	Mysore	Rev. S. T. Godfrey	Belongs to no Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras....	Cathedral District.	Rev. C. Lillingstone. ...	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 200 per mensem.	
Pulicat....	Cathedral	Rev. C. C. Shutie... ...	Colonial and Continental Church Society.	
Black Town	Place of another Chaplain supplied..	Rev. H. Hickey	Belongs to no Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	

MEDICAL.

762. The Public health in the Madras Presidency has been influenced considerably by the prevalence of epidemic diseases, chiefly cholera, small-pox and fevers, in many districts. The rain-fall in many parts was below the average, and much scarcity and distress prevailed amongst the lower classes of inhabitants.

Health of the country

763. In the Civil Dispensaries of the various Collectorates, there has been a slight falling off in the number of sick treated, and the decrease has been entirely attributable to the introduction of new Rules from the beginning of the Financial year 1861-62, whereby an attempt was made to induce the people to take upon themselves in some degree the support of their sick poor.

Civil Dispensaries.

The self-supporting system can scarcely be said to have been fairly tried in many of the Civil Dispensaries. In some it has succeeded very well, but in other instances the natives have shown much apathy in contributing towards the dieting expenses of the sick poor. The system is novel, and the people have been so accustomed to look to the Government to do every thing for them, that it will probably take some years yet before the support of these charities is entirely a matter of local arrangement.

764. Government now contributes a supply of medicines, the services of a Medical Officer and Subordinate, and a fixed grant of 50 Rupees per mensem, towards the expenses of dieting poor patients in each Dispensary.

Government contribution to Dispensaries

This sum is expected to be increased, by the voluntary contributions of the better classes of natives and others locally interested in the various charities.

The following table shows the admissions and deaths of In and Out-patients in the various Dispensaries for the year ending 30th April 1862.

Division.	In-patients. Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Out-patients. Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Total. Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.
Presidency.	10,366	779	659	7·5	96,401	131	1,452	0·1	106,767	910	2,111	0·8
Southern ..	3,375	281	147	8·3	80,221	107	904	0·1	83,596	388	1,051	0·4
Mysore...												
Malabar and Canara..	633	65	34	10·1	14,555	2	195	0·01	15,188	68	230	0·4
Ceded Districts ..	748	45	27	6·01	18,496	[illegible]	215	0·2	19,244	83	242	0·1
Northern ..	1,715	106	[illegible]	6·1	22,276	[illegible]	61	0·3	23,991	181	66	0·7
Hyderabad Sby. Force	177	19	17	10·7	3,542	1	50	0·02	3,719	20	67	0·5
Nagpore Force ..	180	34	11	18·8	2,010	2	25	0·05	2,190	36	36	1·6
Total..	17,194	1,330	900	7·7	2,37,501	359	2,903	0·1	2,54,695	1,689	3,803	0·6
								Total of 1860-61 ..	2,83,698			
								Decrease in 1861-62 ..	29,003			

765. The work of this department has not been generally satisfactory. The establishment of vaccinators, in the expectation of radical changes being sanctioned with a view to the introduction of a better class of men, have not worked zealously or well. Small-pox has been more than usually prevalent. In the Presidency town and suburbs it has been very rife for the whole of the year, and particularly in January February, March, and April 1862.

Vaccination.

The following table shows a total decrease of 19,977 operations in the course of the year. Under the new arrangements to be shortly introduced, it is to be hoped that the work of this department will be carried out under skilled supervision, and with greater benefit to the public than the present system can afford.

Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed in the year 1861-62 contrasted with 1860-61.

	1860-61.				1861-62.					
	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency..	22,943	18,829	4,111	77 7	19,456	15,393	4,063	82·1	..	3,487
Southern......	91,017	86,102	7,915	84·4	90,633	83,257	7,376	81·2	..	3,414
Mysore..........										
Malabar and Canara	130,763	1,20,860	9,963	76 1	124,181	1,19,258	8,923	73·6	..	9,582
Ceded Districts...	21,057	19,009	2,048	97 2	20,614	18,417	2,197	106·5	..	443
Northern....	36,241	31,916	4,325	119 3	33,705	28,788	4,917	145·8	..	2,536
Hyderabad Subsy Force....	2,996	2,706	290	96 7	2,424	2,162	262	108 08	..	572
Nagpore Force ..	655	421	235	358 2	713	[illegible]	241	338 0	57	
Total..	3,38,703	3 09 783	28,920	85·3	3,18,726	2 90,747	27,979	87·7	..	19,977

766. The health of prisoners in this Presidency is still very unsatisfactory, and the mortality during the year higher than usual. Most of the Madras jails are over-crowded, deficient in means of ventilation, and in a sanitary point of view altogether unsuited for the congregation of large numbers of people.

Jail.

767. There has been a marked improvement, however, in the condition of the prisoners at Salem since the erection of the new jail at that station. So unhealthy was the old building, that for many years past 16 per cent. of the whole mortality was caused by cholera. Since occupying the new building, the prisoners have been free from this scourge. Cholera has prevailed severely in several of the jails during the past year, and this disease has increased the jail death-rate above the average. The jail at Vizagapatam, which was formerly tolerably free from cholera, has been little better than a pest-house during the year. The prisoners have been removed, and the whole place cleaned and fumigated on two occasions, and while out of the jail they were healthy; but cases of cholera were sure to recur on placing the prisoners again with a

Healthy condition of prisoners in the new Jail at Salem.

Vizagapatam jail.

the Jail. Representations have already been made to the Inspector General of Jails on the necessity for abandoning the building entirely, as it seems clear from careful inquiry that the cause of unhealthiness is within the Jail itself.

The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails during the year.

Year	Division.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of Treated.	Percentage of Deaths to strength.	Percentage of Deaths to treated
1860-61	Presidency and Centre	1,982	78	2,081	151	105·2	7·6	7·2
	Southern	1,900	118	3,460	127	182·1	6 6	3·6
	Mysore, Malabar and Canara	972	73	1,907	39	196 1	4·01	2·04
	Ceded Districts	851	26	787	41	92·4	4 8	5·2
	Northern	621	2	846	52	136·2	8·3	6·1
	Total..	6,326	297	9,084	410	192·6	6 1	4·5
1861-62	Presidency	2,032	84	2,311	143	113·7	7·03	6·1
	Southern	2,143	117	3,914	148	182·6	6·9	3·7
	Mysore, Malabar and Canara	1,054	102	2,312	181	219·3	17·4	7·9
	Ceded Districts	985	32	1,041	73	105 9	7·4	6 9
	Northern	694	3	1,048	95	151·0	13 6	9·06
	Total..	6,908	338	10,629	613	153·8	9 3	6·04

Military.

768. The following abstract return does not include the sick of Her Majesty's 91st Regiment—the necessary information regarding that Corps not having yet been furnished.

Improved health of European and Native Troops.

769. So far as the somewhat incomplete returns will allow of an opinion being formed, the sickness and mortality of the Army, both European and Native, have been much below the average of former years. The death-rate of European troops in the Mysore Division was only six per thousand, in the Ceded Districts nine per thousand, and in the large body of Europeans at Secunderabad only eleven per thousand. The death-rate of the whole European Army, excluding the 91st Regiment, the returns of which are not available, has been thirteen per thousand of strength—a rate absolutely below that of any former year.

The Native Army, a smaller portion of it being on foreign service, has been less affected by sickness than usual. The proportion of "treated to strength" was 56·7 per cent, and of deaths to strength 0 8. Altogether the sanitary condition of the Army during the past year has been very remarkable. But for venereal diseases, which have been generally prevalent, there has been but little sickness of any note.

The following abstract table will show the extent of sickness and mortality in the Military Department during the year.

Division.	Europeans.							Natives.						
					Percentage of							Percentage of		
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency . ..	2,008	3.483	57	186	173·4	2·8	1·6	3,701	3,523	57	190	95·1	1·5	1·6
Southern.	787	1,838	15	75	233·5	1·9	0 8	3,064	1,449	31	50	47·2	1·01	2·1
Mysore...... .... } Malabar and Canara.. .. .... }	2,746	3,436	17	181	125·1	0·6	0·4	8,445	4,937	82 7	195	57 ·	1·03	1·7
Ceded Districts..	1,006	1.406	10	57	139·7	0·9	0·7	3 123	1.622	16	67	51·9	0·5	1·9
Hyd. Suby. Force	3,449	4,854	40	190	140·7	1 1	0·8	5,742	2,900	22	137	50·5	0·3	0·7
Nagpore Force excluding 91st Regiment....	314	408	5	10	129·9	1·5	1·2	4,088	2,485	25	81	60·7	0·6	1·006
Northern..	316	310	9	1	98 1	2·8	2·9	8 172	3,788	77	11	46·3	0·9	2·03
Pegu......	2,779	2,441	33	128	87·8	1·1	1·3	* 2,331	1,243	19	65	53·2	0·8	1·5
Total..	13,405	18,176	186	840	135·5	1·3	1 02	38,669	21,947	334	796	56·7	0·8	1·5

*Returns of Pegu Sapper Corps not received.

EMIGRATION.

Number of emigrants embarked.

Labor for Railway in the Mauritius.

Artificers sent.

770. The number of Emigrants that have left Madras for the Colonies during the past year is about the same as that of 1860-61, the only noticeable difference being that they have been engaged in this country for particular planters instead of as formerly being sent to the Government of Mauritius and assigned there; and that a large proportion have taken service on the Railway now in course of construction in that Colony. Ordinary laborers on this work will receive similar wages to those employed on Estates; but a large number of artificers, carpenters, bricklayers, and blacksmiths proceeded in the same employ: first class workmen to receive 17½ Rupees a month, and second class 15 Rupees, with the usual batta, hutting, &c. It is possible that at the close of the three years' contract which they first entered into, so many skilled workmen may not be able to re-engage at such high rates. The Emigration Agent at the Mauritius has therefore been requested to permit all those who may not be able to obtain the same rate of wages, to return to this country without requiring them to pay the tax for the remainder of their industrial term.

Present rate of wages in the Mauritius.

771. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the wages now obtained by laborers and artificers in the Mauritius. The rates for laborers, as there shown, were fixed by local Ordinance for 1861, and were subsequently continued for 1862, with the exception of an increase of one shilling a month in those of boys from ten to twelve.

Numbers despatched.

Proportion of deaths.

772. The number of souls that left for the Mauritius during the year is 5,768 in nineteen vessels, and to the West Indies (Demerara) 1,036 in three vessels, being in all 6,804. Arrival reports have been received of fourteen of the Mauritius vessels conveying 4,270 souls. In these, including the "Arethusa" and "Calliope," in which cholera in a malignant form broke out, and carried off forty-three persons, the number of deaths was seventy-one, thus averaging, even with this fearful and happily unusual loss in two vessels, under 1·7 per cent. of those embarked: a proportion which, it is believed, will be considerably reduced when official returns* have been received of the later vessels.

West India emigration.

773. Of the three ships which have left for Demerara, the arrival of one only has been announced. The health of the emigrants had been good during the voyage, which occupied ninety-five days, and only four deaths had occurred among the 576 souls embarked, one being that of an infant of four months.

The arrival of the "Henry Moore" at the same Colony has also been reported. She left on the 8th March 1861 with 376 souls, and arrived on the 20th July, having lost seven persons on the passage, three of whom were children of two and three years of age, and one an infant five days' old.

Returns contrasted with Returns of emigration to Reunion.

774. These returns contrast favorably with those of the French emigration from Calcutta to Réunion. Statements have been furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at that Colony, showing that between the 26th January and 5th August 1861, 3,774 souls had arrived in nine vessels, of whom 188 had died on the passage, being in the ratio of about 5 per cent. on the number embarked.

Restriction of number to 350.

775. The question of removing the restriction on the numbers allowed under the rules now in force to be embarked in one ship, viz., 350 statute passengers, has again been the subject of discussion, and the Emigration Commissioners desired their Agent to increase the allotments with caution in large vessels; but the Government have not thought it desirable to disturb an arrangement which, in all probability, has contributed largely towards the healthiness of our ships.

State of Depôts.

776. The Depôts have been tolerably healthy, considering the amount of sickness that has prevailed in and about Madras during the year. In October the West India Depôt was established in Tondiarpett on the Trivatore high road; and on the 1st April the Mauritius Depôt was removed to a large enclosed space also on one of the roads leading to Trivatore, where substantial pucka sheds, well raised and drained, had been erected for the accommodation of the emigrants.

---

* Reports of two vessels since received. One death only occurred among 576 souls embarked.

Month.	Number in Depôt.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
1861.			
May	40 to 440	...	..
June.. ..	170 to 470	7	5
July.. ..	100 to 430	1	..
August ..	150 to 360	3	3
September..	50 to 350	2	1
October ..	50 to 350	1	1
November .	150 to 500	3	..
December .	350 to 530	7	4
1862.			
January ..	100 to 300	8	3
February ..	200 to 300	..	..
March ...	100 to 380	19	9
April.. ...	100 to 280	..	..

Cholera.

777. The number of Cholera cases which have occurred in the Mauritius Depôt has been fifty, as shown in the margin, of which twenty-six have been fatal. Considering the numbers occasionally congregated there, and the arrival of large parties after a journey of 300, 400, and even 500 miles, worn out and bearing the germs of disease with them, this result cannot be looked upon but as favorable.

In the West India Depôt the cholera cases were three, all of which were fatal.

Return Emigrants.

778. The emigrants who have returned from the various Colonies are few, amounting only to 510 from the Mauritius, and 32 from Natal. The latter having only embarked in the year previous to that now under report had, of course, not served their industrial term; but as the climate appeared very unsuitable to them and they were useless as laborers, the Colony sent them back.

French Emigration from Madras.

779. Emigration from Madras to the French Colonies has not commenced, nor has it yet been introduced at Pondicherry under Act XLVI of 1860. Rules have been prepared applicable to the operations on behalf of British as well as French Colonies; the convention entered into between the Governments of France and Great Britain providing that in all essential points the same advantages should be enjoyed by both countries, and it is not improbable that the limit of numbers to 350 statute passengers to each vessel, which is insisted on in respect to the British Emigration, may deter French vessels from making Madras one of their embarking ports. This restriction will not of course apply to the emigration from Pondicherry, which will be commenced on the 1st July next, under the surveillance of a Consular Agent, appointed on behalf of the British Government at a salary of 350 Rupees a month.

From Pondicherry.

From Karikal.

780. At Karikal, the Assistant Collector of the Tanjore District will perform the duty of Consular Agent, when necessary.

Emigration to Ceylon

781. The Ceylon Government have been desirous for some time of engaging emigrants in the northern Districts on three years' contracts for service in that Colony. Formerly all their labor was obtained from Tanjore. Madura, and Tinnevelly, an able-bodied man obtaining 6 Pence or 4 Annas a day; but of late labor has increased in value to such an extent that the same men will no longer cross over to Ceylon for the old rates of remuneration. The planters therefore sought a new field for recruiting their labor market, and selected Ganjam. Strong objections, however, existed to Natives being bound under a three years' contract in a place where no proper supervision could be exercised over the engaging Agents; and it has now been decided that they shall be landed in Ceylon free to make their own terms.

782. The alterations proposed during the past year in the Emigration Rules, are not such as to promote the satisfactory working of Emigration from this part of India.

Proposed alterations in rules.

1st. The increase of the numbers in one ship beyond 350 statute passengers is most likely to be attended with unfavorable results, as it is well known that cholera and small-pox are generally more virulent and less readily subdued when the numbers congregated together are large, whether in Depôt or on board-ship.

2nd. The limit of sixty cubic feet in French vessels to each adult, in lieu of seventy-two, as in the British Emigration, without insisting on any particular amount of deck space, is also likely to be injurious to the emigrant.

3rd. It is contemplated to pay Agents for some of the Colonies by head money, not by salary, which will have the effect of making it their interest to procure emigrants without troubling themselves as to the means by which they have been obtained.

783. On the 1st January 1861, a fee of one Rupee was ordered to be levied on all male adults embarked for any Colony, in order that a Fund might be formed wherewith to meet the expenses of the Protectorate. The amount received on this account is Rupees 4,334, while the expenses have been Rupees 4,640.

Fee Fund.

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

784. The following is the Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the year 1861.

The balance on the 31st December 1860, as shewn in the Statement attached to our last annual Report, was

	RS.	A.	P.
Cash with the Bank of Madras	11,552	3	7
Do. with the Storekeeper and Cashkeeper	250	0	0
Invested in Government Securities	61,000	0	0
Arrears of Assessment	42,064	13	2
Do. of Wheel tax	10,899	10	0
Advances recoverable from Contractors, &c	7,780	7	9
Do. to be adjusted on completion of works	55,828	10	11
Office Premises	21,000	0	0
Lamp Posts, &c	2,000	0	0
	2,12,375	13	5
Less sums in deposit and suspense	6,386	13	5
	2,05,989	0	0
Deduct amount transferred to account of unclaimed salaries, &c	240	2	6
Total Rupees	2,05,748	13	6

The Income of the past year was

	Rs.	A.	P.			
Assessment, 1861	1,41,115	14	7			
Wheel tax, 1861	39,931	4	0			
Do. 1860, (4th Quarter)	13,899	8	0			
Warrant fees	1,068	2	11			
License do.	744	0	0			
Fines	789	5	6			
Interest	2,539	13	4			
Slaughter-house fees	6,706	8	6			
Rubbish sales	3,906	5	0			
Proceeds of Ground and Buildings	13,314	14	7			
Sale of Lamp Posts, &c	465	12	7			
Miscellaneous Receipts	445	2	3			
Government contributions on account of roads and works	52,300	1	11			
				2,77,226	13	2
Total Income Rupees				4,82,975	10	8

Collection of Assessment.

785. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment, aggregating Rupees 1,83,180-11-9 as per Statement B, the collections during the past year were as follows:—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	Total.
2,381-0-3	31,777-13-1	1,05,765-9-3	1,39,924-6-7

being Rupees 2,268-6-6 less than the amount collected in the previous year. This difference is owing to the smaller amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of 1860, viz., Rupees 42,064-13-2, as compared with those outstanding at the same period in the previous year, viz., Rupees 49,874-9-2.

The collection of the current assessment was rather larger in 1861 than in 1860, being Rupees 1,05,765-9-3 against Rupees 1,03,383-0-2.

Remissions of Assessment.

786. These amounted to Rupees 3,276-10-10, against Rupees 4,968-12-11 in 1860, and included the irrecoverable arrears from 1852 to 1856; which were written off in accordance with the recommendation of Government in their Order dated 20th October 1860, No. 1,529.

Balance of Assessment.

787. The outstandings on the 31st December 1861, were as follows:—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	Total.
2,188-8-3	2,410-12-9	35,350-5-4	39,979-10-4

being Rupees 2,085-2-10 below the balance on 31st December 1860; and of these arrears Rupees 19,898-11-0 had been collected up to 31st March last.

Wheel tax. 788. The collections of this Tax in last year were as follows:—

	Arrears of 1858-59.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On spring Vehicles and Animals.	117 12 0	15,712 2 0	26,550 1 0	42,379 15 0
On Carts......	46 8 0	3,672 8 0	4,996 8 0	8,715 8 0
Total...	164 4 0	19,384 10 0	31,546 9 0	51,095 7 0

being Rupees 1,843-12-0, above the sum collected in 1860.

Remissions of Wheel tax. 789. These were as under—

On spring Vehicles and animals, Rupees 1,911-11-0 against Rupees 1,869-3-0 in 1860.

On Carts.............................. do. 874- 8-0 do. do. 522-0-0 „

Total...2,786- 3-0 2,391-3-0.

including the irrecoverable arrears of 1858, which have been written off.

Balance of Wheel tax. 790. The outstandings on 31st December 1861 were as follows:—

	Arrears of 1859.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On spring Vehicles and Animals.	648 12 0	880 12 0	5,526 8 0	7,056 0 0
On Carts............................ ...	647 4 0	1,098 0 0	2,047 8 0	3,792 12 0
Total...	1,296 0 0	1,978 12 0	7,574 0 0	10,848 12 0

against Rupees 10,899-10-0 on the 31st December 1860, and of this balance Rs. 3,697-8-0 had been got in up to 31st March last.

The sums realized by sale of ground and buildings, together with the contributions from Government on account of roads and works have been included under the head of Income instead of deducting the same from the items of expenditure of a similar nature, as in previous annual statements, as rendering the account more complete, and at the same time more clear. These receipts are exhibited in detail, and require therefore no special notice here.

Expenditure.

791. The following Statement shows the disbursements in the past year as compared with those of the preceding year, the former amounting to Rupees 3,51,492-5-9, and the latter to Rupees 3,71,462-3-0.

	1861.				1860.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Assessment Department	7,869	13	11		8,654	6	0
Assessor's do.	2,019	8	0		1,993	7	10
Books, Maps, and other publications	39	7	8		60	11	2
Burial and Burning-grounds	7,547	4	1		160	7	1
Do. do. charges	699	2	9		...	...	...
Civil Engineer's Department	7,735	11	5		7,092	10	0
Compensations, Law and other charges	76	8	0		117	8	0
Conservancy Department	3,024	13	7		4,335	12	2
Flushing Drains	553	12	5		177	3	3
Government works	3,197	2	0		...	...	...
Income Tax and Stamp duty	101	8	0		135	7	2
Interest	4,751	4	9		...	...	...
Lighting	7,154	7	4		5,007	7	0
Mortuary Department	906	0	0		891	2	0
Municipal do.	21,951	12	3		26,659	7	8
Office Furniture	35	11	4		59	3	4
Do. Premises	138	14	3		2,476	5	7
Plant	...	...	...		4,208	1	0
Refunds of Assessment	15	0	0	Against.	...	...	...
Do. of Wheel tax	2	4	0		...	...	...
Remission of Assessment	3,270	6	2		...	...	...
Do. of Wheel tax	2,786	3	0		...	...	...
Road Department	4,818	0	0		4,718	8	0
Do. Work	1,02,648	4	8		1,01,840	8	11
Do. (Advances)	...	...	...		11,521	3	8
Petty do.	...	...	...		4,337	7	9
Scavenging Department	63,238	9	1		59,015	1	7
Slaughter-houses' charges	2,928	13	5		1,353	8	10
Stationery	987	3	1		1,015	15	11
Sums recoverable	1,690	15	11		...	...	...
Trevelyan water-works	58,565	10	1		21,122	6	1
Do. do. charges	3,601	0	5		...	...	...
Advances on account of Trevelyan water-works	...	...	...		39,790	10	9
Watering	1,804	5	6		1,276	0	0
Wheel Tax Department	5,268	14	9		5,481	4	5
Works, Drain, and other	...	...	...		49,970	7	4
Advances on account of do.	...	...	...		7,959	12	6
Works, Improvements to	4,526	10	1		...	...	...
Do., New	21,635	14	8		...	...	...
Do., Repairs to	5,601	5	2		...	...	...
	3,51,492	5	9		3,71,462	3	0

The disbursements are sub-divided in the Balance Sheet under separate heads, so as to show the expense of supervision and management as distinguished from repairs, improvements, and other operations of the Department.

The increase under the head of Burial and burning grounds is owing to the enlargement of the new ground at the Mint Esplanade to afford accommodation to the Brahmin, Goldsmith, and Chetty castes, whose burning places at Royapooram have been suppressed; and also to the levelling and raising of the new Burial-ground for Christians and Mahomedans at Washermanspettah.

The increase under the head of Lighting is owing to the larger number of Street lamps in last year, viz., 460 against 431 in 1860; and also to the higher rates paid for oil. With the exception of the Civil Engineer's Department, the expenditure in all other Establishments, viz., Conservancy, Municipal, and Wheel Tax Departments, was lower in last year than in the previous one, and the increase in the first named Department was owing to the Civil Engineer's salary being raised, with the sanction of Government, from Rupees 400 to Rupees 500 per mensem, in May last.

The remissions of Assessment and Wheel tax, and also the Interest on Bank Loans and Discount on Government Securities disposed of, have been included in the disbursements.

Roads. 792. The particulars of expenditure under the head of Roads are as follow:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
"New Roads."						
Road leading from Pantheon road to Pursewaukum....	596	5	6			
Between Hunter's road and Vautear Cundapillay street, Choolay..........	541	8	4			
Roads connected with the Trevelyan water-works.........	350	0	0			
Between Thadamoottiapen street and Popham's Broadway.	331	0	0			
Road leading from Satana Naick street to Choolay Slaughter-house..........	221	6	0			
Between Coral merchant and Ramasawmy streets.........	117	8	0			
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy street...	104	11	9			
				2,262	7	7
"Improvements to Roads."						
Widening Pycroft's road, Triplicane..........	13,885	8	5			
Certain minor improvements..........	497	12	2			
Widening Veeraragava Moodelly street, Triplicane......	348	4	8			
Widening and improving Vadavenoyager road, Pursewaukum..........	162	9	10			
Widening the turn between Saulay and Moottiapen street, Black Town..........	125	0	0			
Improving St. Thomé high road	108	14	10			
Do. Condey Chetty street, Black Town..........	100	0	0			
Do. Cutcherry road, Mylapoor..........	80	0	0			
Do. Puttooloo road, Poodoopauk..........	47	2	0			
Levelling Vencatasa Moodelly street, Triplicane..........	41	11	0			
				15,390	14	11
Repairs of Roads..........				84,985	14	2
Total Rupees..........				1,02,648	4	8

The principal items specified above will be noticed hereafter under the head of "Improvements."

The repair of Roads aggregated Rupees 84,985-14-2, against Rupees 98,222-2-5 in the previous year.

ABSTRACT.

Road Work.

Description of work.	Laterite. Mileage. M.	F.	Y.	Laterite. No. of squares executed.	Laterite. No. of cubic feet of work.	Granite. Mileage. M.	F.	Y.	Granite. No. of squares executed.	Granite. No. of cubic feet of work.
Reforms	22	4	104	20,109	750,876	4	0	29	2,303	68,943
Repairs	10	2	218	4,394	85,760	4	5	17	1,900	31,664
Emergent repairs	93	3	72	16,000	266,666	...	...	...	..	...
Total...	126	2	174	40,503	1,103,302	8	5	46	4,203	100,607
Total Laterite ...	126	2	174	40,503	1,103,302					
Total Granite ...	8	5	46	4,203	100,607					
Total for both ...	135	0	0	44,706	1,203,909					
Raising and reforming mud roads	......	...	......	....	238,083					
Cutting ditches, making banks, turfing, &c., in main roads ...	Turfing ...		S.	4,562	358,093					
Brick-jelly roads	....	...	......	....	3,600					
Removal of prickly-pear...	....	...	S.	395	...					
Levelling rubbish Depôt	....	...	S.	500	...					
Repairs to teakwood Railings	....	R.	ft.	30	...					
Earthwork, Total.	....	...	......	5,487	599,776					

Twenty-two miles, 4 furlongs, 104 yards of roads were reformed with laterite; 4 miles and 29 yards with Granite; and 15 miles and 15 yards were partially repaired, the work being performed on contract. About 94 miles were maintained by daily coolies, under the supervision of the Office Maistries and Conicopolies.

The total quantity of work executed during the past and preceding year is as follows:—

	1861.		1860.	
	Squares.	Cubic feet.	Squares.	Cubic feet.
Reforms	22,412	819,819	18,309	610,902
Partial repairs	6,294	117,424	14,332	200,708
Emergent repairs	16,000	266,666	14,000	200,000
Total...	44,706	1,203,909	46,641	1,011,610

The cost per mile of reformed roads is Rupees 2,097-7-0; of roads partially repaired Rupees 542-10-8; and of roads repaired under Office supervision (emergent) Rupees 165-2-8. The average outlay per mile for all roads repaired and reformed during the year is Rupees 587-7-3; in this is not included the amount expended in embankments, cutting ditches, and the like.

Masonry works, drain and other.

793. The particulars of the expenditure under this head, are as follows:—

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Drains......	Black Town..................	3,059	7	11			
	Cholay........................	2,701	8	0			
	Vepery........................	832	2	0			
	Wall tax road..................	552	5	6			
	Mount road.....................	339	2	10			
	Perambore.....................	276	8	6			
	Poodoopaukum..................	125	6	6			
	General Patter's road.........	77	3	6			
	Mylaporo......................	56	13	9			
	St. Thomé.....................	49	4	10	8,069	15	4
Latrines ...	Wall tax road..............	2,899	13	0			
	Cossapetta....................	962	14	10			
	Causimodoo....................	819	9	10			
	Egmore........................	602	14	0			
	Pursewaukum...................	126	2	8			
	Petty charges.................	5	7	6	5,416	13	10

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Drainage pipes and cooly hire					2,827	5	4			
Side Channels	Poodoopaukum	560	1	6						
	Egmore	377	4	6						
	Triplicane	228	8	0						
	Black Town	217	6	8						
	Washerman pettah	193	12	8						
	Royapooram	188	12	0						
	Choolay	75	12	8						
	Pursewaukum	38	4	8						
					1,879	14	8			
Wells, Cisterns, &c.	Black Town	903	5	6						
	Eroongoonum	200	0	0						
	Koorookoopettah	199	6	0						
	Meersahib pettah	48	9	6						
	Poodoopaukum	43	7	10						
					1,394	12	10			
Dust Boxes.	Black Town	632	13	0						
	Chintadrepettah	212	4	4						
					845	1	4			
Retaining walls.	Black Town	364	2	1						
	Poodoopaukum	140	10	0						
					504	12	1			
Slaughter houses.	Monegar Choultry	262	14	0						
	Triplicane	190	14	0						
					453	12	0			
Sundries					259	13	3			
					21,652	4	8			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased					16	6	0			
								21,635	14	8
Improvements of works								4,526	10	1
Repairs of works								5,601	5	2
							Total Rupees	31,763	13	11

against Rupees 55,713-2-10 in the previous year.

The expenditure on drains, side channels, slaughter houses, and retaining walls was considerably below that of 1860; whilst on Latrines it was nearly doubled. Eight new ones were constructed, and thirteen old ones were repaired in last year.

The total quantity of masonry work executed during the past year was 159,330 cubic feet, and of plastering 103,049 square feet.

Government has repaid the Board the outlay incurred in constructing drains across a portion of the east bank of the canal between the Hospital and Elephant gate bridges, amounting to Rupees 5,580, and has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rupees 10,007-9-0 for five egg-shaped masonry drains with stone-ware pipes laid down in their beds, to be constructed across the remaining portion of the said ground, by which the sewage as well as the surface drainage of the south-western section of Black Town will be carried to the canal.

Improvements.

794. In August last the Surgeon of the 1st District brought to notice the overcrowded state of the Boatmen's huts on the Royapooram beach, which rendered them not only most unhealthy to the boatmen them-

selves, but also a nuisance, and the source of disease to the residents of the neighbouring locality, and recommended their removal to a spot further north, and the construction of a road on the sea-face of Royapooram.

As these people had been but a few years back removed from the Northern Esplanade to make room for the Railway terminus, and as their present abodes are at some distance from the scene of their daily avocations, the first proposition could not be entertained, but as a middle course it was recommended that broad streets should be made from east to west through the existing blocks of huts, and a road be constructed along the beach between the huts and the sea, the cost of which was estimated at Rupees 10,770.

Government were pleased to sanction the same, and the work is now in progress.

The improvements of Condey Chetty Street, which were commenced in the year 1860 were completed in the past year. The north end of the street, which was very narrow, and by which it was dangerous to drive, particularly at night, was considerably widened, and the abrupt turn removed by throwing back the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly's stables. The steps leading to the Roman Catholic Cathedral were also thrown back, and the verandah which projected into the street at the south end was removed. The cost of these improvements, deducting the value of materials sold, was Rupees 689-7-9.

A house and piece of ground for improving the turn at the north end of Veeraragava Moodelly street, Triplicane, at its junction with Masoody street, was purchased at an expense of Rupees 348-4-8.

The residents of Vautcar Cundapillay and other streets in Choolay were subjected to great inconvenience, whenever they had occasion to go to the bazars and market, there being no direct communication from that locality to the main road. A road has now been opened out from the north end of Vautcar Cundapillay Street to Hunter's Road. Besides the great benefit the residents of the neighbourhood derive from this communication, it has been also found very convenient to the Scavenging Department, the rubbish carts now having a direct communication to the rubbish Depôts in Pursewaulkum. The cost of this road is Rupees 410-8-0.

The turns of the roads near General Neill's Statue were very much improved; but with the exception of the metalling of roads, which cost Rupees 357-2-0, the expense was borne by the Neill Statue Committee.

The Saint Thomé Road near the Protestant Church was improved very much by throwing back a portion of the Burial Ground wall which projected into the road. The cost of removing the old wall and building a new one, &c., was Rupees 266-2-2, of which the Commissioners paid Rupees 177-6-10.

The following improvements are in progress:—

A sum of Rupees 2,000 was sanctioned for the removal of projections in Annah Pillay Street, of which Rupees 745 have been laid out; owing to want of time the purchase of the ground and houses required for widening the road has progressed but slowly during the past year; it, however, is hoped that the work will be completed in the current year.

Several complaints having been made by the residents of that portion of Triplicane lying at the back of Lowe's shop on the Mount Road, of the stench arising from the covered drain running through that locality, and Dr. Balfour having brought the

matter prominently to the notice of the Board, it was resolved to open out a passage to the extent of seven feet on each side of the drain, by the removal of the huts which were erected on and near it. The huts have been all removed and paid for, only a portion of the ground has not as yet been purchased, owing to the difficulty of coming to terms with the owners. The amount sanctioned for this work is Rupees 2,250.

The extension of Pycroft's Road from Triplicane to Royapettah was commenced upon, in last year, and would by this date have progressed far towards completion, but for the delay attending the taking of several pieces of land, which are in dispute, under the Provisions of Act VI of 1857.

Trevelyan water-works.

795. The amount expended in construction of these works in last year, was Rupees 58,565-10-1, which, with the amount charged in the accounts for 1860, Rupees 21,122-6-1, brings the total cost up to Rupees 79,688-0-2, or a trifle under the Civil Engineer's estimate appended to our last Report.

Much delay has occurred in bringing the works into active operation: firstly, in consequence of the non-arrival of the engine promised by the late Governor His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the very incomplete condition in which the engine purchased as a temporary substitute was delivered, which rendered it necessary to have a number of fittings cast at the Mint; and secondly, to the failure of the Civil Engineer's attempts to puddle with clay the floor of the large cistern, owing to the porous character of the soil on which it is erected, and which has obliged us to adopt the expensive process of flooring it with masonry. This is now completed, and it is expected before this report comes under review the drains of the south western slopes of Black Town will be flushed daily, and the southern portion of the main drain be scoured once or twice a week.

The entire success of this undertaking cannot, however, until a more powerful and efficient engine than that now at work is set up, be looked for. The Board were, in the first instance, led to believe that one would be furnished by Government, and in their Report bring the point prominently to notice.

Scavenging.

796. The particulars of the expenditure under this head, as compared with that of 1860, were as follows:—

	1861.				1860.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Wages of Establishment..	27,129	7	0	Against	27,208	12	4
Hire of Bullocks.........	33,769	4	8		29,199	3	9
Extras and Contingencies	520	8	3		1,812	2	5
Repair of carts	1,360	1	10		794	15	1
Do of Depôts	459	3	4		.	.	
Total	63,238	9	1		59,015	1	7

The increase in the charge for Bullocks is owing to the higher rate having been paid for the entire year of 1861, against only five months in 1860

Burial and Burning grounds.

797. In the last report allusion was made to a proposal submitted to Government to convert the late Veteran Battalion Lines at Washerpet into a Cemetery for all such classes of the community as had places of sepulture within the walls of Black Town; and it was subsequently proposed to

suppress also the greater portion of the numerous Burial and Burning Grounds at Royapooram and Tondiarpet. The measure was duly sanctioned by Government, and they further granted the large sum of Rupees 10,310 to defray the cost of enclosing the new Cemetery with a wall, and of erecting Vestry rooms for the several denominations to whose use it is allotted.

The number of *intra-mural* Burial Grounds that were closed was fifteen, and of *extra-mural* twenty-three.

The Armenian community solicited that a piece of ground at a less distance from their abodes, which were found to be chiefly in the western and southern suburbs, might be allotted to them, and Government were pleased to give a portion of the Wallajah Esplanade near Saint Mary's Cemetery for their use, and another immediately adjoining for the use of the congregation of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Pantheon Road, the suppression of which had been frequently urged upon the Board by the inhabitants of that locality. Government further granted the sum of Rupees 3,800 to defray the cost of enclosing the said grounds.

A number of private Burial and Burning Grounds exist at Tondiarpet, which are only used when a death occurs in the family of the proprietors, and as it was considered that these come within the provisions of Section CVIII of Act XIV of 1856, their further use has not been prohibited. Objection has been made by the Surgeon of the District to the spot selected near Barber's Bridge as a Cemetery for the Christian inhabitants at Mylapore, and no fresh site has yet been allotted for the purpose. The Board adhere to their opinion that the original site is as unobjectionable as any to be found within a reasonable distance, but the Venerable the Archdeacon, who is Chaplain of Saint Thomé, inclines to the same opinion as the Medical Officer of the District, and is, we learn, in communication with Government on the subject.

Mortuary Registration. The number of deaths reported in last year was as follows —

	Males	*Females.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
	3,157	3,024	4,421	10,602
against	3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498 in 1860

The number of Cholera cases was, however, rather larger than in the previous year, viz., 2,776 against 2,576.

798. On this head it is not necessary to enter into much detail as Government will receive full reports of the public health from the Medical Officers of the several Districts.

Sanitary condition of the town.

Epidemics prevailed during portions of the past year, chiefly amongst the poorer classes, the situation of whose dwellings and their uncleanly habits render them peculiarly liable to such visitations.

Whenever the Medical authorities have given any information, or made any suggestion relative to the sanitary condition of any locality, the Board have afforded assistance to the full extent of their means. During the prevalence of disease the Scavenging establishment was strengthened, and instructions in as plain a form as possible were furnished to householders to enable them to co-operate with our servants in cleansing their premises and neighbourhood, and in many instances the people were found to take a lively interest in these useful operations, and fully to appreciate their value.

All the Burial grounds within the Town and many of those in the suburbs have been closed. But there are still certain nuisances and undoubted sources of disease, which we cannot touch. Thus, for instance, there are numerous large tanneries, brick and lime kilns, and soap and oil-boiling establishments situated in the heart of the city and thickly populated suburbs, which existed before the passing of the Municipal Act, and are shielded by that circumstance from interference. A proposal will shortly be submitted for the amendment of Act XIV of 1856, which will enable the Board to check or remove these and other similar offensive and dangerous occupations, whenever there is undoubted proof that injury and annoyance are caused to the inhabitants in their vicinity.

Drainage and water supply.

799. On the 15th October last the Municipal Commissioners addressed the Government on the important subjects of drainage and water supply; pointing out the insufficiency of the Municipal funds to meet the daily increasing demands in the ordinary branches of their expenditure, and the impossibility of the Board's attempting to make even a beginning in either the re-construction of the drainage, or the obtaining of a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of the inhabitants of so large a city as Madras.

A precis was also submitted of various projects for drainage and water supply, and the Board recommended a modification of Captain O'Connell's project for drawing water from the Red Hill and Pommel tanks at an outlay of 15 lacs for the original works, and Rupees 40,000 per annum for working expenses.

It was also proposed that an addition of 10 per cent on the Abkarry Tax should be levied for Municipal purposes, that the rent now derived from the public market and certain lands used as Cart stands, Wood Depots, Kilns, &c., should be assigned to the Board, and that the assessment on houses, buildings, and lands should be raised to the maximum allowed by law, viz., 7½ per cent, on the understanding that nothing additional should be charged for water. With these additions it was calculated that the Municipal revenue would be raised to above 3½ lacs of Rupees.

It was calculated that, with a sinking fund of Rupees 50,000 per annum, the Board would in thirty years clear off more than 6¾ lacs, with interest at 6 per cent, or somewhat less than the probable cost of the Red Hill water supply scheme; but the Commissioners could make no provision for the Southern or Pommel tank scheme.

Finally, they asked, that the balance of the Black Town Esplanade Fund, Rupees 90,000, which has remained unclaimed for a long series of years, should be handed over to them, and suggested that if this were granted, the increase of the House assessment might be deferred for another year.

The Government agreed that the two great desiderata for Madras are a good system of drainage and a constant supply of water, and that attention should first and chiefly be devoted to the latter of these questions; that of drainage being regarded as quite subservient and supplementary, to be disposed of by gradual and progressive modification and extension. They could not, however, allow the execution and control of such important works to pass out of their own hands, nor could they by any means concur in the opinion expressed by the Board, that a special water-rate in addition to the 7½ per cent. House assessment, ought not at any time to be imposed at Madras.

Government referred the whole question to the Public Works Department, in view to practical measures being at once adopted, and a commencement will shortly be made on both the Southern and Northern projects.

The several proposals made by the Board for the increase of their income did not find favor, but Government at once recognized the necessity of increasing the House assessment to 7½ per cent., to provide for the ordinary work of the Department; and subsequently they resolved to bring the entire question of the financial condition of the Madras Municipality under the consideration of the Government of India, and to recommend that a grant of a lac of Rupees annually be made by the State in aid of the Municipal resources.

10th March 1862, No 352.

800. The Principal Inspector General Medical Department brought to the notice of Government in September last the many evils attending the system of depositing the sweepings of the streets in the neighbourhood of dwellings, and recommended that a tramway should be laid down from every populous neighbourhood, and from each quarter, north, south, and west, converging into two or three main ways, going out to places sufficiently remote; that to the north, for instance, to the Red Hills, at which place the rubbish would be most useful for manure, the return waggons bringing in laterite for road work, and that to the south, across the Adyar towards Guindy. Government requested the Board to report on the practicability and probable expense of the remedial measures proposed by Mr. Cole, and at the same time stated they had applied to the Supreme Government for permission to expend on sanitary improvements at Madras a portion of the one per cent. Income Tax expressly levied for public works.

Rubbish.

The Board accordingly submitted to Government two plans of a tramway between Madras and the Red Hills, one costing Rupees 1,26,000, and the other Rupees 1,05,000, with an annual charge for repairs of 15 to 20 per cent. on the first outlay, based on data furnished by Officers of the Department Public Works; and at the same time, mentioned that the firm of Knight & Co., of Calcutta, offered to lay down a tramway at Rupees 8,000 per mile: but even at this rate a tramway of only five miles, with waggons, &c, would cost half a lac of Rupees. Considering the large outlay that would be incurred in the first instance and the heavy annual charges for repairs, the Board could not recommend the adoption of Mr. Cole's scheme, and therefore endeavoured to come to an arrangement with the Madras Railway for the removal of the Town rubbish; but the terms asked were so high, though not excessive or unreasonable, viz., Rupees 100 per diem or Rupees 36,500 per annum, that this idea also was abandoned. The only method left was to convey the rubbish by boats on Cochrane's Canal to a cut excavated for the purpose some two years back near the Manally bridge, which involved an outlay of Rupees 2,500 for boats and platforms, and a monthly working charge of about Rupees 350.

The Board, however, pointed out that this plan would only apply to the sweepings of Black Town and such portions of the suburbs as are within easy reach of the Cooum and Cochrane's Canal; for the southern and western Districts, the present practice must be continued, unless Government would give assistance with funds for the construction and maintenance of tramways

Government observed that the cost of the tramway, which after all would only be available for the removal of the sweepings of Black Town and its immediate vicinity, must place its adoption out of the question. They approved therefore of the Board's design to resort once more to the Canal as a means of carrying off the Town rubbish.

Financial Estimate for 1862. 801. The Balance of last year's account to be carried to the credit of the Fund in 1862, was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st. Cash with the Bank of Madras..............	15,290	1	11						
with Store Conicopoly..................	150	0	0						
with Cashkeeper........................	100	0	0						
				15,540	1	11			
2nd. Invested in Government Securities... ...	...	...	...	37,300	0	0			
3rd. Arrears of Assessment recoverable from Rate-payers..................................	...	...	...	39,979	10	4			
4th. Arrears of Wheel Tax do. ...	...	...	...	10,848	12	0			
5th. Advances recoverable from Contractors and others................................	...	...	...	5,510	13	5			
6th. Office Premises	...	.	.	21,000	0	0			
7th. Lamp Posts, &c......................	...	...	...	3,000	0	0			
							1,33,179	5	8
Less amount of unclaimed salaries, &c ...	...	...	...	343	2	7			
Amount of deposit—Avenue Fund....	844	5	9						
Income Tax deposit.	506	4	7						
Assessment received in excess...	2	3	10						
				1,352	14	2			
							1,696	0	9
							1,31,483	4	11

The three last of these items cannot be considered available; and of the remaining four, only the first entirely so, the value of Government Securities being uncertain, and the arrears of rates and taxes not likely to be collected in full.

The available income of the current year 1862, may be estimated as follows :—

		RS.
Cash Balance		15,290
Government Securities, &c... .. .	37,300	
Less 6 per cent discount...	2,838	
		34,462
Collections of Assessment, Current (7½ per cent.) and arrears (5 per cent.)		1,80,000
Collections of Wheel tax..................................		50,000
Government contributions for Roads		27,397
Sale of rubbish......		3,900
Slaughter-house fees..............................		6,700
		3,17,749

which it is proposed to apportion thus :—

	RS.
Charges for management and supervision	57,000
Scavenging Establishment and hire of bullocks......	65,000
Lighting charges and Establishment	10,000
Road work..	1,01,099
Masonry work..	30,000
Improvements...	18,000
Reserve for water supply.............................	30,000
Flooring Trevelyan Cistern..........................	6,650
	3,17,749

OBSERVATORY.

802. The proceedings of the Madras Observatory have been so interrupted by repairs of the principal instruments during the past official year, that the actual scientific results are comparatively insignificant. The nature of the works accomplished, and the present condition of the Observatory, may be described as follows.

The new Transit Circle.

803. This fine instrument is at last mounted, and in regular use. It would most certainly have been finished long since, though in a far less efficient manner than it now is, but for the following reason:—When vigorously attempting its completion, a work infinitely more difficult than the entire erection of a new instrument *judiciously* commenced, intimation was afforded by Government of the appointment of Mr. F. Doderet, a German, as Mathematical Instrument-maker to the Department of Public Works. The transfer of his services was immediately applied for, and as readily granted, but from some cause or other it was not until the end of November that he entered upon the rather arduous task awaiting him at the Observatory. Much time was unavoidably spent in fitting up a workshop, in procuring some of the requisite tools from the Arsenal, and in making many others, not obtainable from thence or from any other available source. Since December, the general repairs have been steadily and perseveringly carried out by Mr. Doderet, under the Astronomer's directions; and, notwithstanding, that he has spared neither time nor labor, working early and late in a manner few, similarly situated, would have done in England, and far less in a tropical climate, so extensive were the alterations required, that it is only within the last few days that the Transit Circle has been sufficiently advanced, to be reported as in actual use.

The details of its construction, and of the alterations required to rectify the grave errors previously made in futile attempts at mounting it, will appear more appropriately in a Preface to the published Observations, when sufficient have been collected and reduced to form the first volume of a new series of Madras Observatory Records, than in an annual report. It may, however, be briefly stated, that, while the instrument is perfectly steady in all its parts, it is not permanently built in, according to the plan in progress, when the present Astronomer assumed charge of the Observatory; but can at any time be readily lifted out, for future repairs or cleansing, should occasion require. It was originally provided by Messrs. Simms with six equi-distant Microscopes, but in consequence of various oversights in the cutting of the piers, five only were intended to have been retained. Although the combination of five equi-distant Microscopes may be little, if at all inferior to that of six, the latter number is far preferable, as it admits of the use of a single opposite pair, should zoning or other special purpose render rapidity of observation a paramount consideration in the application of the instrument. A seventh has also been added, movable through an arc of sixty degrees, for the express purpose of examining the errors of division of the Circle.

It is not, however, intended to commence this laborious investigation until the arrears of publication are considerably diminished, and the Variable Star Atlas, now in hand, completed, meanwhile, there is no reason to suppose that the Madras Meridian Circle is in any respect less accurate than its well known counterpart, formerly at Redhill, but now at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford; or even than the larger Circles now in use at Greenwich, and at the Cape of Good Hope; all of which having been divided by the same eminent

makers, upon the same engine, are doubtless as nearly as can be *fac similes* of each other, and all equally perfect.

804. The Meridian Circle will be employed first, upon the determination of the positions of comparison stars already used in the Equatoreal observations; for continuous observation of the minor Planets near opposition; for observations of certain selected standard stars by direct and reflected vision, and of the moon and moon-culminating stars, for the correction of the assumed latitude and longitude; and of such other objects as circumstances may render worthy of insertion in the ordinary working list.

Intended meridional pursuits.

805. This useful adjunct of the Madras Transit Instrument, so important to the Marine Service in particular, and of interest to the public in general, has been far less successful during the last four, than for the previous eleven months; while in 1861, the failures amounted only to about 5½ per cent., of the signals given, they have, since January 1st, exceeded 11 per cent. It is now under consideration of Government to place the machinery entirely in the hands of the Astronomer, so as to do away with the present very objectionable system of divided responsibility. All the failures which have hitherto occurred have been solely Telegraphic; the signals from the Observatory having been most scrupulously transmitted throughout by the Astronomer himself, with very few exceptions.

The Madras Time Ball.

806. The renovation of this instrument was the first point to which Mr. Doderet directed his endeavors, and although it was impossible to render its inconvenient mounting either good or steady, it has been thoroughly cleaned, supplied with a new declination clamp and tangent screw, with reading lenses to its small indistinct circles, an entirely new neck, some useful adapters for fitting on eye-pieces borrowed from other telescopes, and a steel Ringmicrometer. Altogether, it is worth as much now as when new, but without its recent additions. It is, however, an unworthy make-shift for the chief Observatory in India.

The Equatoreal by Lerebours.

807. The objects observed with it have been—eleven of the minor Planets, distributed over about fifty nights; the Great Comet of 1861, in thirteen nights, between July 3rd and October 8th; Encke's Comet of short period; the Solar Eclipse of July 7th; the Transit of Mercury; and the Double Star α Centauri, which has been measured with the Crystal Prism Micrometer of the Hartwell Observatory, kindly lent by its owner, Dr. Lee. The main pursuits have, however, consisted of observations of small stars, in short zones, for a Variable Star Atlas now in course of construction; and of continuous comparisons of such of the Variable Stars as are professedly under determination, in regard to their epochs of maximum and minimum brilliancy, and duration of period.

Objects of research therewith.

808. No sooner were the repairs of this instrument concluded, than while in use, on a moderately windy night, one of the eight shutters of the inconvenient and dangerous folding roof of the Equatoreal room blew over on to the telescope, breaking off the new neck, but fortunately doing no further damage than could be repaired in the three following days. Accidents of a similar nature will be prevented as soon as the new Equatoreal room with revolving dome, now in hand by the Engineer Department, is completed. The consequences might have been most serious both to the instrument and to the Astronomer; and this is

Accidental injury since recent repairs.

an accident ever imminent, unless work is neglected on all except nearly calm nights. It is therefore earnestly to be desired that the new Equatoreal room, with revolving dome, now in hand by the Engineer Department, should be forthwith erected; a new Equatoreal sanctioned by the Home Government will, it is expected, soon be sent out.

Longitude determinations around the Indian Coasts.

809. Some extensive operations of this class have been decided upon by the local Government, and specifications of the apparatus required for carrying the scheme into execution, by means of the Electric Telegraph, have been called for. The Astronomer has expressed a doubt whether the present lines of Indian Telegraph are adequate for the purpose, and has suggested to the Government that this fact should be ascertained before operations are commenced.

Meteorological and Magnetical Observations.

810. Records of this nature continue to be made three times daily; the former being immediately reduced and published in the next number of the "Fort Saint George Gazette," and also in the "Madras Athenæum" newspaper. Particular attention is given to the wind and rain, the most deficient elements in the averages of the past twenty years. The Magnetic dip is determined weekly. Deflexion and vibration observations are made regularly at the beginning of each month.

Publications in hand.

811. A volume of hourly Meteorological Observations, extending from 1851 to 1855 inclusive, has long been completed, with the exception of the Preface, but has been withheld in consequence of some doubts as to the corrections due to the Thermometrical readings therein given. Two apparently excellent Standard Thermometers, received from the Kew Observatory last year, show very considerable and irregular corrections to be required; and as soon as the Astronomer can spare time from other more pressing duties, to compare the old and new Standards, from the freezing point upwards, the proper corrections can be deduced, and the volume in question completed and issued. The printing of the hourly Magnetical Observations has been carried up to the end of 1853, leaving the arrears of seven more years on hand. The reductions of these are in a forward state, and will be effected as early as possible.

Observatory Library.

812. The Library has received some very valuable additions during the past year, chiefly by the arrival of purchases, made with the sanction of the Home Government, before the embarkation of the present Astronomer for India. It is, however, still only in a very deficient state.

Personal Staff.

813. After a long interval of repose, the Observatory is once more ready to enter upon a new career of active service, and to resume its former honorable position in the astronomical world. To achieve this aim, good instruments alone are in vain: they must be worked by intelligent Assistants, interested in science, scrupulously accurate, and up to a certain very moderate standard of mathematical attainments. Out of nine Native Assistants, it is to be regretted that three only are qualified for such duties; a fourth may be available after patient training, but the other five are worse than useless, lacking the knowledge, energy, and accuracy, required for the most simple scientific observations. Astronomical instruments are too valuable and too easily deranged and injured to be lightly entrusted to incompetent or unskilful hands; while to check the labors of such persons, and to trace and correct their incessant blunders would occupy nearly the whole time of the qualified minority.

Two separate schemes for re-adjustment of Staff will shortly be submitted to Government, one of which must be speedily adopted, if the Observatory is ever to attain rank amongst its European rivals. Higher qualifications, better pay, and a smaller number of men will doubtless produce important results with the new Meridian Circle.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

814. No important changes have taken place during the year under report; but the work of classification and arrangement of the several divisions has been steadily carried on during the year. The Officer in charge has been engaged with the Zoological Department and general arrangements. Mr. W. King, of the Geological Survey, re-arranged the systematic collection of Minerals during the monsoon season of 1861, and has lately taken up, for a short time, the Geographical or District collections. Mr. R. B. Foote, of the same Department, devoted such time as his duties as Lecturer at the Engineering College permitted, to the arrangement of the Paleontological collection, and he will, it is hoped, resume his labors in that Department at the end of this year.

Systematic arrangement of the Zoological and Geological Departments.

Arrangement of Paleontological collection commenced.

815. The arrangements made during the early part of 1861 to confine the animal mounters entirely to their own duties, and to provide them with a separate workshop, has had the happiest result, as exhibited in the very great improvement that has taken place in the preparation and setting up of specimens, and this is more particularly visible in the Fish, which, until lately were not put up in such a way as to meet the requirements of science, and it has often been quite impossible to identify a great many of the specimens. These are being re-placed as fast as possible, and all new specimens that offer are at once secured. Great attention is paid to the preservation of the natural form and, as far as is possible, of the colours of the Fish.

Preparation of specimens.

816. By desire of His Excellency Sir W. Denison, K.C.B., a system of exchanges with the Sydney Museum was initiated during the past year; 230 specimens of Mammals, Birds, Crustacea and Shells were sent to that Museum in December 1861, and a very interesting collection, consisting of 177 specimens of Mammals, Birds and Reptiles, has lately been received in exchange. This plan of exchanges, the only one by which a Museum can be made complete, will be continued, and will be extended to other countries as means and opportunities of doing so become available.

Exchange of specimens with the Sydney Museum established.

817. The Museum is indebted to His Excellency the Governor for a valuable collection of Ores and their accompanying rocks from the Silver Mines of Pachuca, and Real del Monte, near Mexico; these consist of nine specimens of Silver-ores, and sixty-five specimens of the Silver-bearing strata.

Additions.

818. The collection of Ethnographical casts taken by the Messrs. Schlagentweit and consisting of 274 heads, 30 hands, and 7 feet, ordered by Government for the Museum, has been completed during the year, and is now arranged in the Ethnographical room.

Collection of Ethnographical casts by the Messrs. Schlagentweit completed and arranged.

819. Some agricultural and other implements, with some models of useful machinery, seventy in all, for the purchase of which funds had been remitted to the late Honorable Court of Directors by Dr. Balfour, were received during the year 1861.

Receipt of agricultural and other implements.

The total additions to the Museum during the year have been 1,256, of which 341 were to the Zoological, 222 to the Mineral, and 381 to the Ethnological and Industrial Departments; of these 10 were contributed by Government, 83 by the public, and the remaining 219 purchased.

820. Every exertion has been made to obtain for the Library the works necessary for the classification and arrangement of the objects in the Museum; 299 Volumes have been purchased during the year, including those now on the way out by the *Indiana*, and which may be expected by the end of June. The total number of volumes now in the Library is 2,156, to which must be added 27,328 numbers of the Patent Office Papers, of which 449 were received this year.

Library.

To the Conductors of the Museum a Scientific Library is a necessity; but as there is no other public Scientific Library in the Presidency, it must eventually become also of great value to the public. The Reading-room has not hitherto been much used, only 32 Tickets have been issued, and the attendance of Ticket-holders has not been frequent. Doubtless as the Library becomes more complete and better known to the public, they will avail themselves more generally of its advantages. It already contains much information not to be obtained elsewhere at Madras.

821. The average monthly expenditure for salaries of Establishment, petty repairs, binding of books, purchase of specimens and materials used in their preparation, &c., has been Rs. 307-4-6½; Rs. 2,982-11-9 being the equivalent of £293, were expended in London in the purchase and freight, &c., of books, and Rupees 240-12-0 in Madras.

Expenditure.

822. For the purchase and keep of animals, petty repairs, and wages of servants in the Zoological Gardens, the average expenditure has been Rupees 329-10-6. The Cheetas and Hyænas were removed to the People's Park on 28th September 1861, and the Tigers will shortly follow.

Garden.

823. The number of additions to the Zoological Gardens during the year was 167, of which 29 were donations, and the remainder purchases.

Additions to Garden.

824. The number of Visitors to the Museum and Zoological Gardens was 3,64,889. The total number is considerably less than last year; but it will be observed that the proportion of those who wrote their names in the Visitor's book is greater, viz., in all languages 1 in 6·66 against 1 in 7·46 last year, and the proportion which those who wrote in English bears to the total of signatures was 1 in 2·86 against 1 in 3·24 last year.

Visitors to Museum and Garden.

The diminished total has probably been caused by the removal of part of, and the reported removal of all the animals to the People's Park. There can be no doubt that the live animals attract many visitors.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

825. During the past year no new lines have been put up, with the exception of one to the Mount, as a local line separating this Office from the main line to the South.

No new lines put up during the year except local line from Central Office Madras, to St. Thomas' Mount.

826. The line between Madras and Pondicherry has been somewhat altered in direction, being brought nearer to the road, where at any great distance from it, and marked in other places outside the line of avenue trees.

Line between Madras and Pondicherry altered.

827. The granite slabs on the lines between Madras and the Bombay frontier viâ Vellore, Bangalore and Bellary, and between Bangalore and Mysore, are still in good order; but a great number of the brick in chunam and granite in chunam pillars on these lines have fallen; these have been partially re-placed by posts, but will be altogether changed for Hamilton's Iron Standards as fast as these can be sent from Madras, where a sufficient number has been received to render all the lines in the Madras Circle permanent. The despatch of these posts is necessarily slow, as carts are not obtainable for the carriage of the numbers required.

Proposed substitution of Hamilton's Iron Standards for granite and chunam pillars, throughout the Madras Circle.

828. On the Western Coast, between Cochin and Calicut, the communication has been somewhat improved by the removal of decayed posts, and three cables being re-placed by flying lines, but great difficulties still exist from the heavy winds and lightning, which cause the fall and destruction of posts and failure of cables ; a slight alteration in the direction of the line is proposed, which will do away with some of the remaining cables and the re-placing of the posts by Hamilton's Standards.

Improvement of the line between Cochin and Calicut on the Western Coast.

829. The accompanying Tabular Statement marked A, shows the number and length of messages despatched from the Offices in this Circle, distinguishing "Service" from "Private." The result, as compared with the number of messages despatched in the previous year, is as follows:—

Number and length of messages despatched, distinguishing "Service" from "Private."

In 1861-62.........	Rupees	42,671	0	0
In 1860-61.........	„	40,013	0	0
Increase...		2,658	0	0

830. On reference to the above statement it will be seen that there has been an increase of Revenue on private messages as compared with the previous year.

Increase of private messages.

Revenue from private messages.

In 1861-62.........	Rupees	70,793	11	3
In 1860-61............	„	69,258	0	9
Increase		1,535	10	6

831. On Service messages there is a decrease.

Decrease of Service messages.

In 1860-61............	Rupees	16,439	1	0
In 1861-62...........	„	14,397	15	3
Decrease.....		2,041	1	9

Increase of messages sent by Natives.

832. The number of messages sent by Natives is steadily on the increase. The number as compared with the previous year is as follows:—

In 1861-62............	Rupees	10,880 0 0
In 1860-61............	„	9,538 0 0
	Increase......	1,342 0 0

Increased use of Telegraph Stamps.

833. The use of the Telegraph Stamps for payment of messages from places not being Telegraph stations has become more general.

The Collections under this head are as follows:—

In 1861-62............	Rupees	1,100 15 0
In 1860 61............	„	706 0 0
	Increase......	394 15 0

The greater portion of these come from the ports of Mangalore and Tellicherry on the Western Coast.

Opening of the Great Southern India Railway Telegraph Line.

834. The Great Southern of India Railway Telegraph was opened to the public during May 1861, and messages have been received on their account by the Government Telegraph Line and *vice versâ*, amounting to Rupees 850-5-0.

Interruptions and causes.

835. The interruptions during the past year in the Madras Circle have not been many, till the month of April 1862, when, owing to heavy storms of wind and severe lightning, posts and pillars were destroyed, and caused some serious interruptions. Steps are being taken for the despatch of Hamilton's Standards, and these once up, there need be little apprehension of any further interruptions.

Expenditure under the headings Salary, House Rent, Contingencies.

836. The statement marked B shows the gross amount of disbursements under the headings of Salary, House-rent and Contingencies, throughout the Madras Circle. There has been a considerable decrease of expenditure on account of salaries, compared with the previous year, as shown below:

Disbursements on account of salary.

In 1860-61............	Rupees	1,57,288 3 7
In 1861-62	„	1,26,736 10 5
	Decrease......	30,551 9 2

837. This decrease is owing in a great measure to the dismissal of the Horse Patrols, who were found not as useful as was expected—

The amount paid for House-rent during the year was Rupees 9,636.

The amount expended for the purchase of Stores was

For the Lines	Rupees	7,285 6 3
For Offices................	„	29,357 15 7
	Total...	36,643 5 10

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

APPENDIX No. I.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1861.

	Depending 1st January 1862.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending 31st December 1861.
Bellary	739	7,060	7,799	2,873	52	2,072	1,214	1,588
Calicut	7,981	17,032	25,013	5,099	778	3,185	851	15,100
Chicacole	1,226	5,470	6,696	1,840	137	848	87	3,784
Chingleput	1,379	6,090	7,469	2,101	504	1,411	40	3,413
Chittoor	2,115	20,039	22,154	4,907	1,827	3,787	2,564	9,061
Coimbatore	1,960	12,588	14,548	4,588	518	4,066	859	4,517
Cuddalore	2,972	19,206	32,178	4,683	676	5,820	221	10,778
Cuddapah	3,380	8,785	12,165	3,323	1,678	1,731	397	5,036
Guntoor	271	3,178	3,449	1,401	110	1,239	1	698
Honore	4,114	11,632	15,746	2,918	266	1,275	1,094	10,193
Madura	4,904	16,448	21,352	3,808	822	5,010	205	11,507
Mangalore	5,339	17,077	22,416	4,438	340	2,557	1,002	14,109
Masulipatam	1,050	5,638	6,588	1,603	267	1,743	259	2,716
Negapatam	4,449	21,730	26,179	4,977	1,674	6,502	930	12,096
Nellore	526	6,097	6,623	2,096	608	2,431	11	1,477
Nundial	979	6,307	7,286	2,943	396	1,312	726	2,209
Rajahmundry	2,796	10,054	12,850	2,488	159	1,820	1,785	65,98
Salem	2,353	15,340	17,693	5,346	1,156	4,550	18	6,623
Tanjore	5,428	33,476	38,904	6,236	1,598	10,247	1,989	18,834
Tellicherry	5,775	14,540	20,315	3,911	684	1,499	1,636	12,585
Tinnevelly	1,501	10,066	11,567	3,565	990	4,707	459	1,946
Trichinopoly	3,162	10,409	13,571	2,332	1,074	3,579	492	6,094
Agent, Ganjam	824	1,907	2,731	949	303	458	79	942
Do. Vizagapatam	3,632	2,907	6,539	777	287	708	499	4,268
Total of 1861	68,855	2,82,976	3,51,831	78,872	16,804	72,557	17,418	1,66,180
Do. of 1860	88,132	1,37,834	2,25,966	62,011	13,555	63,152	18,393	68,855
Increase	..	1,45,142	1,25,865	16,861	3,249	9,405	...	97,315
Decrease	19,277	...	...	.	.	...	975	...

TABLE B

	From the Decrees of					
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs	Total.
Suits appealable	107	289	324	1.139	25,585	27,444
Appealed	67	85	136	589	11,463	12,340
Affirmed	15	56	66	213	3,988	4,338
Modified or reversed	6	23	25	172	2,436	2,662

APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued.*)

Table C.

Petty Offences.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Pending and summoned.	Released.	Discharged on Razeenamah.	Punished.	Dealt with by Village Police.	Dealt with by District Police.	Dealt with by Magistracy.
Bellary	7,261	2,576	1,560	3,116	698	5,743	820
Calicut	10,141	3,653	3,161	3,295	1,789	7,994	326
Chicacole	12,148	1,443	5,301	2,371	1,591	10,416	140
Chingleput	11,937	3,211	4,290	39,400	1,284	8,991	1,205
Chittoor	10,273	4,164	1,607	4,235	1,826	8,171	276
Coimbatore	14,805	3,895	2,705	8,120	3,970	10,435	400
Cuddalore	13,968	4,566	3,346	6,056	495	12,961	512
Cuddapah	3,965	1,182	917	1,866	31	3,639	295
Guntoor	14,407	5,019	6,316	3,060	1,606	12,473	328
Honore	3,618	1,072	1,008	1,477	621	2,902	95
Madura	12,143	5,016	2,365	4,762	3,128	8,170	845
Mangalore	4,079	1,389	1,843	810	452	3,439	188
Masulipatam	9,067	2,657	2,843	3,530	839	7,819	407
Negapatam	8,107	3,713	2,155	2,155	1,099	6,851	157
Nellore	11,592	4,900	3,205	3,487	854	11,318	420
Nundial	5,037	1,698	1,094	2,233	467	4,289	269
Rajahmundry	9,981	3,508	4,530	1,922	1,888	7,825	268
Salem	15,225	5,869	2,931	6,235	1,476	12,543	1,016
Tanjore	11,901	5,511	3,272	3,073	884	10,792	225
Tellicherry	4,785	2,113	976	1,658	456	3,912	377
Tinnevelly	7,886	3,358	1,612	2,911	1,789	5,735	362
Trichinopoly	8,520	4,062	1,494	2,856	175	7,970	375
Agent, Ganjam	5,787	1,849	2,734	1,189	506	5,207	74
Do. Vizagapatam	17,706	7,597	7,770	2,339	10	17,646	50
Total of 1861	2,34,339	87,021	69,035	76,716	27,934	1,96,239	9,430
Total of 1860	2,29,867	85,857	79,890	62,363	17,727	2,02,411	9,067
Increase	4,472	1,164	...	14,353	10,207	...	363
Decrease	...	...	10,855	...	...	6,172	...

APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued.*)

Table D.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Total number of Cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police, Magistracy, and the Courts, including those pending at the commencement of the year, &c.		Released by the District Police and Magistracy.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII of 1843.			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Sudder Court.		
	Cases.	Persons.		Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.
			Persons.												
Bellary	1,065	3,152	2,085	131	183	3	145	265	1	55	150	...	7	11	3
Calicut	560	1,368	785	20	33	3	158	120	...	129	55	...	9	...	...
Chicacole	243	658	401	22	5	...	53	67	12	40	32	12	4	1	...
Chingleput	400	1,057	370	74	8	1	221	100	15	60	141	2	3	2	...
Chittoor	680	2,312	980	49	6	3	402	393	1	118	104	4	20	14	...
Coimbatore	836	2,153	1,245	160	21	9	162	213	71	111	56	...	8	5	...
Cuddalore	1,161	2,383	1,050	229	102	21	226	316	3	113	153	9	11	20	...
Cuddapah	607	2,275	1,383	17	...	...	114	204	12	115	135	18	11	4	...
Guntoor	171	584	310	26	25	3	44	77	2	17	42	13	4	...	1
Honore	249	413	140	17	...	5	87	61	5	31	20	2	3	7	1
Madura	505	1,240	627	44	61	6	157	201	3	44	70	12	3	15	...
Mangalore	270	725	411	11	3	1	53	62	5	44	82	2	16	4	...
Masulipatam	209	629	342	22	7	16	51	88	1	20	64	...	2	4	1
Negapatam	232	655	429	24	4	2	37	69	2	16	47	...	2	2	...
Nellore	707	1,938	1,391	6	1	...	152	69	7	48	156	...	6	19	...
Nundial	523	1,119	721	31	34	...	75	117	1	32	39	6	11	3	...
Rajahmundry	455	1,017	588	49	24	4	116	96	19	38	25	1	3	8	...
Salem	982	2,106	1,185	218	46	8	119	243	13	73	126	3	14	17	...
Tanjore	251	712	463	11	7	...	37	65	6	51	42	1	2	3	...
Tellicherry	420	931	468	25	19	1	147	141	3	42	29	5	8	3	...
Tinnevelly	819	2,422	1,891	18	6	...	131	183	17	25	38	...	28	27	...
Trichinopoly	383	1,011	715	6	...	...	56	115	2	7	97	...	4	2	...
Agent, Ganjam	248	751	478	...	...	...	99	63	38	9	29	...	2	...	...
Do. Vizagapatam	194	572	356	...	...	...	51	46	18	32	24	4	16	2	...
Total of 1861	12,170	32,183	18,814	1,210	595	86	2,893	3,374	257	1,260	1,750	94	197	173	6
Total of 1860	9,817	24,730	15,401	881	417	90	1,976	2,738	179	889	1,459	66	157	113	7
Increase	2,353	7,453	3,413	329	178	...	917	636	78	371	291	28	40	60	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	4	...								...

APPENDIX No. II.

A. *Statement of Cases committed to the Criminal Sessions, during the year* 1861.

Offences.	Town Police Court. Number of cases.	Town Police Court. Number of persons.	Town Police Court. Convicted.	Town Police Court. Acquitted.	Vepery Police Court. Number of cases.	Vepery Police Court. Number of persons.	Vepery Police Court. Convicted.	Vepery Police Court. Acquitted.	Royapet Police Court. Number of cases.	Royapet Police Court. Number of persons.	Royapet Police Court. Convicted.	Royapet Police Court. Acquitted.	Total. Total number of cases.	Total. Total number of persons.	Total. Total convicted.	Total. Total acquitted.	Nature of Sentence. Death.	Nature of Sentence. Transportation.	Nature of Sentence. Imprisonment.	Amount of property said to have been stolen. RS.	A.	P.	Amount of property recovered. RS.	A.	P.
Murder	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	...						
Manslaughter	3	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	5	8	5	3	...	...	5						
Cutting and wounding with intent to kill	1	1	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	...	...	3	...						
Administering poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...						
Assault	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1						
Carnally abusing girls under seven years	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	*1	...	1						
Kidnapping children	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	3						
Harbouring kidnapped children	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	1						
Enticing away girls under sixteen years	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1						
Maliciously decoying away children with intent to steal from their person	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	2	...	...	2	43	0	0			
Poisoning animals	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...						
Burglary	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	1	3	190	5	0	8	4	0
Larceny and stealing from the person	22	45	39	6	13	16	14	2	12	17	11	6	47	78	64	14	...	9	55	12,527	2	11	8,279	10	8
Receiving stolen property	...	6	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	4	1	3	...	12	7	5	...	...	7						
Embezzlement and breach of trust	8	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	6	4	2	...	...	4						
Obtaining by false pretences	2	5	4	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	6	2	...	...	6						
Forging and uttering	5	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	6	4	2	...	1	3						
Fraudulently concealing a Will	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...						
Perjury	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	1						
Extortion	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...						
Unlawful possession of coining tools and of counterfeit coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1						
Importing Sulphur without license	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...						
Total	52	85	64	21	28	38	30	8	19	31	20	11	99	154	117	40	4	16	94	12,760	7	11	8,287	14	8

* Commuted to seven years transportation.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Coninued.*)

Abstract Statement of committable Cases investigated at the Magistrate's Courts, during the year 1861, *in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

Offences.	Town Police Court.		Vepery Police Court.		Royapet Police Court.		Total.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Attempt to poison animals	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Rape	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Conspiracy and Perjury	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Forging and uttering	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Uttering counterfeit Coins	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Larceny	4	4	1	2	2	3	7	9
Receiving stolen property	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Embezzlement and breach of trust	...	...	1	1	4	5	5	6
Total	8	11	4	5	6	8	18	24

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

D.—*Abstract Statement of cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court under the Merchant Shipping Act of* 1854 *and Act I of* 1859, *during the year* 1861.

Offences.	1 Number of cases.	2 Number of Defendants.	3 Number convicted and sentenced to hard labour.	4 Number fined.	5 Number returned on board.	6 Compromised.	7 Number acquitted.
Desertion	4	5	5	...	...	...	...
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands	7	23	7	...	4	...	12
Ditto. neglect of duty	6	11	8	...	1	...	2
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands	11	24	23	...	...	1	...
Embezzling Cargo	13	33	29	...	...	...	4
Shipping a Seaman without agreement	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Assault	19	33	17	13	...	1	2
Assaulting Police Officer on boardship while in the execution of his duty	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
Disorderly riotous conduct on boardship towards their superiors	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total	64	135	91	16	5	2	21

E.—*Abstract Statement of cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act No. IV of 1842, during the year 1861.*

Offences.	1 Number of cases.	2 Number of Defendants.	3 Number convicted and flogged.	4 Number fined.	5 Compromised.	6 Number acquitted.
Desertion	10	10	2	...	4	4
Neglect of duty and disorderly conduct while afloat in the Roads alongside of Vessels	1	22	22	...	...	...
Landing Goods beyond the prescribed limits	1	1	...	...	...	1
Overloading Boats	1	2	...	2	...	...
Total	13	35	24	2	4	5

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

G.—*Statement showing the sums realized during the year 1861, by Fines, Summons, Fees, Sale proceeds of unclaimed property, Fees on Licenses, Rent of Government Grazing Grounds, and Monies found by Police Officers in Gambling places.*

1861.	Town Police Court.						Vepery Police Court.						Royapet Police Court.					
	Fines.			Summons' fees.			Fines.			Summons' fees.			Fines.			Summons' fees.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
January...	682	14	0	78	12	0	131	8	0	40	0	0	369	4	0	30	12	0
February..	582	10	0	96	12	0	168	6	0	45	8	0	290	0	0	59	12	0
March......	585	4	0	137	0	0	254	1	0	64	4	0	269	12	0	60	0	0
April.......	509	12	0	155	0	0	358	14	0	81	12	0	431	14	0	113	0	0
May........	625	4	0	157	12	0	373	2	0	129	4	0	349	8	0	105	12	0
June........	821	8	0	146	8	0	260	14	0	102	0	0	508	0	0	79	12	0
July........	803	0	0	145	0	0	331	12	0	149	4	0	385	4	0	74	0	0
August.....	565	2	0	121	8	0	267	4	0	93	12	0	347	12	0	74	8	0
September.	1,152	14	0	114	4	0	529	4	0	98	4	0	557	12	0	73	8	0
October....	574	12	0	124	0	0	809	6	0	111	12	0	483	4	0	66	0	0
November.	478	12	0	113	0	0	245	0	0	92	8	0	496	12	0	69	8	0
December.	1,164	12	0	113	12	0	401	0	0	105	0	0	414	12	0	58	12	0
Total...	8,546	8	0	1,503	4	0	4,130	7	0	1,113	4	0	4,903	14	0	865	4	0

1861.	Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.			Fees on licenses.			Summons' fees.			Rent of Government Grazing grounds.			Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling places.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
January...	...	...	...	9	0	0	...	...	...	2	13	0	10	10	0	1,355	9	0
February..	...	...	...	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	10	1,255	4	10
March......	...	...	...	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	4	1,382	3	4
April.......	...	...	...	7	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	9	1,657	12	9
May........	...	...	...	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	1,749	13	7
June........	...	...	...	7	0	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	1	5	5	1,927	3	5
July........	...	...	...	228	0	0	0	12	0	18	0	0	...	...	...	2,135	0	0
August.....	...	...	...	233	0	0	0	8	0	80	8	0	6	1	9	1,789	15	9
September.	...	...	...	25	0	0	0	12	0	...	...	...	27	5	7	2,578	15	7
October....	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	...	...	105	0	0	14	10	10	2,200	12	10
November.	...	...	...	10	0	0	1	12	0	...	...	...	4	10	10	1,611	14	10
December.	439	5	2	15	0	0	1	4	0	13	13	0	87	15	1	2,815	5	3
Total...	439	5	2	569	0	0	5	4	0	220	2	0	163	11	0	22,459	15	2

MADRAS POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
28th April 1862.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1861, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1860.	27	...	...	...	212	28	267
Admitted during the last 12 months...	119	2	24	5	1,139	168	1,457
Discharged...........................	118	2	22	5	1,039	162	1,348
Died..................................	...	...	..	...	13	2	15
Remaining on the 31st December 1861	28	...	2	...	289	32	351
Total...							3,438
Average daily number of Prisoners during the year..							287

Sentences.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Transportation for life................	2	...	...	...	37	4	43
Do. for 20 years..........	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Do. for 14 ,, ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Do. for 7 ,, ...	1	...	1	...	10	...	12
Do. for 4 ,, ...	5	...	...	...	3	...	8
Imprisonment with hard labor for 3 years..........................	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. do. do. for 2 years...	1	...	...	...	37	1	39
Do. from one year up to two years	1	...	4	...	29	4	38
Do. from six months up to oneyear.	7	...	2	...	155	14	178
Do. from one do. six months.	13	1	4	2	561	74	655
Do. under one month............	82	...	11	1	274	66	434
Simple imprisonment for six months..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. do. for three do...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Do. do. for one do...	1	...	...	2	9	2	14
Do. do. under one do...	3	1	2	...	17	2	25
Total...	119	2	24	5	1,139	168	1,457

MEMORANDUM.

Realized by sale of Ropes made in the Penitentiary........................	213	10	6
Estimated value of Valises, &c. made up for the Arsenal........................	381	15	0
Do. cost of labor for Public Works, calculated at *1½ Anna a day per man........................	3,882	6	0
Total Rupees......	4,477	15	6

* N. B.—The average hire of a daily labourer is three Annas.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

HOSPITAL RETURN.

Remaining on the 31st December 1860	17	
Admitted during the last twelve months	290	307
Discharged, being cured during the last twelve months	277	
Died during the last twelve months	15	
Remaining on the 31st December 1861	15	
	307	

Diseases	Admissions	Deaths
Fevers	53	2
Cholera	8	7
Dysentery acute and chronic	31	1
Diarrhœa	12	2
Other diseases of Stomach and Bowels	37	..
Diseases of Lungs	12	1
Diseases of Brain	5	..
Rheumatic affection	14	..
Venereal affection	30	1
Atrophia or wasting	2	..
Anasarca	1	..
Other diseases	55	1
Total	290	15

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office,
28*th April* 1862

(Signed) W. J WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquest held in Madras, during the years 1860 *and* 1861.

Verdicts and Causes of Death.		1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Homicide.	Murder	2	2	...	...
	Manslaughters	2	1	...	1
Felo-de-se	Drowning	7	7	...	...
	Cutting the throat	1	..	...	1
	Hanging	..	2	2	...
Suicide while temporarily Insane.	Drowning	12	15	3	...
	Pistol-shot	1	..	...	1
	Hanging	1	1	...	...
Accidental death.	Drowning	34	28	...	6
	Burning	2	4	2	...
	Boat forced against deceased	11	...	...	11
	Fall of a tree	..	1	1	...
	Do. of a pole	2	2	..	..
	Do. of a building	3	2	...	1
	Do. of a mud wall	...	2	2	...
	Passage of a carriage wheel	4	5	1	...
	Do. of a Railway carriage wheel	...	3	3	...
	Shaft of a carriage	2	...	...	2
	Fall from a height	1	3	2	...
	Boat-oar striking forehead	1	...	...	1
	Do. breaking in the surf	...	3	3	...
	Blow on head from axe	1	...	...	1
	Iron rail falling	...	1	1	...
	Fall from Ship's yard	3	...	...	3
	Knocked down by a horse	1	1	...	...
	Fracture of scull by striking against the bracket of a well.	..	1	1	...
	Overturning of a carriage	1	..	...	1
	Yoke of a bullock cart striking.	...	1	1	...
	Gun-shot wound	...	1	1	...
	Locked-jaw from wound	...	7	7	...
Death from natural causes.	Disease of the heart	4	9	5	...
	Diarrhœa	3	5	2	...
	Apoplexy	8	2	...	6
	Inflammation of bowels	1	...	...	1
	Cholera	14	10	...	4
	Retention of urine	..	1	1	..
	Epilepsy	...	2	2	...
	Abscess of the liver	1	1	...	...
	Fever	3	4	1	...
	Dropsy	2	2	...	...
	Disease of the kidney	1	...	..	1
	Disease of the lungs	...	3	3	...
	Dysentery	2	2	.	...
	Congestion of the brain	..	1	1	...

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquest held in Madras.—(Continued.)

Verdicts and Causes of Death.		1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death from violent causes unknown.	Injury to brain	2	1	[illegible]	1
	Inflammation of womb......	1	...	[illegible]	1
Miscellaneous.	From Poison	1	..	[illegible]	1
	Do. wound of tongue inflicted in performance of a vow.......	..	1	[illegible]	..
	Do. Shark bite....	..	2	[illegible]	..
	Do. Snake bite..	4	2	[illegible]	2
	Do. Excessive Drinking..........	..	1	[illegible]	..
	Do. Wounds inflicted by a Cheeta..	..	2	[illegible]	..
	Do. want of common necessaries of life......	..	1	[illegible]	..
Causes unknown.	Found drowned....	14	17	[illegible]	..
	Found dead........	10	8	[illegible]	2
	Total......	163	170	[illegible]	48

Total Inquests in 1860.......... 163

Do. do. in 1861........ 170

Increase in 1861.... 7

Madras, Coroner's Office,
31st January 1862.

(Signed) J. U[illegible]HART,
Coroner.

		Total expenses for the year.			Average cost of each prisoner for diet for the year.			Average cost of each prisoner for clothing and bedding for the year.			Average cost of each prisoner on total expenses of the year.			Monthly cost of guarding.			
.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
8	2	2,284	14	9	13	0	4	1	3	3	28	8	8	...	...	...	
5	7	7,861	15	2	26	2	3	1	2	8	46	1	0	268	8	0	
5	3	8,180	5	3	28	14	11	2	5	7	52	7	0	374	3	1	
9	3	7,496	13	10	27	1	5	1	5	1	45	11	5	283	8	0	
5	5	325	8	5	18	12	8	0	11	8	36	2	8	...	...	...	
8	11	7,057	7	6	27	14	11	3	0	8	82	1	0	...	...	...	Taken charge on 1st April 1862.
3	9	9,034	14	2	22	15	1	1	9	0	53	2	4	...	...	...	
5	5	11,985	14	6	26	0	1	1	15	10	39	0	8	427	8	0	
1	7	5,230	9	8	21	8	7	2	1	8	34	13	11	218	8	0	
2	11	15,258	6	7½	25	2	10	1	7	8	37	15	6	501	0	0	
1	2	12,372	15	1	18	5	2	0	15	1	28	14	6	375	4	0	
4	0	16,172	3	0	22	13	2	1	6	3	32	4	5	593	8	11	
3	5	6,852	15	5	27	0	8	2	10	6	38	4	6	205	4	0	
3	0	19,451	7	0	39	12	9	2	13	5	60	15	11	370	8	0	
6	7	6,626	9	2	37	13	0	2	10	10	53	7	0	199	4	0	
5	3	14,532	9	7	27	4	4	1	15	6	37	14	2	506	0	7	
9	11	5,735	12	5	32	0	8	2	8	4	60	6	0	156	12	0	
3	1	4,294	7	9	33	8	11	0	11	3	49	14	6	105	8	0	
0	5	5,917	8	0	36	0	8	1	15	4	63	9	4	142	4	0	
7	3	13,204	0	7	30	8	2	1	6	8	40	12	0	482	0	0	
4	0	9,200	4	0	30	10	0	1	14	2	48	4	8	242	8	0	
0	8	6,179	9	4	26	9	7	2	15	0	43	13	2	229	8	0	
9	8	7,647	7	5	25	14	5	1	11	8	44	11	7	227	8	0	
.	...	518	0	9	13	5	11	0	2	9	23	8	9	...	...	...	
6	0	12,497	7	8½	22	4	3	2	7	2	32	7	7	416	12	0	
5	2	17,021	0	8	31	5	1	1	11	7	41	5	1	483	8	0	
1	3	9,458	10	3½	44	7	2	4	7	7	70	9	4	209	8	0	
9	10	2,408	13	10	34	15	3	0	15	0	49	2	6	71	8	0	
4	0	23,374	0	1	32	11	8	1	6	3	57	11	5	...	...	...	
7	0	7,405	5	10	37	0	1	2	0	1	53	10	7	219	0	0	
6	8	3,635	6	1	33	7	2	2	11	7	51	14	11	95	12	0	
7	10	10,223	3	7	30	1	7	1	7	8	45	6	11	353	0	0	
3	1	5,977	4	9¼	24	8	6	1	5	8	40	6	2	264	0	0	
5	6	2,95,424	0	3¼	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,022	0	7	
2	8	2,690	4	8	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For February, March and April 1862.
8	2	2,98,114	4	11¼	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,022	0	7	

APPENDIX No. IV.

A.—STATEMENT showing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the Official year 1861-62.

	Districts.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	Ganjam........ ...	1,67,770	4,79,580	93,113	1,18,650	2,095	7,132
2	Vizagapatam.....	11,113	1,20,663	11,566	48,519	40	114
3	Godavery District	1,31,631	6,38,179	2,12,333	10,21,393	2,670	15,805
4	Kistna do ..	1,56,710	6,10,777	13,25,683	19,32,186	10,385	47,655
5	Nellore........ ...	1,00,948	5,52,019	3,95,891	5,55,351	21,775	1,28,723
6	Cuddapah........	91,129	7,40,080	9,76,054	7,59,151	45,530	2,90,155
7	Bellary	1,55,177	8,41,818	21,21,303	12,98,593	..	..
8	Kurnool..	20,471	2,23,531	10,50,915	11,32,172	13,898	90,269
9	Madras..	1,97,749	8,96,710	98,314	1,56,481	1,360	6,090
10	North Arcot	1,78,956	10,95,001	3,72,669	5,48,798	..	..
11	South Arcot	2,67,335	15,13,236	7,39,261	11,52 815	3,711	20,261
12	Tanjore..	7,13,801	35,73,397	1,61,625	2,22,536	36,880	1,32,311
13	Trichinopoly	1,49,012	7,71,991	4,81,592	6,23,868	40,383	1,21,999
14	Madura..	1,11,249	5,21,131	4,63,385	6 17,816	27,430	85,983
15	Tinnevelly..	2,20,316	15,71,266	6,90,258	5,57,667	17,942	41,021
16	Coimbatore..	65,331	5,00,135	11,45,671	10,43,018	1,34,173	4,09,569
17	Salem	59,845	4,55,865	9,01,052	13,02,986	14,930	85,810
18	North Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Malabar..	..	12,19,616	..	70,267	..	4,58,320
	Total...	28,02,185	1,63,58,301	1,12,73,694	1,34,62,597	3,73,202	19,41,217

APPENDIX No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, &c.

	Districts.	Total 1861-62.		1860-61.		Comparison.			
						Increase.		Decrease.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	Ganjam	2,62,978	6,05,362	2,50,324	5,68,789	12,654	36,573	..	..
2	Vizagapatam .	25,719	1,69,296	25,146	1,65,977	273	3,319	..	..
3	Godavery Dist	3,76,637	16,75,677	3,71,314	16,77,848	2,323	..	..	2,171
4	Kistna do.	14,92,778	26,20,618	14,67,824	25,33,083	24,954	87,535	..	..
5	Nellore	5,18,617	12,36,093	5,08,769	11,90,244	9,848	45,849	..	..
6	Cuddapah....	11,13,013	17,89,686	11,00,601	17,76,179	12,409	13,507	..	..
7	Bellary	22,76,780	21,40,411	21,19,655	21,07,070	1,57,125	33,341	..	..
8	Kurnool	10,85,287	14,45,972	10,18,151	13,84,743	37,136	61,229	..	..
9	Madras	2,97,123	10,59,281	2,83,570	10,51,290	13,853	7,991	..	..
10	North Arcot ..	5,51,625	16,43,802	5,29,099	15,94,664	22,526	49,138	..	..
11	South Arcot ..	10,10,310	29,86,312	9,60,433	29,52,485	49,877	33,827	..	..
12	Tanjore......	9,15,309	39,28,244	8,81,228	38,34,614	34,081	93,630	..	..
13	Trichinopoly..	6,70,987	15,17,858	6,05,405	14,45,546	65,582	72,312	..	..
14	Madura......	6,02,064	12,27,963	5,86,016	11,96,295	16,048	31,668	..	..
15	Tinnevelly ...	9,28,546	21,69,954	8,58,050	19,10,482	70,496	2,59,472	..	..
16	Coimbatore ..	13,45,181	19,52,722	14,68,901	20,61,206	..	..	1,23,720	1,08,484
17	Salem	9,75,827	18,44,661	9,56,453	17,80,537	19,374	64,124	..	..
18	North Canara..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	South Canara..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Malabar	..	17,48,203	..	17,08,782	..	39,421	..	..
	Total...	1,44,49,081	3,17,62,115	1,40,24,242	3,09,39,834	5,48,559	9,82,936	1,23,720	1,10,655
					Net....	4,24,839	8,22,281		

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

B.—Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief Articles of produce in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1861-62, compared with 1860-61.

	Districts.	Rice, 1st sort per Garce.		Rice, 2nd sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2nd sort.		Cholum.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ganjam........	239	278	217	256	89	107	83	101	130	130
2	Vizagapatam....	257	317	235	294	105	132	96	120	110	136
3	Godavery District	211	275	201	261	95	127	90	119	101	142
4	Kistna do.	285	319	266	300	122	141	114	132	129	149
5	Nellore	280	320	250	290	134	152	119	139	163	177
6	Cuddapah	399	441	356	390	177	196	162	17	215	220
7	Bellary........	356	373	326	338	160	188	147	170	167	160
8	Kurnool.........	393	392	345	350	168	162	150	151	176	165
9	Madras	349	398	324	366	148	174	137	164	176	218
10	North Arcot	341	382	303	354	153	169	144	160	158	239
11	South Arcot.. ..	291	355	267	326	130	160	122	149	172	172
12	Tanjore......... ..	292	342	263	318	133	153	123	..	168	177
13	Trichinopoly.. ..	348	405	335	392	148	177	142	171	186	222
14	Madura.........	357	416	336	393	164	191	154	177	103	232
15	Tinnevelly	421	415	384	354	188	189	185	161	136	192
16	Coimbatore	439	455	396	406	198	207	182	188	189	203
17	Salem	376	388	343	356	172	188	156	164	200	198
18	North Canara ..	358	344	314	304	151	114	138	133	170	210
19	South Canara ..	357	272	322	256	..	..	149	121	..	..
20	Malabar........	404	387	365	354	186	174	170	172	224	..
	Average..	338	364	307	333	148	163	138	151	164	186

APPENDIX

Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief Articles of produce in the several Dis-

Districts.	Cumboo.		Raggy.		Varagu.		Horse Gram.		Ulundu.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Ganjam........	102	122	115	118	..	..	135	170	250	243
2 Vizagapatam....	107	136	111	131	69	111	126	140	266	246
3 Godavery District	87	105	96	126	94	118	136	150	309	273
4 Kistna do.	128	139	110	135	86	118	165	161	284	300
5 Nellore..	138	153	138	152	89	94	193	218	332	376
6 Cuddapah......	207	208	204	200	175	180	225	226	450	429
7 Bellary....	174	159	164	142	151	147	178	172	320	314
8 Kurnool..	190	163	165	154	..	..	208	183	332	310
9 Madras........	177	202	192	220	90	110	244	235	342	386
10 North Arcot	160	200	184	211	106	105	223	205	339	393
11 South Arcot.. ..	156	180	151	183	143	155	237	239	350	409
12 Tanjore.......	137	155	131	153	86	92	231	252	290	422
13 Trichinopoly....	171	191	165	184	97	119	219	266	328	475
14 Madura........	143	176	166	192	107	124	166	251	242	471
15 Tinnevelly........	191	191	171	186	124	135	210	273	312	515
16 Coimbatore	146	156	158	182	131	154	181	266	338	457
17 Salem..	181	179	190	191	107	109	201	202	292	352
18 North Canara ..	..	..	165	183	..	262	209	248	265	288
19 South Canara ..	...	..	212	178	..	..	242	276	283	290
20 Malabar	247	..	200	221	..	..	407	452	389	423
Average..	158	167	160	172	110	133	207	229	313	370

APPENDIX

C.—STATEMENT showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Abkarry.		Salt.
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam	10,72,923	10,57,450	......	15,473	65,565	82,890	8,25,533
2 Vizagapatam ...	12,63,501	12,89,049	25,545	....	66,517	68,215	2,14,826
3 Godavery Dist...	31,21,461	31,86,653	......	2,31,808	1,33,548	1,30,617	3,08,494
4 Kistna do. ..	27,77,590	30,14,035	2,36,445	....	1,04,540	91,830	6,70,517
5 Nellore........	18,25,625	19,67,372	1,41,747	....	31,170	47,424	8,65,727
6 Cuddapah	17,35,080	20,05,510	2,70,130	....	1,00,251	1,19,156	....
7 Bellary........	19,65,941	22,42,545	2,76,604	....	2,63,703	3,39,001	....
8 Kurnool..	13,51,498	11,97,135	1,45,637	....	1,19,205	1,52,403	....
9 Madras........	13,51,792	13,06,367	......	45,125	10,640,89	9,73,991	10,62,986
10 North Arcot ...	19,73,265	21,38,331	1,65,066	....	1,77,175	1,60,396	....
11 South Arcot ...	24,76,841	26,08,557	1,31,713	....	1,33,622	1,75,516	3,92,837
12 Tanjore	47,63,194	44,22,736	....	3,40,458	2,17,261	3,15,971	7,09,612
13 Trichinopoly ..	15,21,251	15,35,110	10,859	....	23,078	35,125	....
14 Madura	20,06,612	20,06,226	....	386	85,785	85,866	1,11,130
15 Tinnevelly	25,75,212	28,37,774	2,62,532	....	38,706	51,910	1,59,496
16 Coimbatore	23,96,076	21,46,621	....	2,49,455	1,33,799	1,56,665	....
17 Salem..	20,01,515	23,20,381	3,18,866	....	1,39,142	1,31,866	....
18 North Canara ..	10,96,126	8,93,482	......	2,02,611	15,775	55,724	2,87,762
19 South Canara ..	10,87,055	11,85,816	98,761	....	40,164	47,753	2,89,927
20 Malabar	17,33,795	17,57,729	23,934	....	86,823	1,02,858	5,61,923
Sea Customs, Madras...	....	....	.....	....	....	......	....
Total .	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879	21,08,139	10,88,649	30,72,921	33,28,807	70,60,770
		Net...	10,19,490				

No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1861-62, compared with 186061.

Salt.	Sea Customs.		Moturpha.		Stamps.	
1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
9,78,499	1,08,696	59,858	15,965	2,758	31,793	59,926
2,96,924	24,848	34,092	29,189	13,277	26,068	65,271
2,78,470	1,26,111	75,869	61,256	5,941	69,369	1,30,626
7,31,295	6,242	11,793	49,028	14,363	36,776	82,210
8,74,714	2	316	14,870	9,360	32,873	90,750
......	....	......	88,797	25,076	34,138	1,10,220
......	....	......	1,38,484	26,324	16,954	1,19,512
......	....	......	92,519	11,402	18,742	56,932
15,70,465	....	......	32,672	23,527	90,025	1,69,803
......	....	......	37,230	26,024	66,113	1,61,226
4,38,021	42,165	45,013	41,631	27,196	74,177	1,08,004
8,59,851	5,25,191	3,12,379	41,156	3,600	2,15,120	3,74,521
......	......	....	7,632	10,341	50,342	99,421
6,23,607	27,974	39,983	262	1,605	91,445	2,10,995
5,83,403	11,499	47,375	93,435	25,327	90,383	1,31,784
......	......	......	61,683	39,828	44,736	1,08,159
......	......	......	71,249	6,701	54,869	1,31,687
3,16,053	19,491	18,978	7,199	7,188	37,556	90,145
3,94,126	45,052	37,965	8,516	6,441	77,447	1,65,776
6,52,989	1,37,749	1,09,991	1,15,563	25,232	2,0[illegible],046	4,88,178
......	15,96,541	13,41,742	......	......	......	....
86,01,418	27,01,861	21,35,384	10,08,339	3,11,514	13,95,972	29,54,576

APPENDI

Statement showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madr

Districts.	Frontier duty. 1860-61.	Frontier duty. 1861-62.	Income Tax. 1860-61.	Income Tax. 1861-62.	Total Sundry Sources. 1860-61.	Total Sundry Sources. 1861-62.	Total Sundry Sources. Increase.	Total Sundry Sources. Decrease.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam	....	....	20,803	55,771	10,68,355	12,39,702	1,71,347	....
2 Vizagapatam ..	....	....	40,313	1,12,393	4,01,761	5,90,172	1,88,411	....
3 Godavery Dist.	20,339	7,839	40,459	1,01,234	7,59,576	7,30,596	....	28,9
4 Kistna do.	....	....	24,538	94,165	8,91,641	10,31,656	1,40,015	....
5 Nellore	....	....	24,194	1,21,360	9,71,836	11,43,954	1,72,118	....
6 Cuddapah	....	....	66,316	79,467	2,89,505	3,34,219	44,714	....
7 Bellary	....	....	50,175	2,07,627	4,99,316	6,92,494	1,93,178	....
8 Kurnool......	....	....	7,825	97,348	2,38,291	3,18,085	79,794	....
9 Madras	....	....	7,138	51,334	22,56,910	27,89,121	5,32,211	....
10 North Arcot ..	....	....	23,515	69,421	3,04,033	4,17,067	1,13,034	....
11 South Arcot ..	69,758	74,843	18,238	44,146	7,72,731	9,12,769	1,40,038	....
12 Tanjore	83,507	57,404	60,320	90,106	18,52,167	20,13,832	1,61,665	....
13 Trichinopoly ..	....	....	15,121	25,728	96,173	1,70,918	71,745	....
14 Madura	235	323	37,902	1,30,050	6,54,733	10,92,429	4,37,696	....
15 Tinnevelly....	48,768	72,134	31,607	84,571	8,03,894	9,96,504	1,92,610	....
16 Coimbatore...	....	....	12,118	66,720	2,52,336	3,71,372	1,19,036	....
17 Salem	....	....	16,381	50,362	2,81,641	3,20,016	38,375	....
18 North Canara ..	64,506	58,147	4,915	26,460	4,67,204	5,72,695	1,05,491	....
19 South Canara ..	....	....	9,851	35,406	4,70,960	6,87,467	2,16,507	....
20 Malabar......	306	794	28,742	1,47,620	11,38,152	15,27,662	3,89,510	....
Sea Customs, Madras...	....	....	2,440	2,502	15,98,981	13,44,244	....	2,54,7
Total...	2,87,419	2,71,484	5,42,914	16,93,791	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	35,10,495	2,83,7
						Net ..	32,26,778	

Deduct.

NOTE.—Collections of Income Tax not entered for all Districts in 1860-61, but now included..

Extra Revenue in Salt, Stamp Penalties, and Refund of Charges omitted in the accounts of Godavery brought to account .. ..

Add.

Difference in Tinnevelly between the accounts originally submitted by the Collector and those su

Total as per Column

No. IV.—(*Concluded.*)

Presidency, for the official year 1861-62, compared with 1860-61.—(*Concluded.*)

Miscellaneous, or Interest on Arrears of Revenue and Refunds of Charges.		Grand Total.			
1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,113	1,441	21,42,391	22,98,593	1,56,202	....
2,982	4,311	16,68,247	18,83,532	2,15,285	....
12,580	4,899	41,93,617	39,22,148	....	2,71,469
6,761	6,293	36,75,992	40,51,984	3,75,992	....
7,249	3,648	28,04,710	31,14,974	3,10,264	....
18,509	18,061	20,43,094	23,57,790	3,14,696	....
714	3,123	24,65,971	29,38,162	4,72,191	....
28,132	6,352	16,17,921	18,21,572	2,03,651	....
1,291	7,573	36,09,993	41,03,061	4,93,068	....
316	1,000	22,77,614	25,56,398	2,78,784	....
11,651	3,355	32,61,226	35,24,681	2,63,455	....
12,289	6,337	66,27,650	64,42,905	....	1,84,745
81	114	16,20,505	17,06,142	85,637	....
2,946	5,261	26,64,291	31,03,906	4,39,615	....
17,226	22,808	33,96,362	38,57,086	4,60,724	....
4,717	3,273	26,53,129	25,21,266	....	1,31,863
7,665	13,298	22,90,821	26,53,695	3,62,874	....
15,923	9,793	15,79,253	14,75,970	....	1,03,283
3,762	1,391	15,61,777	18,74,674	3,12,897	....
1,162	664	28,73,109	32,86,055	4,12,946	....
....	....	15,98,981	13,44,244	....	2,54,737
1,57,069	1,22,985	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838	51,58,281	9,46,097
			Net....	42,12,184	

.. .. 5,42,914

1860-61 but now

.. .. 11,419 5,54,333

Remainder.. 5,60,72,321

quently rendered by him .. 3,690

of similar Statement for 1860-61..5,60,76,011

Albion.........	349	British.	1861. 4th May.	Near Narsapore......	This ship was on her voyage from Madras to one of the ports in the Ganjam Districte. Between 2 and 3 A.M., on the morning of the 4th May she ran ashore near Narsapore and became a total wreck. Crew and stores all saved. By evidence given in the course of an investigation held by the Assistant Collector and the Master Attendant, it was clearly shown that the Captain of the vessel had grossly neglected his duties. The report of the Committee and the depositions were sent home to the Board of Trade.
Stree-Vencata-swerloo............	285	Native.	2nd June.	Cochin................	This vessel had arrived at Cochin from Bombay. On the morning of the 2nd June 1861, she dragged her anchors and went ashore on the southern side of the channel, and became a total wreck. All hands except one saved.
Hersilia.........	623	British.	16th June.	Near Poondy.........	This vessel, being on her voyage from London to Calcutta, was wrecked near Poondy at about 1 A.M. on the morning of the 16th June 1861, and broke up within 2¼ hours afterwards. Chief Officer and one Seaman drowned. The loss of the ship attributable to negligence in not having attended to the lead. The report of the Committee, ordered to investigate, was sent home to the Board of Trade.
Queen of the Wave...........	454	Do.	4th July.	Ganjam...............	Had parted from her anchor in Ganjam Roadstead on the morning of the 4th July 1861, and stood to sea. On the 5th a fresh anchor having been got ready she stood in again and anchored; but shortly afterwards parted again and drove on shore when she soon became a total wreck. Officers and crew all saved.
Alert.........	281	Do.	7th October.	Near Cuddalore.......	She was on her voyage from Penang to Tranquebar and had stood in towards the land near Cuddalore until she shoaled her water to 3¾ fathoms, when in endeavouring to put her about, she missed stays and immediately after took the ground, and in a few days broke up entirely. Officers and crew all saved. Loss of the vessel attributed to gross carelessness, if not wilfulness, on the part of the Commander. Depositions, &c., sent home to the Board of Trade.
Golconda.........	699	French......	1862. 8th Feb.	13 miles south of Hope Island Light House................	Was on her voyage from Bimlipatam to Masulipatam, and keeping in along the land with the wind from S. E. to make the latter port, was set in by a current and was wrecked 13 miles south of the Hope Island Light house, near the village of Kauthapaulem at 1-30′ A. M. on the 8th February 1862. Officers and crew, as also portion of the Cargo saved.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

D.—*Statement of Government Freight and Passage Money, paid through the Office of the Superintendent of Marine to the owners of the Madras, Northern Ports, and Rangoon Contract Mail Steamers, from January 1861 to March 1862.*

Number of the voyage.	Names of the Steamers.	Dates of departure.	Dates of arrival.	Passage money out.			Freight out.			Passage money Home.			Freight Home.			Total amount of passage.			Total amount of freight.			Grand Total.			Remarks.
		1861.	1861.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1st	Governor Higginson.	January 11th	February 7th	7,084	12	0	414	1	6	9,674	5	4	274	15	10	16,759	1	4	689	1	4	17,448	2	8	In addition to these payments a subsidy of Rupees 4,500 a trip, Out and Home, was granted, and occasionally a few Commissariat Stores were shipped, freight for which was disbursed by the Commissary General.
2nd	Do. ..	Feb. 12th	March 5th	3,918	5	4	6	4	0	9,243	0	0	..	..	..	13,161	5	4	6	4	0	13,167	9	4	
3rd	Do. ..	March 12th	April 7th	2,167	12	0	175	9	10	10,291	4	0	445	10	11	12,459	0	0	621	4	9	13,080	4	9	
4th	Do. ..	April 12th	May 7th	2,720	4	0	354	14	10	7,965	13	4	..	..	..	10,686	1	4	354	14	10	11,041	0	2	
5th	Do. ..	May 13th	June 16th	1,481	12	0	40	0	3	9,938	10	8	..	..	..	11,420	6	8	40	0	3	11,460	6	11	
6th	Do. ..	June 27th	August 3rd	2,790	4	10	398	15	1	3,510	12	0	5	2	9	6,301	0	10	404	1	10	6,705	2	8	
7th	{ Do.	August 15th	....	1,333	13	4	208	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	13	4	208	2	8	} 8,578	14	8	
	{ Coringa	....	Sept. 12th	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,036	14	8	..	..	..	7,036	14	8	..	..	..				
8th	Do. ..	Sept. 21st	Oct. 13th	435	5	4	40	4	10	9,114	1	4	..	..	..	9,549	6	8	40	14	10	9,590	5	6	
9th	Do. ..	October 18th	Nov. 11th	760	10	8	76	5	11	7,408	12	0	..	..	..	8,169	6	8	76	5	11	8,245	12	7	
10th	Do. ..	Nov. 15th	Dec. 5th	3,156	13	4	70	4	4	7,967	13	4	..	..	..	11,124	10	8	70	4	4	11,194	15	0	
11th	Do. ..	Dec. 11th	Dec. 31st	1,112	9	4	133	12	5	8,284	10	8	..	..	..	9,397	4	0	133	12	5	9,531	0	5	
		1862.	1862.																						
12th	{ Do. ..	January 11th	....	7,097	1	4	430	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,097	1	4	430	11	7	} 10,696	11	4	
	{ Rangoon.	.....	February 1st	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,130	8	0	38	6	5	3,130	8	0	38	6	5				
13th	Do. ..	Feb. 11th	March 5th	6,939	13	4	172	0	7	7,675	6	8	0	10	1	14,615	4	0	172	10	8	14,787	14	8	

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

E.—*Statement of Troops arrived from England, during the year* 1861-62.

Name of Vessel.	Date of arrival.	Rate.			Number of				Remarks.
					Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
	1861.	£.	s.	d.					
Ship Clarence	September 28th	8	6	0	11	261	24	21	
Steamer Hydaspes	October 25th	7	19	5	5	321	16	12	
		Total...			16	582	40	33	

Statement of Troops, Invalids, &c., embarked for England during the year 1861-62.

Name of Vessel.	Date of sailing.	Rate for		Number of				Insanes.		Convicts.		Remarks.
		Invalids.	Effectives	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	
	1861.	RS.	RS.						RS.		RS.	
Ship General Caulfield	May 26th	300	300	3	112	5	5	...	...	2	600	
Do. Earl of Hardwicke	August 2nd	...	230	4	170	19	20	...	...	1	460	
Do. Isabella	November 5th	218	218	2	91	5	13	...	...	1	450	
Do. Nile	December 21st	250	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Steamer Hydaspes	do. 21st	230	230	1	29	2	1	...	...	...	...	
	1862.											
Ship Renown	January 15th	250	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Barham	February 26th	240	...	3	121	11	25	6	700	...	...	
Steamer Queen of the South	March 7th	237	222 / *450	3	93	13	62	...	...	...	...	* One 3rd class Schoolmaster.
Ship Trafalgar	do. 15th	$236\frac{3}{8}$	$221\frac{5}{8}$	3	116	11	18	13	700	3	400	
			Total...	20	734	66	143	19		7		

F.—*Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of Coals at Madras and the out-ports during the official year* 1861-62.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Madras.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	5,840	13	3	13
Receipts...	5,923	5	1	21
	11,763	19	1	6
Expenditure	4,231	10	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1862	7,532	9	1	6
Cocanada.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	80	14	2	4
Receipts...	588	10	2	...
	669	5	...	4
Expenditure...	289	...	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1862...	380	5	...	4
Bimlipatam.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861...	30	19	...	...
Expenditure	21	...	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1862	9	19	...	...
Munsoorcottah.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	126	...	...	...
No Expenditure	...	...	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1862	126	...	...	...
Cochin.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	266	14	2	...
Receipts	233	15	1	17
	500	9	3	17
Expenditure...	40	...	...	..
Balance on hand 30th April 1862...	460	9	3	17

G.—PAUMBEN PILOTAGE.

The following pilotage is now levied on vessels passing through the Paumben Channel.

					RS.	A.	
On vessels drawing	3	feet and under		....	0	9	per foot.
Do.	4	feet and over	3	feet...	0	10	,,
Do.	5	do.	4	,, ...	0	11	,,
Do.	6	do.	5	,, ...	0	13	,,
Do.	7	do.	6	,, ...	0	15	,,
Do.	8	do.	7	,, ...	1	4	,,
Do.	9	do.	8	,, ...	1	9	,,
Do.	10	do.	9	,, ...	1	14	,,
Do.	11	do.	10	,, ...	2	8	,,
Do.	12	do.	11	,, ...	3	2	,,
Do.	13	do.	12	,, ...	3	12	,,

2. The draft is calculated in even feet: a vessel of 3½ feet being charged as 4 feet or 2 Rupees, 8 Annas; and one of less than 3½ feet at 3 feet or 1 Rupee, 11 Annas.

3. The proportion to be assigned to the licensed Pilots is one-fifth of the pilotage levied.

APPENDIX No. VI (*Continued.*)

H.—*Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel, from* 1849 *to* 1861 *inclusive.*

Calendar Year.	Square-rigged vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.	Average size. Vessels. Tons.	Average size. Dhonies. Tons.
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75¾	60¾
1852	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854	1,055	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,39,886	76	67½
1855	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64⅛
1856	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91¾	55¾
1858	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102¾	54½
1859	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51¾
1860	1,366	1,43,082	950	48,763	2,316	1,91,845	104¾	51⅓
1861	1,335	1,33,897	905	45,916	2,240	1,79,813	100¼	50⅔

I.—*Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben, from* 1849 *to* 1861 *inclusive.*

Calendar Year.	Pilotage levied. RS.	A.	P.	Pilots' share. RS.	A.	P.	Credited to Government. RS.	A.	P.	REMARKS.
1849	7,247	2	0	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6	
1850	4,684	8	0	1,171	2	0	3,513	6	0	
1851	10,525	5	0	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6	
1852	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6	
1853	11,569	5	9	2,890	1	0	8,679	4	9	
1854	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4	
1855	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7	
1856	13,168	5	0	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9	
1857	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9	
1858	12,820	8	0	3,203	2	0	9,617	6	0	
1859	10,647	1	0	2,661	0	3	7,986	0	9	
1860	17,144	5	0	4,286	1	3	12,858	3	9	
1861	16,193	9	0	4,048	6	3	12,145	2	9	

APPENDIX No. VI (*Continued.*)

J.—*Statement of Vessels built at Cochin with their estimated value, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.*

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other coasting crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
				RS.			RS.		
1861-62	Brig Amanathool Careem....	84	At 143 Rs. per ton..	12,012	..	....	..	Anjelly and Benteak..	Measured under Merchant Ship Act 1854.
	Gunja Calleanprasad.. ..	..	..	..	102	30 Rs. per ton ..	3,060	Benteak.. ...	Act X of 1841.
	Pattimary Mahmody.. ..	..	..	..	57	53 do. ..	3,021	Anjelly and Benteak	Do.
	Sambook Saad	..	..	..	27	22 do. ..	594	Do. do.	Do. Arab colours.
	Manjee Nasoorlamid	..	..	..	30	20 do. ..	600	Anjelly.. ..	Do.
	Pattimary Guenapath Sovay..	..	..	..	54	65 do. ..	3,510	Do. Teak and Benteak	Do.
	Padarva Salamaty	..	..	..	47	28 do. ..	1,316	Anjelly.. ..	Do.
	Do. Sakeenatee.. ..	..	..	..	47	28 do. ..	1,316	Do.	Do.
	Gunja Judel Wahab.. ..	..	..	..	113	27 do. ..	3,051	Benteak.. ..	Do. Arab colours
	Munjee Slamaty... ...	..	..	..	14	22 do. ..	308	Anjelly and Benteak.	Do.
	Do. Slamaty... ..	..	..	..	17	71 do. ..	1,207	Do. do.	Do.
	Buggalow Fadel Careem ..	..	..	..	219	28 do. ..	6,132	Teak and Benteak..	Do. Arab colours.
	Brig Amanathool Raymon ..	97	150 Rs. per ton ..	14,550	..	.. ..	..	Do. Benteak & Anjelly	Do.
	Do. Pookeesah Cotta Calli								
	Letchmy..	79	200 do.	15,800	..	.. ...	..	Do. do. do.	Do.
	Total..	260	..	42,362	727	.. ..	24,115		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the official years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

Years.	Total new tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.			Difference in decrease.			Total new tonnage of coasting crafts.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.			Difference in decrease.			Remarks.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1860-61	1,566	....	2,36,008	13	10	....	..	..	919	..	53,278	0	0				
1861-62	260	....	42,362	0	0	.....	..	..	727	..	24,115	0	0				
	....	1,306	..	..	..	1,93,646	13	10	....	192	..	..	..	29,163	0	0	

APPENDIX No. VI (*Continued.*)

K.—*Statement of Vessels built in Malabar, Travancore, &c., but registered at Cochin, from* 1st *May* 1861 *to* 30*th April* 1862.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattamars and other coasting crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
				RS.			RS.		
1861-62.	Dhoney Soondera Lutchmy ..	....	......	..	64	at 15½ Rs. per ton	993	Benteak	Measured under Act X of 1841, built at Alleppee
	Brig Rosparell	145	at Rs. 70 per ton	10,150	..	......	..	Do. and Anjelly ..	Act X of 1841, built at Quilon,
	Schooner Mahomed Mooydin Cauder Hyderhoos	29	at Rs, 104 do.	3,016	..	....	..	Anjelly	Do. Colasherryputnum,
	Dhoney Sithulbee Sumdanee..	..	......	..	36	at 15 Rs. per ton	540	Do.	Do. do.
	Schooner Maria Raphael.. ..	42	Rs. 190 do.	7,980	..	......	..	Do. and Jackwood.	Do. Tuticorin.
	Total..	216	......	21,146	100	....	1,533		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the official years 1860-61 *and* 1861-62.

	Total new Tonnage of square rigged Vessels.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Total new Tonnage of coasting crafts.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in decrease.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.		
1860-61	....	.....	.. ....	......	266	......	12,838	....	
1861-62	216	....	21,146	......	100	....	1,533	......	
	....	216	......	21,146	....	166	....	11,305	

APPENDIX No. VI (Concluded.)

L.—*Statement showing the Pilotage, Tonnage and Fees levied at Cochin, from November 1860 to April 1862.*

Month and year.	Inward tonnage and fees.		Outward tonnage and fees.		Total monthly tonnage and fees.		⅗ths Pilot's share.	⅖ths Government share.	Remarks.
	Tons.	RS.	Tons.	RS.	Tons.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1860.									
November....	2,587	255	1,878	185	4,465	440	264	176	
December.......	1,413	155	2,594	245	4,007	400	240	160	
1861.									
January	1,884	170	1,779	195	3,663	365	219	146	
February... ..	3,848	370	2,196	205	6,044	575	345	230	
March........ .	1,612	130	3,362	290	4,974	420	252	168	
April.	3,321	305	4,601	395	7,922	700	420	280	
May	820	70	835	70	1,655	140	84	56	
June	500	40	500	40	1,000	80	48	32	
July	295	30	..	...	295	30	18	12	
August	..	...	295	30	295	30	18	12	
September ...	1,336	135	937	80	2,273	215	129	86	
October	1,122	90	1,446	155	2,568	245	147	98	
November.....	1,199	120	1,980	195	3,179	315	189	126	
December . . .	1,241	115	937	85	2,178	200	120	80	
1862.									
January	1,669	130	304	30	1,973	160	96	64	
February.....	1,732	175	2,706	245	4,438	420	252	168	
March...	2,119	190	2 084	180	4,203	370	222	148	
April...	2,328	200	2,151	205	4,479	405	243	162	
Total...	29,026	2,680	30,585	2,830	59,611	5,510	3,306	2,204	

APPENDIX No. VII.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1858-59.			Actual of 1859-60.			Actual of 1860-61.		
REVENUE.									
ORDINARY.									
Land Revenue—Current and Arrears	4,16,93,548	4	8	4,08,45,319	8	7	3,93,53,927	10	5
Salt	60,19,344	9	6	64,71,146	1	8	70,67,893	0	0
Tribute	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5
Abkarry	28,44,135	8	4	29,26,473	10	0	30,71,252	13	10
Land and Sea Customs	15,28,640	4	3	25,37,385	10	2	28,88,665	9	11
Moturpha	10,78,371	0	2	10,63,160	6	2	9,93,720	15	0
Stamps	7,22,334	13	6	8,49,258	6	0	14,50,859	11	7
Income Tax	......	...	...	......	...	...	10,14,274	2	10
Postal Collections	8,63,872	0	1	9,31,485	15	5	8,91,615	15	9
Miscellaneous	13,30,757	2	3	14,34,846	15	7	19,06,889	6	0
Total Ordinary	5,95,27,434	3	2	6,05,05,507	2	0	6,20,85,529	13	9
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	24,16,701	2	0	38,98,686	4	6	30,86,779	10	10
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	5,14,248	3	3	9,38,476	6	6	10,58,358	8	4
Grand Total, Rupees	6,24,58,383	8	5	6,53,42,669	13	0	6,62,30,668	0	11
EXPENDITURE.									
ORDINARY.									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues	43,08,600	5	11	44,41,413	13	1	50,56,731	10	9
General Department	58,71,827	11	2	64,87,622	4	11	77,34,857	5	7
Public Instruction	5,37,831	7	6	5,23,254	11	6	4,95,588	0	2
Total, General	1,07,18,259	8	7	1,14,52,290	13	6	1,32,87,177	0	6
Judicial Department	45,87,224	15	4	47,27,387	6	1	56,75,092	10	7
Revenue Department	46,46,561	0	2	46,30,878	0	1	54,92,332	8	3
Land and Sea Customs	2,20,126	15	6	2,08,781	3	7	1,78,976	2	1
Salt	9,66,454	4	0	9,01,166	7	2	18,34,108	15	2
Total, Revenual	58,33,142	3	8	57,40,823	10	10	75,05,417	9	6

APPENDIX No. VII.—(*Continued.*)

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.—(*Continued.*)

	Actual of 1858-59.			Actual of 1859-60.			Actual of 1860-61.		
EXPENDITURE.—(*Continued.*)									
ORDINARY.									
Marine	3,31,737	6	7	1,93,659	5	0	6,83,474	0	7
Military	4,62,80,808	9	5	4,93,87,909	4	10	3,70,66,509	0	2
	6,77,51,172	11	7	7,15,02,072	8	3	6,42,17,670	5	4
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c.	9,03,685	13	3	12,65,054	15	3	12,60,613	2	3
Do. of Buildings	2,82,806	15	0	2,69,539	15	1	2,52,269	14	8
Do. of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.	19,14,577	10	5	17,11,045	0	4	11,56,829	4	10
Local Funds	10,758	11	7	20,478	5	3	2,99,509	11	4
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies	16,75,574	13	3	16,57,859	2	7	16,48,017	3	10
Railway and Irrigation and Canal Companies, (Supervision Charges)	38,995	11	3	48,466	10	8	63,069	13	11
Total, Public Works	48,26,459	10	9	49,72,444	1	2	46,80,309	2	10
Total, Ordinary	7,25,77,632	6	4	7,64,74,516	9	5	6,88,97,979	8	2
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	3,87,443	10	4	2,93,630	14	7	3,08,838	4	5
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	3,84,006	10	7	4,54,853	3	0	6,05,400	4	1
Do. of Buildings	10,98,674	15	10	18,78,241	7	0	9,82,979	11	11
Do. of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.	2,83,568	4	5	3,18,677	7	9	4,12,428	9	2
Local Funds	1,07,659	14	1	1,08,795	9	3	2,570	0	0
Railway (Compensation for Lands &c., taken up)	89,282	1	0	1,15,263	4	5	*	...	...
Total, Public Works	19,63,191	13	11	28,75,830	15	5	20,03,378	9	2
Total, Extraordinary	23,50,635	8	3	31,69,461	14	0	23,12,216	13	7
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	44,210	15	2	7,18,027	3	3	7,76,492	8	3
Grand Total Rupees	7,49,72,478	13	9	8,03,62,005	10	8	7,19,86,688	14	0
Deficit met out of the Cash Balance	1,25,14,095	5	4	1,50,19,335	13	8	57,56,020	13	1

* N. B.—Removed to the debit of Government of India agreeably to instructions received from the Audit General of India.

APPENDIX No. VII (*Continued.*)—.

Statement showing the amount received and paid at the late General Treasury and the Bank of Madras on account of Government, during the official year 1861-62.

	1861-62.		
	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts.			
Income Tax...	2,74,395	5	3
Stamps......	80,672	8	6
Law and Justice...	1,15,879	9	5
Police.........	29,110	11	11
Public Works......	88,085	10	0
Loans under liquidation and Transfer...	13,08,000	0	0
Service Funds...	7,26,741	10	4
Local Funds...	1,18,938	13	4
Deposits...	4,43,724	9	5
Remittances in Specie and Bank Notes ...	1,78,14,982	1	5
Bills drawn...	1,67,29,021	2	10
Military Remittances	6,62,189	5	11
Miscellaneous ...	9,09,963	1	9
Account Current with London.			
Bills payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council...	26,791	7	3
Madras Railway Company ...	11,78,283	8	2
Miscellaneous...	14,400	11	3
Remittances from other Governments...	3,25,424	4	6
Post Office Remittances, Imperial...	17,675	4	1
Electric Telegraph Remittances, Imperial ...	45,555	6	4
	4,09,09,835	3	8
Disbursements.			
Refunds of Income Tax ...	12,839	13	0
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	9,11,912	5	10
Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies and Pensions ...	44,13,486	15	1
Interest on Public Loans ...	36,00,550	8	11
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	92,554	13	3
Loans under liquidation and Transfer ...	4,900	0	0
Service Funds ...	17,32,622	2	1
Local Funds ...	1,19,570	11	8
Deposits...	4,05,081	2	11
Remittances in Specie ...	9,75,846	7	11
Remittances of the Public Works Department...	7,14,677	9	4
Bills discharged...	28,27,492	6	8
Military Remittances	85,20.879	9	9
Bullion Certificates	44,42,181	4	9
Miscellaneous...	5,01,516	12	5
Account Current with London.			
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council ...	3,14,901	15	0
Madras Railway Company...	55,15,434	14	10
Irrigation and Canal Company...	11,50,480	10	8
Great Southern of India Railway...	1,89,380	4	0
Miscellaneous...	21,698	0	1
Remittances to other Governments ...	13,00,898	2	10
Post Office Remittances, Imperial...	1,75,631	2	2
Electric Telegraph Remittances, Imperial ...	1,62,677	0	7
	381,07,214	13	9
Balance on the 30th April 1861...	26,70,003	12	1
Receipts during the official year 1861-62...	4,09,09,835	3	8
	4,35,79,838	15	9
Payments do. do. ...	3,81,07,214	13	9
Balance on the 30th April 1862 ...	54,72,624	2	0

APPENDIX No. VII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1862.

Official year.	Receipts.												Disbursements.											
	Bank Notes and Cash Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.			Bank Notes and Cash Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1859-60...	2,67,40,762	9	11	2,65,55,102	7	11	2,73,307	13	8	5,35,69,172	15	6	2,67,31,079	5	9	2,69,30,483	15	5	2,73,307	13	8	5,39,34,871	2	10
1860-61...	2,21,95,430	3	10	1,79,93,262	8	11	19,94,750	0	0	4,21,83,442	12	9	2,19,14,005	3	6	2,09,09,969	0	6	19,94,750	0	0	4,48,18,724	4	0
1861-62...	1,72,27,219	3	2	2,36,82,616	0	6	......	...	...	4,0909,835	3	8	1,62,86,545	5	2	2,18,20,669	8	7	....	...	...	3,81,07,214	13	9

APPENDIX No. VII.—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, during the official year 1861-62.

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly Increase Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly Decrease Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease Rs.	A.	P.
		General Branch.												
	1861.													
G. I. 4,731	March 30	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras.	...	...	...	803	0	0						
G. I. 6,445	May 23	Government Secretariat— Mr. Wheeler, for examining and putting in order the old Papers in the Government Record Office and those of other Offices, temporary ...	120	0	0									
G. I. 5,544	Do. 7	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General— 3 Assistants at 25 each ...... 75 6 Do. at 20 „ ...... 120 temporary.	195	0	0									
M. G. 961	July 3	Government Secretariat, Public Department......	...	...	...	5	0	0						
G. I. 8,223	Do. 2	Telugu Translator— Moonshee ...... 70 to 120 Writer ...... 20 to 35	65	0	0									
M. G. 1,477	Do. 24	Superintendent of Stamps and Mint Master......	208	0	0									
M. G. 1,085	Do. 26	Government Secretariat, Public Department......	...	...	...	15	0	0						
M. G. 989	August 6	Persian and Hindustani Translator— Writer, temporary......	20	0	0									
M. G. 426	Do. 13	General Treasury— 2 Gollahs at 7, temporary......	14	0	0									
G. I. 11,830	Do. 27	Civil Paymaster's Office, Madras......	16	0	0									
M. G. 1,554	Nov. 22	Government Secretariat, Public Department......	...	...	...	50	0	0						
M. G. 4,741	Dec. 21	Resident Hyderabad, Mutsuddy, temporary......	...	...	...	17	2	5						

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly. Increase. RS.	A.	P.	Monthly. Decrease. RS.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. RS.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. RS.	A.	P.
	1862.													
M. G. 62 G. I. 1,319	Jan. 14 Feb.	Clerk of the Council— Salary ....1,000 Establishment...............................300	1,300	0	0									
	1861.													
G. I. 3,639	Dec. 20	Stationery Office— Manager, 100 to 150.	50	0	0									
	1862.													
G. I. 1,149	Jan. 25	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General— Establishment..	597	0	0									
G. I. 1,712-13	March 6	Mint Office— Increase of salary to the Mint Master and his Establishment....................................	697	0	0									
M. G. Notification.	Feb. 5	General Treasury, Madras— Salary of Sub-Treasurer and that of his Establishment, exclusive of the portion transferred to the Deputy Accountant General...........	...	...	...	2,968	0	0						
	1861.													
G. I. 4,315-18	March 27	Canarese Translator's Office— Establishment, temporary for 6 months	20	0	0									
G. I. 795.	June 18	A temporary Establishment for the Committee at Madras for simplifying routine business in the different Offices.....................	22	0	0									
			3,324	0	0	3,858	2	5	39,888	0	0	46,297	13	0

			Medical Branch.												
M. G.	918	1861. June 27	Principal Inspector General Medical Department— 2 Writers on 65 and 30, temporary	95	0	0									
G. I.	798	Jan. 18	Hospital Establishment at Dowlaishwarum— a permanent increase................................	10	12	0									
G. I.	4,707-9	April 12	Civil Dispensary, Tranquebar—a permanent increase..	86	0	0									
G. I.	4,929-31	Do. 17	Hospital at Bezorah—a permanent increase... ...	4	0	0									
M. G. M. G.	11 862	1862. Jan. 6 April 17	North Canara, Medical Establishment............	...	...	...	646	2	10						
				195	12	0	646	2	10	2,349	0	0	7,754	2	0
			Ecclesiastical Branch.												
G. I.	1,343	1861. Feb. 1	Church at Chicacole— Peon......	5	4	0									
G. I.	1,912	1862. March 18	Chaplaincy, Ootacamund— 1 Lascar..........................	7	0	0									
M. G.	195	1861. June 28	Scottish Church.....	...	...	...	21	0	0						
M. G.	132	1862. April 28	Assistant Chaplain, Black Town.................	100	0	0									
				112	4	0	21	0	0	1,347	0	0	252	0	0
			Educational Branch.												
M. G. M. G.	11 862	1862. Jan. 6 April 17	North Canara	...	...	..	50	0	0	...	...	...	600	0	0
			Public Works Branch.												
M. G. M. G.	11 862	1862. Jan. 6 April 17	North Canara, Public Works Department... ...	...	...	...	3,310	14	0						
M. G. G. I.	961 4,691	1861. May 20 April 8	Collector of Bellary— 2 Nugantis on Rupees 4 each......	8	0	0									

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly. Increase. RS.	A.	P.	Monthly. Decrease. RS.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. RS.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. RS.	A.	P.
M. G. 1,271	1861. July 1	Tanjore District— Establishment from 535 to 640	105	0	0									
M. G. 1,438	Aug. 2	Malabar District—												
G. I. 1,358	1862. Jan. 13	Additional Establishment from 300 to 375.	75	0	0									
M. G. 1,649	1861. Aug. 30	Kistna District— Needamal Lock ...47; Carumputly do. ...34; for 9 months	81	0	0									
M. G. 2,399	Dec. 24	Trichinopoly District— Pay of 2 Apprentices from 7 to 9	4	0	0									
M. G. 172	1862. Feb. 10	Tanjore District— Neernaikum Establishment from 447-2-0 to 545-14-0	98	12	0									
M. G. 2,297	1861. Dec. 13	Supernumerary Assistant Engineer and his Establishment	...	...		455	0	0						
M. G. 2,255	1859. Sept. 20	1st Class Probationer	...	...	...	200	0	0						
			371	12	0	3,965	14	0	4,461	0	0	47,590	8	0
		Judicial Branch.												
G. I. 5,564	1861. May 9	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Mangalore— Temporary	...	...	...	163	0	0						
G. I. 8,903	July 3	Civil Court, Calicut— 2 Attendants at 4 Rupees each	8	0	0									

G. I. 2,015	Aug.	24	Civil Court, Calicut —							
G. I. 10,686	Do.	29	Establishment	44	0	0				
M. G. 991	Do.	6	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Chingleput	...	...	...	404	8	0	
M. G. 408	Do.	6	Peons and Messengers in the Mofussil	...	...	...	824	4	0	
G. I. 11,588	Sept.	19	Sudder Ameen's Court, Sircy, temporary	...	...	...	20	0	0	
G. I. 12,823	Do.	11	Small Cause Court, Madras, Hindustani Translator, from 70 to 100	30	0	0				
G. I. 12,330	Do.	28	Civil and Session Court, Tanjore — Establishment, temporary	440	0	0				
M. G. 1,239 &	Do.	7	Jail at Itchapore	...	...	...	72	0	0	
	1862.									
Do. 24	Jan.	8								
M. G. 192	Feb.	8	Additional Principal Sudder Ameen, Mangalore	...	...	...	693	0	0	
M. G. 379	March	7	Principal Sudder Ameen, Nellore	...	...	...	50	0	0	
M. G. 71	Jan.	15	Sudder Court, Madras— 10 Extra Translators on Rupees 70 each for 12 months	700	0	0				
	1861.									
G. I. 13,197	Oct.	7	Jail at Ootacamund— Establishment	506	0	0				
M. G. 927	July	19	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Trichinopoly— Establishment	...	...	...	954	8	0	
M. G. 927	Do.	19	Moofty Suder Ameen's Court, Chicacole— Establishment	...	...	...	227	0	0	
	1862.									
M. G. 154	Feb.	1	Sudder Ameen's Court, Itchapore—Abolished.	...	...	...	312	0	0	
M. G. 459	March	8								
M. G. 192	Feb.	8	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Mangalore— Abolished	...	...	...	687	0	0	
	1861.									
G. I. 1,778-79	Feb.	16	Warders in certain Jails in the Madras Presidency	276	0	0				
	1862.									
M. G. 379	March	7	Principal Sudder Ameen, Nellore—Abolished	...	...	...	500	0	0	
G. I. 2,411	Do.	28	Coroner's Office— Interpreter's salary from 52½ to 70. Constable from 35 to 50	32	8	0				

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly. Increase. RS.	A.	P.	Monthly. Decrease. RS.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. RS.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. RS.	A.	P.
	1862.													
M. G. 11 M. G. 862	Jan. 6 April 17	North Canara—Judicial Department...	...	...	...	5,510	5	4						
G. I. 2,598	do. 7	Small Cause Courts to be newly established in the Mofussil....	662	8	0									
G. I. 2,905	do. 15	Increase to salaries of District Moonsiffs and their Establishments....	14,320	0	0									
			17,019	0	0	10,417	9	4	2,04,228	0	0	1,25,011	0	0
		Police.												
	1862.													
M. G. 11 Do. 862	Jan. 6 April 17	North Canara—Police Establishment...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0						
M. G. 193	Feb. 8	Police Establishment at Saint Thomas' Mount...	...	...	...	117	0	0						
M. G. 555-556 M. G. 2,016	April 11 1860. Nov. 5	Hurpanahully Taluq, Bellary....	...	...	...	146	0	0						
M. G.	Do. 5	Madacaseera Taluq, Bellary....	...	...	...	136	0	0						
		Magisterial.	...	...	...	1,399	0	0	...	...	...	16,788	0	0
	1862.													
M. G. 11 Do. 862	Jan. 6 April 17	North Canara— Magisterial Establishments....	...	...	...	450	0	0						
	1861.													
M. G. 1,200	June 14	Ganjam—10 Sub-Magistrates....	1,010	0	0									
M. G. 1,209 M. G. 837	do. 15 do. 28	Vizagapatam—13 Sub-Magistrates 1,342 ...... 2 do. do. 268	1,610	0	0									

M. G. 1,251	June 26	Godavery—12 Sub-Magistrates	1,188	0	0									
M. G. 1,184 / M. G. 1,093	do. 12 / Sept. 21	Bellary—Military Joint Magistrate's Establishment	9	0	0									
M. G. 1,848	do. 21	Palany Hills, Madura—Sub-Magistrate and his Establishment	84	0	0									
M. G. 1,229	Oct. 2	Military Joint Magistrate, Paumben—Establishment	32	0	0									
M. G. 1,924	do. 5	Tinnevelly—8 Sub-Magistrates	762	0	0									
M. G. 1,489	Dec. 3	Poonamallee—Office of Joint Magistrate	..	...	...	200	0	0						
			4,695	0	0	650	0	0	56,340	0	0	7,800	0	0
		Revenue Branch.												
	1861.													
G. I. 6,134	May 14	Board of Revenue Establishment	...	...	...	22	8	0						
M. G. 1,280	June 28	Tinnevelly—Pearl Fishery Establishment, temporary	87	0	0									
M. G. 267	May 28	Madras Sea Customs—Salary of the Collector	...	...	...	166	10	8						
M. G. 267	do. 28	Vizagapatam—Collector's salary	...	...	...	166	10	8						
M. G. 1,910	Oct. 2	Ganjam—Principal Assistant's Establishment	...	...	...	41	0	0						
M. G. 555 & 556 / M. G. 2,046	1860. April 11 & Nov. 5	Coimbatore—Suttemungalum Taluq	...	...	...	530	8	0						
M. G. 1,910	1861. Oct. 2	Vizagapatam—Principal Assistant's Establishment	20	0	0									
M. G. 11 / M. G. 862	1862. Jan. 6 / April 17	North Canara—Revenue Department, inclusive of Forest Conservancy	...	...	...	11,444	10	8						
M. G. 670	1861. March 21	Bellary—Establishment for preparing Field Registers	...	...	...	125	0	0						
M. G. 555 & 556 / M. G. 2,046	1860. April 11 / Nov. 5	Revenue and Intelligence Departments, Bellary	...	...	...	472	9	0						

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Concluded.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly. Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly. Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.
	1862.													
M. G. 142	Jan. 30	Pearl Fishery, temporary	266	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
M. G. 337	Feb. 15	Madras Collector	36	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
M. G. 422	Feb. 26	Salt pan at Varany, Nellore	...	...	...	43	0	0	...	...	...			
M. G. 555 & 556 / M. G. 2,746	1860. April 11 / Nov. 5	Madacaseera Taluq—Bellary	...	...	...	378	14	0	...	...	...			
M. G. 712	1862. March 31	Salt pan at Viziaputty, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	56	0	0	...	...	...			
M. G. 2,148 & 405	1861. Nov. 11 / 1862. Feb. 25	Stamp Vendor in the Mofussil	...	...	...	1,537	0	0	...	...	...			
M. G. 517	May 3	Board of Revenue	...	...	...	7	8	0	...	...	...			
M. G. 421	Feb. 26	Bellary Collector—Record-keeper	...	...	...	15	0	0	...	...	...			
M. G. 512	March 10	Nellore, Salt Superintendent a month, temporary.	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Revenue Survey and Settlement.	449	8	0	15,006	15	0	5,394	0	0	1,80,083	4	0
M. G. 573	March 14	Establishment, temporary	30	0	0	...	...	...	360	0	0			
		Income Tax.												
M. G. 739	April 3	Establishment	...	...	...	566	0	0	...	...	...			
M. G. 1,180	May 27	Collector, Madura—Establishment	...	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...			
						570	0	0	...	...	...	6,840	0	0

		Political.				
G. I. 2,436	March 29	Commissioner, Mysore—Establishment...	70 0 0	...	...	...
M. G. 398	Sept. 16	Government Agent at Chepauk—Moochee... ...	...	10 0 0	840 0 0	120 0 0
		Marine.				
M. G. 811	Jan. 6	North Canara—Marine..............	...	11 0 0		
Do. 26	April 17					
M. G. 7	Jan. 4	For working the Diving Apparatus at Tuticorin for four months, temporary.................	230 0 0			
Do. 144	Do. 30					
	1861.					
M. G. 312	Sept. 28	Marine Establishments—Out-ports...	1,112 0 0			
G. I. 14,713	Dec. 26	Master Attendant's Office, Madras—three Peons at 7 Rupees each	21 0 0			
M. G. 2,201	Nov. 29	Pier Establishment—				
		2 Boatswains at 35 each... 70 0 0				
		1 Duffadar...... ... . 10 8 0				
		6 Peons at 7 each... ... ... 42 0 0				
		4 Toll takers at 15 each. 60 0 0	182 8 0			
			1,545 8 0	11 0 0	18,546 0 0	132 0 0

12th *July* 1862.

(Signed) W. J. RAYNOR.
Officiating Civil Paymaster.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

DEWAN'S GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS 1035 AND 1036 M. E.

JUDICIAL.

Civil and Criminal.—The subjoined are statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Moonsiffs' Courts of Chittoor and Ernacollum, in the Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor in the Small Cause Courts and in the Appeal Court, in the years under report, and of the suits remaining on the file.

Civil suits in the two Moonsiffs' Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	33	164	197	152	45
1036	45	343	388	273	115

Civil suits in the two Zillah Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	488	1,213	1,701	1,022	679
1036	679	1,244	1,923	1,492	431

Civil suits in the two Small Cause Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	...	...	...	...	...
1036	...	466	466	30	436

Civil suits in the Appeal Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	137	94	231	87	144
1036	144	76	220	126	94

Civil Decrees executed.

Years.	No. of cases executed.	Remaining unexecuted.
1035	401	3,625
1036	420	3,756

The subjoined are statements of Criminal cases filed and disposed of in the several Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

Criminal Cases before a single Judge of the Criminal Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	...	...	...	...	...
1036	...	3	3	2	1

Criminal Cases in the two Zillah Criminal Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	35	185	220	196	24
1036	24	143	167	149	18

Criminal Cases in the Session's Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	6	41	47	46	1
1036	1	39	40	33	7

Criminal Cases in the Appeal Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	15	8	23	14	9
1036	9	10	19	19	...

In the year 1036 M. E. certain changes took place in the constitution of the Courts of this country, and the salaries of the Judges were raised.

The scale of pay for the Appeal Court was fixed as follows :—

First Judge...	Rupees	400	per mensem
Second do....	„	350	do.
Third do...	„	200	do.
Establishment...	„	250	do.

The scale of pay previously to this change was—

First Judge...	Rupees	200	per mensem.
Second do...	„	130	do.
Third do. ...	„	70	do.

The scale of pay for the Zillah Courts was fixed as follows :—

First Judge...	Rupees	175	per mensem.
Second do...	„	150	do.
Third do...	„	100	do.
Establishment	„	150	do.

The new rates of pay, however, for the Zillah Courts, are only to come into operation when the Judges have fully qualified themselves for the discharge of their official duties, according to the new forms of procedure. Till then the rates of pay to be as below.

First Judge......	Rupees	140	per mensem.
Second do.	„	100	do.
Third do.	„	75	do.

The rates of pay originally, or previous to these changes were—

First Judge......	Rupees	100	per mensem.
Second do.	„	70	do.
Third do.	„	50	do.

Two Moonsiffs' Courts were also established in the year 1036 M. E., one at Ernacollum and the other in the Chittoor District.

The rates of pay have been fixed as follow :—

Ernacollum Moonsiff,	Rupees	70	per mensem.
Chittoor do.	„	50	„

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of Criminal cases remaining undecided before a single Judge of the Criminal Courts, and the number of prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor Jails in the years under report, and also the time the cases were pending before these Courts.

In 1035.			In 1036.		
No. of cases.	No. of prisoners in the Jail.	No. of years the cases were pending.	No. of cases.	No. of prisoners in the Jail.	No. of years the cases were pending.
4	10	2	2	......	2
30	21	1	24	49	1

Subjoined is a statement of Police cases filed and disposed of by the District Police Officers in the years under report.

Years.	On the file.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	1,141	1,018	123
1036	1,285	1,221	64

Jails.—The same as in the preceding report.

Marine and

Ports and Harbours.—The same as in the previous report.

List of Vessels built and repaired within the Cochin Territory, during the years 1035 *and* 1036, *M. E.*

Where built or repaired	Names of the Owners or Agents.	In 1035. Newly built. Brig or Schooner. No.	In 1035. Newly built. Brig or Schooner. Tons.	In 1035. Repaired. Bagala. No.	In 1035. Repaired. Bagala. Tons.	In 1036. Newly built. Bagala. No.	In 1036. Newly built. Bagala. Tons.	In 1036. Repaired. Bagala. No.	In 1036. Repaired. Bagala. Tons.
Cochangady in Cochin..	Arab Sheik Dyan	1	540	.		...	..		.
Do. do.	Do. do.		.	1	100		.	...	.
Do. do. ..	Do. do.			1	75		...	.	..
Jews' Town	Do. Hydross Abonshar..	...		1	75	..		..	
Do. do	Do. Sheik of Arabia....	..	.	1	50	..		.	.
Cochangady do	Nagoojee of Muttoncherry...........	..	..	.			...	1	43
Do. do.	Arab Mahomed of Muscat.......... ...	..	..		.			1	151
Jews' Town do.	Jew Elliavo......		..	...		...		1	83
Do. do.	Arab Abdoola of Muscat	.	..	.	.	1	160	.	.

Forests.—Nothing new under this head.

Education.—As in the previous reports.

Post Office.—As in the previous reports.

Public Works.—In the year 1035 the work of a bridge to be built across the Ponany river at Shoranoor commenced.

The bridge is to be a wrought iron girder bridge of thirteen bays, sixty-four feet opening, and the estimated cost of it is Rupees 1,55,300.

The sum advanced for this work in the year above mentioned was Rupees 16,000.

The bridge is to be substantially built, as it is to be a Railway bridge.

MILITARY.—As before.

POPULATION.—No new Census has been taken.

VACCINATION.—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Unsuccessful cases.
1035	9,260	8,388	872
1036	7,795	6,896	899

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of in and out-patients in the year under report is as follows:—

HOSPITAL.

Years.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Discharged or cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged or cured.	Died.
In 1035	186	182	4	1,402	1,376	26
1036	286	246	7	1,750	1,730	20

FINANCIAL.—Subjoined is a statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements in the years under report.

STATEMENT.

Years.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
In 1035..................................	10,29,151 7 7	9,35,360 14 6
„ 1036..................................	11,41,997 10 8	8,81,167 5 0

Statement showing the Revenue collected in the years under report.

	Export.	Import.	1035. Rs.	A.	P.	1036. Rs.	A.	P.
* Amount of Land and Garden Revenue			4,74,147	6	0	5,72,711	1	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Customs... 1035....	12,193 0 9	27,724 8 9	39,917	9	6	......	...	
Customs... 1036....	16,960 5 2	58,766 1 11	......	...		75,726	10	1
Excise or Abkarry....			5,680	7	4	4,589	4	0
Stamps..			2,702	2	8	2,628	10	11
Salt........			1,96,100	8	8	1,95,563	5	10
Tobacco....			73,004	5	3	36,160	4	7
Teak and Blackwood logs, &c.			45,942	15	4	36,222	10	10
Pepper....			2,285	6	3	109	0	0
Cardamoms and other Forest produce....			3,071	0	4	4,096	0	10
† Miscellaneous Revenue......			84,093	12	6	1,20,400	0	11
Total......			9,26,945	9	10	10,48,207	1	7
Balance in the Treasury......			1,02,205	10	9	93,790	9	1
Total...			10,29,151	4	7	11,41,997	10	8

Ten lacs and fifty thousand Rupees are invested in Government Securities.

* The increase of nearly a lac of Rupees is owing to a slight alteration in the commutation rate of paddy.

† Fees and Fines in the Judicial Establishment are included in this item.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,

Dewan.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY, IN TRICHOOR.
COCHIN, 24*th* *May* 1862.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,

Resident.

DEWAN'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR 1036 (1860-61.)

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.—The following Statement shows the amount of business transacted in the Civil Courts in the year under review.

	Civil Suits.					Re-investigation Suits.					
	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1036.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1036.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of institution and other Fees.
											Rupees.
Appeal Court ...	338	155	493	182	311	61	26	87	33	54	3,553
Zillah do. ...	620	1,111	1,731	1,008	723	...	...	...	...	...	18,478
Moonsiff do. ..	764	4,429	5,193	4,257	936	...	...	...	...	...	9,188
Total...	1,722	5,695	7,417	5,447	1,970	61	26	87	33	54	31,219

The following is a comparison of the results for two years.

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees collected.
						Rupees.
1035	1,694	5,981	7,675	5,953	1,722	33,108
1036	1,722	5,695	7,417	5,447	1,970	31,219

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The work done in the Criminal Courts is represented below :-

	Cases.					Prisoners.			
Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total amount of rations.
									Rupees.
1035......	99	935	1,034	998	36	2,694	2,351	343	7,925
1036......	36	688	724	658	66	1,905	1,617	288	6,698

Considering that, owing to the extraordinarily high prices of food in the country in the year under review, there were unusual incentives to crime, it is gratifying to note that there was little additional crime committed.

There has been no important new legislation this year; but the efforts of the Judges have been steadily directed to improve the practical working of the Courts.

Superannuation Pensions have been granted to some Judges.

A re-distribution of Judicial work has been planned, so as to apportion responsibility more definitely, and also to expedite the despatch of business.

The introduction of the Civil Procedure Act of British India, with a few necessary modifications, has been resolved upon.

A scale of more adequate salaries to Judicial Officers has received the Sirkar's sanction

All these improvements have already been carried out, but as they belong to the year 1037, they will be dwelt upon in greater detail in the next report.

POLICE.—The records of the Police for the year under review exhibit 8,459 cases tried and disposed of, against 6,749 in the preceding year. Though the total number of cases was thus larger, it is satisfactory to remark that there is no reason to suppose an increased prevalence of the graver crimes.

The employment of a large number of men on the Public Works in the south of Travancore gave them legitimate means of earning a livelihood in this hard season, and contributed not a little to the diminution of crime.

Steady efforts have been continued to expedite the transaction of business in this Department, and the results have been encouraging.

Cases are now decided more promptly, and there are no arrears at the end of the year

Reliable popular testimony, on all hands, is not wanting to show that corruption and oppression in this, as in other branches of the administration, have very greatly diminished.

JAILS.—The inmates of the Jails at the close of the year were 543, of whom eleven were females. Of this number, 40 were life prisoners; 39 sentenced to hard labor for periods from sixteen to twenty-eight years; 48 from eleven to fifteen years; 78 from six to ten years; the rest for less than five years.

The number of deaths in the Jail was 174. Out of 1,192 prisoners admitted into the establishment throughout the year, 58 died of cholera, 17 of small-pox, 53 of dysentery the rest died of miscellaneous diseases. This mortality is to be much deplored, but it was more or less due to the character of the year; four prisoners escaped from the Jail; of these three were re-captured.

LAND REVENUE.—The out-turn was about twelve and a half lacs of Rupees, being less than that of the preceding year by upwards of two lacs. This deficiency is due to large remissions of tax which became necessary in consequence of the extraordinarily adverse character of the season.

There was much distress in consequence of the failure of crops. The price of food rose higher than ever known before, and thousands of men, women and children had no resource but charity to look to for bare existence.

The Sirkar was not wanting in exertions to mitigate this distress as far as it lay in its power.

Food was given gratuitously to the poor in several localities, as also cloths, small sums of money and other similar aids.

Such as were able bodied were provided with work on the roads and canals.

Private charity, too, contributed largely to the relief; and it is only right to notice here with every prominence the liberality of England at this juncture.

The British Government kindly granted the request of the Sirkar to suspend the duty on the exports of grain and rice to Travancore from British territory; and this concession in conjunction with a similar removal of import duty on the part of the Sirkar, contributed to the influx into the country of a large quantity of food.

Some idea of the extent of the relief operations may be formed from the following statistics :—

1. Market value of rice and paddy, &c., gratuitously given to the poor, about Rupees 50,000.

2. Value of rice purchased on account of the Sirkar at Mangalore and brought down here and re-sold to the poor at rates advantageous to them, about Rupees 21,000.

3. Market value of Sirkar paddy sold to the poor, about Rupees 11,000.

4. Expenditure in the year on Roads and Canals in South Travancore, by which the poor obtained the means of subsistence, about Rupees 1,23,000.

5. Value of imports of grain and rice in 1036, about Rupees 12,00,000.

6. Estimate of the extent of relief from Madras, England, &c., from 12,000 to 15,000 Rupees.

7. Subscriptions raised in Travancore, about Rupees 13,000.

CUSTOMS.—The revenue from the Customs amounted to 2,71,608 Rupees, being higher than that of the preceding year by 52,758 Rupees ; in fact, the revenue of the year under report is the highest on record for a long series of years. The increase is due mainly to larger exports. The excess of course does not include the duty on Pepper, which amounts to 44,204 Rupees. The monopoly of this article was abolished on the 19th Dhanoo 1036 (1st January 1861,) and an export duty substituted. The account of the duty levied on Pepper has been kept separate, as it is desirable to watch it carefully for some time.

The following statement shows the quantities and tariff values of the principal exports :—

Articles.	Candies.	Rupees.
Chickney	2,902 $\frac{31}{32}$	3,52,466
Coppra	33,032 $\frac{5}{8}$	7,78,098
Cocoanut-oil	4,111 $\frac{9}{32}$	2,17,121
Coir	15,822 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,67,926
Dry Ginger	2,960 $\frac{7}{16}$	1,69,189
Molasses	1,492 $\frac{15}{16}$	51,749
Tamarind	8,243	68,807
Coffee	252 $\frac{1}{8}$	22,612
Cutchotum or meadow Saffron	175 $\frac{7}{16}$	15,040
Cocoanuts ... No.	60,66,516	69,332
Areca-nuts	3,54,17,625	75,897
Beetle leaves ... Bundles.	13,18,217	20,014
Mats of all sorts ... Score	30,952 $\frac{3}{4}$	19,127
Wooden logs, beams, planks, &c.	......	89,130
Salt-fish ... Bundles.	54,741	44,729
Total......	......	22,61,237

As it was about a quarter of a century since the tariff of values had been framed, it failed to bear that correspondence with existing market values, which is desirable ; so the revision of the export tariff was undertaken and effected. In many respects, the values were assimilated to those of the British Indian Tariff ; while in some cases where local peculiarities rendered it necessary, some judicious deviations have been made. The new export tariff was brought into force on the 31st Auny 1036 (13th July 1861).

It will bring in an accession of revenue to the Sirkar of about half a lac of Rupees annually, without any sensible pressure on the sources of production. It will do away also with much scope which had previously existed for corrupt practices in the classification of goods.

The working of the new Tariff, as observed up to the time of drawing up this report, has been as satisfactory as it could possibly be.

SALT.—The sales have been as follow :—

Year.	Quantity sold. Parahs.		Garce.	Amount. Rs.
1035 ..	...13,13,209	or	3,419$\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{16}$	3,86,687
1036...	...13,54,294	or	3,526$\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{4}$	4,11,116

This shows an increased consumption of Sirkar Salt of upwards of 40,000 parahs or about a hundred garce, yielding an increase of revenue of about 24,000 Rupees.

TOBACCO.—The sales of this article were materially influenced by the high prices of food, which absorbed a larger proportion than usual of the earnings of the people, and so, less could be laid out on the purchase of Tobacco.

The sales were—

	Candies.	Rs.
In 1035....	4,765$\frac{1}{4}$	17,11,754
,, 1036....	3,940$\frac{7}{8}$	1[illegible],50,731

The fall in the revenue is due also to another cause, namely, the reduction of the selling price of Tobacco.

PEPPER.—It may be necessary to premise here that Pepper forms a staple product of the country. It is largely grown and commands a good price in the market. Up to the year under review, it was an article of Sirkar monopoly. The growers were bound to deliver the product into the Sirkar's stores and to receive its price at a fixed rate. The Sirkar collected all the Pepper at the port of Allepey, and annually sold it to the highest bidders. This system of taxing the product was found oppressive, from the exactions of petty officials, and also from the lower rate of price paid to the grower in reference to the market prices of Pepper. In this year, therefore, the system was changed. The monopoly was abolished. An export duty of 15 Rupees per candy, which comes to about 20 per cent. on its value, was substituted. This considerable reduction of taxation, as compared with what it had been before, combined with the change in the mode of levying it, is expected to produce much eventual benefit.

Under the influence of far more remunerative returns, the growth of pepper must largely increase in a few years to the great advantage of both the people and Government.

A few statistics are subjoined.

	Cands.	lbs.
Quantity of Pepper sold by the Sirkar in 1035...........	5,958	77$\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. before the abolition of monopoly...	1,165	376$\frac{7}{8}$

Duty levied on Pepper exported in the year after do. do.
(Candies 2,835, lbs. 274$\frac{3}{4}$)........................ Rupees 43,428 Annas 5

OTHER ARTICLES.—The sales of Cardamoms, Ivory, Bees-wax, &c. were—

	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Bees-wax.		
	Cans.	lbs.	Rs.	Cans.	lbs.	Rs.	Cans.	lbs.	Rs.
In 1035................	156	473$\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{16}$	1,18,280......	1	215[illegible]	2,162......	7	45	2,376
.. 1036................	72	293	1,72,458......	1	250	2,526......	8	217	2,936

The quantity of Cardamoms collected this year was about a half of that in 1035. But the prices fetched in the market were exceedingly advantageous. It may be interesting to give here the prices for a series of years.

		Rate per Candy.
In 1028....................................	Rupees	500
,, 1029	,,	452$\frac{1}{2}$
,, 1030	..	575
,, 1031	,,	661
.. 1032	,,	525
.. 1033	,,	555
,. 1034	,,	670
,, 1035	,,	755
,, 1036	,,	1,214

MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head was—

In 1035..................................Rupees 4,35,521
„ 1036.......................................„ 2,89,437

This head of revenue, comprehending as it does a very large number of items, is subject to much fluctuation. It cannot be interesting to those for whom this Report is intended, to enter into the details of the causes of the fall now shown.

MINT.—The following statement for five years showing the extent of silver coinage in His Highness' Mint, may not be uninteresting.

1032.........	Chuckroms coined in number	....	5,34,513
1033.........	do.	....	2,38,571
1034.........	do.	....	39,44,935
1035.........	do.	....	52,29,622
1036.........	do.	....	3,82,326
	Velly Fanams	....	1,30,669

ABKARRY.—The revenue under this head was—

In 1035..................................Rupees 58,147
„ 1036.......................................„ 60,488

As opium is largely used in some parts of the country, it has been deemed desirable to tax its consumption also. It is expected to yield 20,000 Rupees a year.

EDUCATION.—The subjoined abstract exhibits the state of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Free School at the close of the preceding year, and that during the year under review and at the close of it.

Number of boys remaining at the end of 1035.	Number admitted during 1036.	Total under instruction during 1036.	Castes.	Number removed during 1036.	No. of boys remaining at the end of 1036.
41	22	63	Brahmins..........................	13	50
36	33	69	Paundy Sudras..........................	7	62
44	39	83	Malayali Sudras..........................	8	75
7	4	11	Protestant Christians..........	4	7
23	8	31	Roman do.	7	24
...	2	2	Syrian do.	...	2
1	3	4	Mahomedans..........................	...	4
1	1	2	Chettriars..........................	...	2
...	4	4	Castes below Sudras..............	...	4
153	116	269	Total...	39	250

It will be perceived that a much larger number of youths are now enjoying the benefits of education, and it is hoped that a still larger number will be shortly under instruction.

The regular study of the vernacular language, to which but little attention had previously been paid, has now been introduced. A competent Malayalum Moonshee was appointed, and the Malayalam language as well as English is now studied by all the pupils in the upper classes. Since the appointment of Mr. J. Bensley as Head Master of His Highness the Rajah's Free School at Trevandrum, several improvements have taken place, and though they belong to the year following that under report, it is deemed as well to notice them briefly in this report. All the classes themselves in the School were re-arranged, in order that a larger number of boys might be received into the Establishment. The number of teachers was augmented and larger salaries were allowed them, and the number of scholars has been raised to 250. The course of study in the first class has been assimilated as closely as desirable with that in the highest class of the Junior Department of the Presidency College at Madras. A class has also been formed with the view of specially

training a certain number of [illegible] Public Works Department. The Head Master and his Assistants have performed their duties with the utmost zeal and diligence.

The District Schools (English and Vernacular) are also doing good work. The time has now come for placing these useful institutions under the direction of a distinct Officer. This has been recently done, and much benefit is expected from the arrangement.

The Mission Seminaries at Cottayam and Nagercoil and the other Mission Schools in the country are steadily doing their work.

There are two tolerably well conducted Vernacular periodicals published by the English Missionaries at Cottayam and Nagercoil. They are the vehicles of useful popular information, and promise to grow in importance.

Some very useful little books in Malayalam are occasionally issued from the Church Mission Press at Cottayam.

Under these several influences the Malayalam language is improving, and in time much knowledge of a popular character will be placed within the reach of the great bulk of the natives.

With a view, in some measure, to encourage useful publications, the Sirkar advertised the offer of two prizes, one for Rupees 150, and the other for Rupees 75. The result has been satisfactory, and some of the best compositions are in the press for general circulation.

It may be generally remarked that even the most superficial observer cannot fail to notice the increasing spread of knowledge and intelligence among all classes of people. They are beginning to be better able to distinguish between right and wrong; and the visible improvement in native public opinion cannot fail to influence beneficially almost all the concerns of the community.

It may not be uninteresting to state that the effects of the useful education imparted in His Highness' School and other institutions are beginning to be felt in the management of public business, wherever educated men are employed. These men are doing useful service in a manner which is highly encouraging.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The operations of this Department in the year under report have been extensive.

They were for several months under the control of Mr. Collins, the Civil Engineer. But the services of Mr. Collins failed to afford satisfaction to the Sirkar, and were therefore dispensed with.

Major T. Greenaway, of the Madras Staff Corps, was selected as Mr. Collins' successor.

The following are the chief works carried on in the year.

		RS
1.	A Coast Canal for traffic from Trevandrum to Nunjahnaud, roughly estimated to cost........	7,00,000
2	The thorough repair and in fact the re-construction of the great Southern Road from Trevandrum to Arambooly frontier estimated to cost......	63,000
3.	Branch Roads...............	25,000
4.	Canal at Allepey..................	10,000
5.	A Tramway at do.	16,000
6.	Light-house at do.	35,000
7.	Road from Cottayam to the foot of the Ghauts....	23,000
8.	Columns to be mounted with lights for the guidance of boats plying in the backwaters.	5,000
9.	Repairs of Irrigation works........	6,000
10.	Palaces, Offices, &c....................................	07,000

It is convenient to note the progress made up to the date of this report.

Major Greenaway in his Report dated 26th May 1862 upon the Southern Canals states, "I have much pleasure in being able to state that my final inspection of the A. V. M. Canal.

has been on the whole very satisfactory. I carefully examined the whole line of work from its southern extremity in the IV Section.

This section may be called completed as far as the excavation goes. There are some small irregularities in three chains near the Bungalow, which, however, two or at the utmost three days' labor will remove. With the exception of these three pits, I navigated the whole section from end to end in a boat with only one break in the line, viz., at the Vettamudda Voykal, where a scouring dam has to be constructed.

V. Section.—Half a mile completed to full depth, and the whole section to water-mark, with the exception of the rocks in the bed, of which a portion has been removed, and the blasting of the rest is in active progress. It will take four months at least to remove all these rocks. Four hundred and fifty Cottahs of Chunam and a large quantity of stone have been collected for the masonry works.

VI. Section.—Twelve thousand three hundred feet or 4,100 running yards of this canal (section) have been excavated to high water mark, leaving 5½ feet of deepening still to be done; 200 feet more, nearly to the same depth, leaving 7 feet to be excavated. One thousand one hundred feet more are in progress, average depth of cutting 3 feet; 2,200 feet still remain to connect with the backwater as yet untouched.

As to the state of the Southern Road the Engineer reports, after his last inspection of the same, that the progress made is very satisfactory, and that he is confident that the whole line will be completed in a very few months.

The Canal, the tramway, and the Light-house at Alleppey have all been completed. The illuminating apparatus for the Light-house arrived safely and has been put up. It is of the Catadioptric kind, of Tresnell's construction, and is probably the best light used at present in India.

The project of the Madura Road is being steadily pursued, though under difficulties and disadvantages.

Several minor works have been executed.

The total expenditure in this Department in the year (1036), inclusive of salaries, was Rupees 2,53,084.

In the eight months of this year (1037) it has been Rupees 1,52,033.

Some important works have been planned and will probably be undertaken.

Some of these may be particularized here.

1. A grand Durbar Hall for His Highness the Maha Rajah. The cost will be about 47,600 Rupees.

2. A bridge over the Coolethoray river. Probable cost 58,600 Rupees.

3. A large Reservoir to the north of the Nunjahnaud, to hold a good supply of water, with a view to equalize the supply for irrigation by the Parallay river. This and the widening of the supplying channels, and the thorough repair of the existing irrigation works in the south, will probably cost 64,000 Rupees.

4. A Channel from the Caramaney river to supply fresh water for the Trevandrum Fort, roughly estimated to cost 1,00,000 Rupees.

5. Road from Quilon to Shencottah, roughly estimated at Rupees 40,000.

6. The connection of the Caramaney river with the Canal basin at Trevandrum. Probable cost 21,000 Rupees.

7. The drainage of the tanks within the Trevandrum Fort, Rupees 4,000.

It is to be prominently remarked that since the accession of His Highness the present Maha Rajah in the year under review, the operations of the Sirkar in the construction of really useful public works have greatly extended. Fully desirous as His Highness is known to be to signalize His Highness' reign by great acts of public benefit, the scale of operations is expected to rise in proportion to the resources of the State.

MILITARY.—The Nair Brigade continues to be maintained on its usual footing. There is not much of interest to be stated under this head.

Forest.—In the year under review an Assistant to the Conservator of Forests was entertained for the special purpose of opening out a new forest near Goodalore, and a separate Establishment was allotted to him with that view.

The operations in that direction have not as yet been productive of any satisfactory results, but it is possible that such results may yet be secured.

The Civil Engineer has been hitherto prevented by more pressing engagements from inspecting with the Conservator, the obstructions presented by rocks in the beds of rivers and causing their removal, if practicable, with a view to the timber from valuable forests as yet unexplored, being floated down with facility.

The working of the forests in general may be said to continue on the same footing as before.

The work done by private traders in the forests continues unabated. The subjoined is a statement of the Timber fees collected from those parties by the Sirkar.

In 1035	Rupees	12,038
„ 1036	„	13,123

The Cardamom produce was

In 1035	Candies	84
„ 1036	„	171

Medical Department.—Abstract of Return of sick in the different Charity Hospitals of the Sirkar.

Stations.	Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative amount of sick in 1035 and 1036. Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum..................	1036	77	1,859	1,936	1,582	190	164	1,494	...
Quilon..........................	„	12	74	86	61	17	8	43	...
Allepey........................	„	29	116	145	92	19	34	...	2

Out-patients treated in the Trevandrum Charity Hospital.........	1,517
Do. do. at the Dispensary	1,728
Total......	3,245

The maladies entailed on the suffering poor by the late famine, made numbers, in the majority of cases, resort to these Institutions for relief, a circumstance which will account for the unprecedentedly large increase in the number of cases treated in those Establishments. It was at such a trying period indeed that the benefits of these Asylums were fully appreciated, more especially as the large number of in-patients were dieted gratuitously.

Vaccination.—The number of persons vaccinated were—

In 1035... ...	...12,777
„ 1036... ...	...12,369
	408

This difference is not striking, especially when the sufferings of the poorer classes in the latter year are considered.

OBSERVATORY.—During the year under review the Director was absent on leave in Europe; but the Observatory continued to do its ordinary work.

Mr. Brown, who has recently returned from Europe, reports that the observations made in the Physical Observatory have been reduced, corrected and tabulated; that a series of Magnetic observations made by him on the coast of Malabar on his voyage to Europe, was continued by him at Aden, Marseilles, Paris, London, Oxford, Edinburgh, Ardrassan, Makeestown, Lucerne, Zurich, Lausanne, Vevay, and at other stations; and that communitions, respecting some of those observations and upon other subjects, had been made by him to the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and to the French Academy of Sciences, which will come under consideration in the report for the following year.

THE MUSEUM.—The Museum with its already respectable collection of natural and manufactured objects, books and models of Steam engines and other machinery, continues to attract and to instruct Native visitors.

THE PRESS.—The Press continues its operations, and has been worked to increasing advantage in connection with the public business of the country. A bi-monthly Sirkar Gazette in Malayalum is published, and it promises to be a useful means of communication between the Sirkar and its subjects.

FINANCIAL.—The progress of financial improvement has been somewhat impeded at certain points in the course of a year so signally unfavorable. On the whole, however, the very fact of the ordeal of such a year having been successfully passed, may be considered to bear favorable testimony to the improved state of the finances in these three or four years.

A concise statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the year 1036 is given below:—

Receipts.	Sirkar Rupees.	Charges.	Sirkar Rupees.
Balance in Goods, Cash &c., of last year	23,49,533	Judicial Establishments	81,565
Land Revenue	12,43,676	Police	64,565
Customs	2,71,609	Nair Troops	1,44,859
Abkarry	60,488	Elephant and Horse Establishments	32,212
Tobacco	13,50,732	Salaries of the Officers &c., of the Huzoor Cutcherry and Districts	4,45,773
Pepper	1,39,404	Palace expenses	5,41,602
Salt	4,11,116	Pensions	99,759
Cardamoms and other goods	1,92,046	Public works	2,28,554
Timber	1,00,976	Cost, &c. of goods sold	6,87,243
Miscellaneous	3,33,731	Advance for purchase of goods for the year 1037	15,268
		Contingent charges	2,35,605
		Ceremonies consequent on the death of H. H. the late Maha Rajah	78,995
		Re-payment of the Pagoda loan	90,000
		Pagodas	5,18,728
		Oottooperahs	3,37,681
		Subsidy to British Government	8,19,834
		Items written off the accounts	2,18,999
		Balance in Cash and Goods, &c.	*18,12,069
Total Rupees	64,53,311	Total Rupees	64,53,311

* About two and a half lacs of Rupees of this form what is called an inefficient balance.

It may not be out of place to quote here the concluding paragraph of the Dewan's financial statement for the year under review.

"I have thus briefly compared the financial results of a singularly adverse with those of a singularly prosperous year, and of course the gap is the more strikingly visible: but when an ordinary year is taken for comparison; when it is considered that upwards of two lacs of Rupees had to be sacrificed in the Land Revenue of this year for the benefit of the Ryots; that from reduction of taxation on Tobacco and Pepper a further sacrifice was entailed on the Sirkar to a still larger amount; that most other sources of Revenue were more or less influenced by the unfavorable season; that owing to the demise of His Highness the late Maha Rajah, extra ceremonies had to be performed which directly and indirectly caused an expenditure of about one lac; that the contingent charges had increased without any extravagance by about 73,000 Rupees; when all these circumstances are considered, I ventured to think that there is ample cause to congratulate the State that it felt no financial embarrassments even under such an adverse combination of circumstances, and that it was able, while materially sacrificing revenue for the benefit of the subjects, to afford substantial relief to the distressed who crowded in thousands; to allot the unprecedentedly large sum of Rupees 2,28,000 to Public works, and even to liquidate a good portion (90,000 Rupees) of the former year's public debt, and still to hand over a satisfactory balance for the expenses of the next year."

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY,
TREVANDRUM, *2nd June* 1862.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

APPENDIX No. X.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

The revised rules for the examination of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which were passed in April 1861, were brought into operation in the year under review. An examination of candidates according to the general test was held in February last. The number of candidates registered for this examination was 1,072, of whom 990 were examined and 589 passed. The Commissioner's Report and the order passed on it by Government, will be found in the Appendix. The Government considered the result of the examination to have been on the whole satisfactory. There was a marked improvement in the proportion of passed candidates to those examined, as compared with the result of the examination last held; and it was clear that the requirement of an entrance fee had to a great extent answered the purpose for which it was imposed, in preventing persons altogether unqualified from resorting to the examination. Another object sought in the revised rules, viz., that the Uncovenanted Service Examinations should not in any way clash with the University Examinations, has been attended with a very satisfactory measure of success. As the Commissioner observes in his report, "the number of candidates who attended the Matriculation examination this year is more "than double, while the number who passed is nearly double that of last year; and this result "is in a great part attributable to the arrangement made for publishing the names of the "University students in the order of proficiency at the head of the list of candidates "qualified for employment."

The special tests, which candidates for the office of District Moonsiff or Pleaders have been hitherto required to pass, have been revised, and special tests have been prescribed for certain ministerial offices in the Judicial Department, as well as for the offices of Deputy Magistrate and of Taluq and Sub-Magistrate. The rules relating to these tests, and the Commissioner's letters proposing them will be found in the Appendix. The tests for the Revenue Department are still under consideration.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 27th June 1862, No. 83.

I have the honor to submit my Report on the result of the Examination of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, held in February last.

The examination according to the service test was conducted by the following gentlemen:—

Mr. H. Bowers, ,, C. G. Master, ,, A. Berry,	English.
,, D. F. Carmichael,	Telugu.
The Reverend P. Percival, Mr. W. Joyes,	Tamil.
,, J. Garret,	Canarese.
,, E. Thompson,	Malayalum.

The Examiners in each language examined the papers in Arithmetic, History and Geography, written in that language.

The list of successful Candidates has already been published in the Official Gazett under date the 13th instant. Its publication was delayed in consequence of the report of the Telugu Examiner not having reached me until the 10th May, after which the completion and printing of the lists, the arrangement of which could not be commenced until all the reports had been received, caused a further delay of some weeks. I should mention that the Telugu Examiner, Mr. Carmichael, finding the work considerably more

than he had anticipated, or more than he could conveniently spare time for, obtained my permission to hand it over to another person; but at the last moment his nominee failed him and he was ultimately obliged to go through the papers himself during such leisure time as he could spare from his other laborious duties. The delay is to be regretted, but under the circumstances it was unavoidable.

In accordance with the arrangement proposed in my letter of the 11th March 1861, and which has received the sanction of Government and of the Senate of the University, the list of candidates qualified for employment contains the names of the graduates and matriculated students of the University, who passed at the University Examinations in the present year. Their names are entered in two separate classes at the head of the list, the graduates in the first class, and the matriculated students in the second. It will be seen on comparing the number of matriculated students with the number who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1861, that the object which I had in view in proposing that the University Examination should be more closely and more obviously connected with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, has been attended with a very satisfactory measure of success. The number of candidates who attended the Matriculation Examination this year is more than double; while the number who passed is nearly double that of last year; and it cannot be doubted that this result is in a great part attributable to the arrangement made for publishing the names of those students in the order of their proficiency at the head of the list of candidates qualified for public employment.

Number of Candidates examined.		Number of Candidates who passed.	
1861.	1862.	1861	1862.
79	195	48	82

It does not come within my province to enter, in this report, into any detailed review of the University Examinations. I will therefore pass on at once to the examination conducted according to the general service test. The candidates who passed this test are registered in the third class in three sub-divisions, the first containing those who are qualified for the Anglo Vernacular branch; the second, those qualified for the English branch, and the third, those qualified for the Vernacular branch of the Public service.

I annex a statement (Appendix) showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination in each District, the number who attended, and the number who passed. The following is an abstract of this statement:—

Number of Registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
340	346	386	1,072	314	312	364	990	155	239	195	589

The passed candidates may further be classified as follows:—

(*a*).—As to the Districts in which they were examined.

Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.
Ganjam	27
Vizagapatam	3
Godavery	11
Kistna	9
Nellore...	12
Cuddapah...	7
Kurnool	1
Bellary...	15
North Arcot...	14
Madras...	173
South Arcot	25
Salem...	40
Tanjore	92
Coimbatore	19
Trichinopoly	26
Madura	46
Tinnevelly	19
North Canara...	5
South Canara	26
Malabar...	19
Total......	589

(*b.*)—As to the Agency by which they were instructed:—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	99	110	116	325
Schools receiving grants-in-aid from Government	37	48	28	113
Other Schools	7	69	1	77
Private Tuition	12	10	44	66
Not stated	...	2	6	8
Total......	155	239	195	589

(*c.*)—As to race:—

Race of passed Candidates.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans or Eurasians	5	41	5	51
Hindus	148	188	189	525
Mahomedans	2	10	1	13
Total......	155	239	195	589

No candidate has been passed who did not obtain one-third of the aggregate maximum number of marks assigned to the subjects in which he was examined; and in each of the subjects noted in the margin, a minimum was prescribed.

Dictation	½	marks.
Correction of mis-spelt passage	⅓	"
Arithmetic	¼	"

The following is a precis of the main points noticed in the reports of the Examiners:—

English.

The Examiners draw attention to the success of the Madura candidates, forty-five of whom passed in English out of fifty-three examined; twenty-eight of those who passed obtaining more than half marks. At Masulipatam, the Reverend Mr. Noble's pupils have, as usual, distinguished themselves not only by their general success, but by the neatness and accuracy of their work. Out of nine candidates there was not a single failure, and two-thirds got more than half marks. The candidates at Bellary, Salem and Nellore have done fairly. The whole of the Bellary papers were very neatly worked, and the spelling was considerably above the average. The Combaconum papers were all good *as far as they went.* Several candidates, however, did not answer more than two or three of the questions in some of the papers; and mainly for this reason thirteen out of thirty-two failed. Nearly all who passed did very well.

At Mangalore, the papers generally showed want of care in execution. The Arithmetic here was inferior to the spelling. At Honore, the papers of the four candidates, all of whom passed were very creditable. At Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, the spelling was particularly good, and the Grammar papers were well done.

The Chittoor papers showed a deficiency in Arithmetic, and the answers in Grammar were generally indifferent. At Tanjore and Tranquebar, the papers were badly done and were below the average in Arithmetic.

At Madras 165 out of 247 candidates passed. The result was not more than might be reasonably expected, considering the educational resources of the Presidency town, and the low standard of the examination.

Telugu.

The Examiner in Telugu draws attention to the very general failure in spelling, and especially in the correction of a mis-spelt passage, which branch of the test, he observes, has not been introduced before it was wanted. The Arithmetic was generally good. The Cuddapah papers were uniformly good; next to these, come those from Ganjam. Some superior candidates went up to Bellary, Masuliapatam and Nellore. At Rajahmundry, all failed but one, and of the candidates from Vizagapatam, Chittoor, the Presidency town and South Canara not one passed.

Tamil.

The hand-writing was generally indifferent, and in Arithmetic many failed.

Canarese.

The answers in Arithmetic were below the average. In the other subjects, the Canarese students did fairly.

Malayalum.

The Malayalum candidates did fairly in language, but indifferently in Arithmetic.

The Examiners in English recommend that the minimum in dictation should be raised, and Mr. Carmichael makes a similar recommendation in regard to the Arithmetic. I concur in both these suggestions and propose to raise the minimum in dictation to three-fourths, and that in Arithmetic to one-third.

I consider that the result of this examination has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Every precaution appears to have been taken to prevent any copying or other unfair practices, and from the reports which I have received, I find that only three candidates are suspected of having resorted to such practices. These candidates, who were all examined at Trichinopoly, have been rejected and have been informed of the cause. The number of

passed candidates is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, and in the proportion of those who passed to those who failed, there is a considerable improvement. The standard of the service test is certainly a low one; but it is as much as can at present be demanded for admission to the lower offices in the public service, and it is sufficient to ensure that those who pass it have at all events mastered the first rudiments of learning. Low as the standard is, there is of course a considerable difference between those who pass at the head and those who pass at the bottom of the list; and here, I take it, is the great advantage of this system of examinations for the public service, that, while it does not unduly fetter the discretion of heads of Offices, it furnishes them with the means of selecting fairly educated young men, and renders them in a great measure independent of the recommendations made to them by their Official subordinates, which have often exercised so mischievous an influence in our Courts and Cutcherries.

I have the honor to request, in conclusion, that the Civil Paymaster may be instructed to pass the following charges incurred in connection with the examination :—

STIPENDS TO EXAMINERS.

Examiners in English.				
Mr. H. Bowers	800			
„ C. G. Master	800			
„ A. Berry...	800			
Examiners in Tamil.				
The Reverend P. Percival	700			
Mr. W. Joyes	700			
Examiner in Telugu.				
Mr. D. F. Carmichael	700			
Examiner in Canarese.				
Mr. J. Garrett	250			
Examiner in Malayalum.				
Mr. E. Thompson	250			
		5,000	0	0
Stipends to unofficial persons employed to superintend the examination.				
Reverend S. Percival, Tanjore	50			
Reverend J. F. Spencer, Cuddapah...	50			
		100	0	0
Stipends to persons employed to assist me in conducting the correspondence during the past year and preparing the lists.				
Mr. D. White, Acting Uncovenanted Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction	150			
Mr. J. H. Aubert, Manager of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction	100			
		250	0	0
Contingencies including printing and other charges... ...		482	10	3
		5,832	10	3
Deduct amount already passed for Contingencies... ...		422	3	9
Net sum now to be passed by the Civil Paymaster... ...		5,410	6	6

These charges having been all incurred during the official year 1861-62, should be debited to the Budget Estimate for that year. The fees paid by the candidates, which have been carried to the credit of Government, after deducting refunds made to a few

candidates who having passed at previous examination came up only in the language with the view of qualifying for the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service; or who, after having registered their names, were prevented by circumstances beyond their control from attending the examination, amounted to Rupees 3,353, reducing the actual cost of the examination and of the commission for the entire year to Rupees 2,057-6-6.

Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the Examination in each District, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

Districts.	Number of registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	Total.
Ganjam	8	6	22	36	7	6	20	33	5	6	16	27
Vizagapatam	2	3	4	9	1	2	2	5	1	2	0	3
Godavery	11	6	2	19	10	6	2	18	2	9	0	11
Kistna	7	2	2	11	7	2	1	10	3	6	0	9
Nellore	9	8	15	32	9	5	13	27	4	5	3	12
Cuddapah	4	1	4	9	4	1	4	9	2	1	4	7
Kurnool	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	0	1	0	1
Bellary	9	13	7	29	9	10	7	26	4	10	1	15
North Arcot	20	6	13	39	19	5	12	36	3	6	5	14
Madras	53	230	16	299	38	217	16	271	16	152	5	173
South Arcot	23	6	26	55	22	6	23	51	8	3	14	25
Salem	29	9	27	65	29	9	27	65	18	5	17	40
Tanjore	60	11	105	176	59	5	105	169	26	7	59	92
Coimbatore	3	25	5	33	3	20	3	26	2	15	2	19
Trichinopoly	19	4	30	53	18	4	30	52	8	3	15	26
Madura	48	5	22	75	44	5	22	71	33	3	10	46
Tinnevelly	8	2	18	28	8	2	17	27	7	1	11	19
North Canara	5	0	1	6	5	0	1	6	4	1	0	5
South Canara	18	6	26	50	18	4	26	48	9	3	14	26
Malabar	2	2	39	43	2	2	31	35	1	1	17	19
Total...	340	346	386	1,072	314	312	364	990	156	239	194	589

NOTE.—In some cases the number passed in a particular District and for a particular branch exceeds the number of Candidates entered as having been examined. This is caused by some Candidates who came up for the Anglo-Vernacular branch, having passed either for the English branch or Vernacular branch only.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Commissioner for the Uncovenanted

Civil Service Examinations.

ORDER THEREON, 7th July 1862, No. 221.

The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, in considering the Examination held in February last to have been on the whole satisfactory. The number of candidates who passed the University Matriculation Examination was nearly double that of last year, and in the proportion of candidates who passed according to the Service test to those who failed there is a marked improvement, as compared with previous years. On reference to the Proceedings of Government of the 24th April 1861, it appears that the candidates passed at the last Examination, which was held in the month of November of the previous year, was only 16 per cent. of the number originally examined. On the present occasion the percentage of passed candidates to those registered for the Examination is very nearly 55, and to those actually examined it is over 58.

2. The Governor in Council resolves to call the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, and of the Inspector of Schools in the 1st and 2nd Divisions to the very small number of candidates who presented themselves for Examination in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Cuddapah and Kurnool. In the three first named Districts and especially in the Godavery, the number of Schools which have been in operation for some years past is, it would appear, quite sufficient to supply a much larger number of candidates. The Director will communicate on the subject with the Inspectors and with the Collectors of the Districts referred to, and will state to what cause he attributes the paucity of candidates in those as compared with other Districts.

3. Looking to the Presidency generally, the Government see no reason to question the expediency of the regulation under which the payment of a small fee of Rupees 3-8 has been required from all candidates presenting themselves for Examination. It has had the desired effect of considerably reducing the proportion of unqualified candidates, and on the whole the number of passed candidates, which, including those entered in the University lists amounts to 677, is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service, candidates for offices of Rupees 25 per mensem and under not being required at present to pass any preliminary test. In regard to the Districts which have been noticed in the preceding paragraph, the Governor in Council sees no good reason for supposing that the small number of candidates who have attended the Examination in those Districts is to be attributed to the entrance fee. The Districts of Cuddapah, Godavery and Kistna are not less wealthy than those of Salem and Madura, nor is there any marked difference in this respect between the two adjoining Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. These remarks will be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, with reference to his Despatch of the 16th July 1861, No. 32, paragraph 2.

4. The Governor in Council sanctions the charges specified in the 13th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter. They will be passed by the Civil Paymaster and debited to the Budget Estimate for 1861-62.

No. 55.

MADRAS, *17th January* 1862.

From

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.,

Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department under date the 11th ultimo, No. 1,521, calling for my remarks on a letter from the Registrar of the Sudder Court regarding the special test of qualification to be demanded from candidates for employment as Pleaders and District Munsiffs,

and the course to be taken with reference to the cases of several District Munsiffs who are now holding their appointments conditionally on their passing an examination.

2. In this letter the Judges of the Sudder Court point out that, previous to the passing of the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules of 1858, candidates for Pleaderships and Munsiffships were subjected to a special examination of a comparatively elementary character, and that this examination was superseded by the test prescribed in 1858, which has since been abolished, and which in consequence of its requirements, including a knowledge of the English language, has been passed by few or none of those persons who have been appointed to District Munsiffships since it was introduced. The Judges propose to dispense with any special examination in the case of such of the Officers now holding their appointments conditionally, as may be considered by the Zillah Judges, in whose jurisdictions they are serving to have given practical proof of their efficiency; and in regard to future candidates, they recommend that persons who entered the public service before 1855 should be promoted to the office of District Munsiff on passing an examination in the subjects noted in the margin, on all of which Vernacular Treatises are now available: and that a somewhat more complete test, including the Law of Evidence, Criminal Law and Procedure, and the Law of Contracts and Torts, should be applied as soon as the requisite text books in the Vernacular languages are prepared.

The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Rules of Practice. Civil.
Strange's Manual of Hindu Law.
Sadagopah Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law.

3. Under the circumstances, it appears to me to be desirable that such of the Officiating District Munsiffs, as may be considered by the Zillah Judges to have given practical evidence of their fitness for their duties, should be at once confirmed in their appointments without examination. For reasons which I will state presently, it does not seem advisable to hold a special Judicial Examination during the present year, and it would not be fair to keep men who have done their work well, in suspense for so long a period. The same course, I think, should be taken in regard to any Pleaders who may be in a similar position:—

4. For future candidates I would propose the following rules:—

1st. That persons now in the public service, and who entered it before the 1st January 1859, and who from ignorance of English may be unable to pass an examination conducted through the medium of that language, shall be declared eligible for the office of Pleader, or Munsiff, on passing an examination conducted through the medium of the Vernacular languages in the following subjects:—

1st.—The Law of Evidence (as contained in Kindersley's Manual).
2nd.—The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure with the Rules of Practice.
3rd.—The Penal Code.
4th.—Hindu Law, (as contained in Strange's Manual).
5th.—Mahomedan Law, (as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.)

2nd. That persons who had not entered the public service on the 1st January 1859, or who desire to pass their examination in the English language, shall be declared eligible for the offices in question, either on obtaining a Degree of Law in the University of Madras, or in any other Indian University, or on passing an examination under the direction of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations in the following subjects:—

1st.—The Law of Evidence.—Norton.
2nd.—The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure with the Rules of Practice.
3rd.—The Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne.
4th.—The Law of Contracts, as contained in Sawyer's Manual.
5th.—The Law of Torts and the measure of damages, as contained in Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, pages 628 to 863—Edition 1856.
6th.—Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual, and the 1st volume of Strange's Hindu Law.
7th.—Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.

5. I name the 1st January 1859 as the date, which, in the case of public employés, is to determine which of the two standards they shall be required to pass; on the ground that all who have entered the public service since that date had notice that in order to qualify for any of the offices under consideration, they must pass an examination fully equal to the higher of the two now proposed, and that such examination would be conducted through the medium of the English language. I would also require Europeans, East Indians, or Natives, who may prefer to answer the questions in English, to pass according to the second of the two tests above proposed. For such persons the requisite text books are, and for some time past have been, available, and it is not too much to require that they should pass the higher test. I would rank the two classes of candidates in two separate grades, thereby giving an advantage to those who pass the higher test, and I would place in a still higher class the University graduates in Law, declaring them eligible, as far as a special Judicial examination is concerned, for any appointment in the Judicial Department to which Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service can be appointed under the existing Law. The qualifications to be demanded from Pleaders or Advocates in the High Court will have to be determined when that Court shall be constituted.

6. I would recommend that the first examination to be held under these Rules be postponed to February 1863, in order that time may be given for the preparation of Vernacular translations of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. If immediate arrangements be made for procuring translations of this work, they may be executed and published in two or three months, in which case candidates will have sufficient time to study the work before the examination takes place. This course, it appears to me, is preferable to holding an examination at an earlier date, omitting the Law of Evidence which is in point of fact the most essential branch of legal knowledge.

7. In the list of text books for the higher standard of examination, I have substituted Mr. Norton's for Mr. Kindersley's work. It is more full, but not on that account, I think, more difficult. It was the work named under the former rules, and has been adopted for the Judicial examinations in Bengal, as also, I believe, in Bombay.

8. I would only remark in conclusion that it appears to me of great importance that every effort should be made to secure a knowledge of the English language on the part of candidates for employment as District Munsiffs or as Pleaders in the Courts. As a general rule, the attainments to be demanded from a Munsiff should be such as to qualify him for the higher office of Principal Sudder Ameen. The latter office is now, I believe, practically restricted to persons acquainted with English; and it seems desirable that this qualification should be possessed by as many as possible of the class of Judicial Officers from which the Principal Sudder Ameens are selected. This object will, I think, be attained by the rules now proposed. The privilege of being placed in a higher class of passed candidates will operate as an incentive to passing according to what I may term the English standard of Judicial examination, and at the same time deserving public servants who have not had the means of qualifying for this standard, will not be altogether debarred from promotion.

9. Drafts of a Notification containing the rules now proposed, and of an advertisement regarding translations of Mr. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence, are annexed.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that candidates for employment as District Munsiffs or Pleaders, not being graduates of the Madras University or another Indian University in the Faculty

of Law, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, shall in future be required to pass an examination in the following subjects :—

(a) The Law of Evidence, as contained in Mr. Norton's work.

(b) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.

(c) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne.

(d) The Law of Contracts, as contained in Sawyer's Manual.

(e) The Law of Torts and the Measure of damages, as contained in Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law—pages 628 to 863, Edition 1856.

(f) Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual, and the 1st Volume of Strange's Hindu Law.

(g) Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.

2. Persons now in the public service, and who may have been so employed consecutively since the 1st January 1859, will be eligible for the appointment of District Munsiff or Pleader on passing an examination in the following subjects, which will be conducted through the medium of the vernacular languages.

(a) The Law of Evidence as contained in Kindersley's Manual.

(b) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.

(c) The Indian Penal Code.

(d) Hindu Law as contained in Strange's Manual.

(e) Mahomedan Law as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.

3. Candidates desiring to be examined through the medium of the English language will be required to pass, according to the standard laid down in the 1st paragraph of this Notification.

4. The examinations provided for in these rules will be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863; and at the close of each examination, the candidates who pass will be ranked in four classes in the order of proficiency, as follows :—

1st.—Masters of Law of the Madras or other Indian University.

2nd.—Bachelors of Law of the Madras or other Indian University.

3rd.—Passed candidates, according to the standard laid down in the 1st paragraph of this Notification.

4th.—Passed candidates, according to the standard laid down in the 2nd paragraph of this Notification.

5. Every candidate for the office of Pleader or District Munsiff, who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment.

Either (a) the University Matriculation test, or (b) the test in language laid down in Section I, of the rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 26th April 1861.

6. Other candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned examinations, only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their vernacular.

7. The following special tests are prescribed for the undermentioned subordinate offices in the Judicial Department :—

For the office of Sheristadar in the Sudder Court, and in the Courts of Civil and Session Judges, and of Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens.	The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice, Civil. The Stamp and Limitation Acts, and the system of Judicial Accounts.	N.B.—The Examination shall be conducted in English.

For the office of Translator in the Sudder Court.	The Code of Civil Procedure. Translating from two of the vernacular languages of this Presidency into English, and *vice versâ.*
For the office of Foujdaree Translator in the Session Courts.	Translating from the vernacular language of the District into English, and *vice versâ.*
For the offices of Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerk in the Sudder Court, on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.	The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and Rules of Practice.

8. The examinations according to these tests will also be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863; and from and after the 1st May 1863, no person shall be appointed to any of the offices named in the preceding paragraph who has not passed the special test prescribed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Translation of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence in the four principal Vernacular languages of this Presidency, *viz.*, Telugu, Tamil, Canarese and Malayalam, being required, the Chief Secretary to Government will be prepared to receive tenders up to the 15th proximo from persons competent to prepare such translations, stating for what sum and within what period they will engage to execute and publish translations of the work in question.

2. The number of copies of each translation that will be required is as follows :—

Telugu....................	500
Tamil......................	500
Canarese..................	300
Malayalam................	300

3. The tenders should be prepared in the following form, and headed—

"Tenders for the publication of translations of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence."

Name of person tendering.	Language in which he is prepared to execute a translation.	Sum for which he engages to execute and publish the translation.	Date on which he engages that the translation shall be published.	Price per copy at which he engages to sell the work.	Remarks.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by certificates of qualification.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination; to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated 28th May 1862, No. 81.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, under date the 17th ultimo, No. 620, directing me to prepare a Notification regarding the special tests which candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate are to be required to pass, I have the honor to submit a Notification prescribing a special test for candidates for the office in question, as well as candidates for the offices of Deputy Magistrate and of Taluq Magistrate.

2. In this notification I have adopted the principle which has been approved and sanctioned by Government in the case of District Moonsiffs and Pleaders, viz., that candidates who entered the public service since the 1st January 1859, shall be required to pass the test through the medium of the English language, the Law of Evidence in their case being included in the test, and that other candidates shall be at liberty to pass the test through the medium of a vernacular language, the Law of Evidence being omitted in the latter case until vernacular works on that subject shall be available.

3. I have deemed it advisable to apply these tests to candidates for the office of Deputy and Taluq Magistrate as well as to candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate, as a special judicial test is as requisite, indeed more requisite in the one case than in the other; and if I am not mistaken, it is to Officers of this class and Taluq Magistrates (Tahsildars) that the Sudder Court more especially refer in their Proceedings of the 21st March last.

4. I have now under consideration the question of special tests for the Revenue Department, which most of the Officers referred to in the Notification now submitted will have to pass; but as the duties are separate, there is no apparent necessity for including the two sets of tests in a single notification.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort Saint George, May 30th 1862.

It is hereby notified that Candidates for the offices of Deputy Magistrate, Taluq Magistrate and Sub-Magistrate, not being graduates of the Madras University or any other Indian University in the Faculty of Law, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, shall in future be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

(*a*) The Law of Evidence as contained in Mr. Norton's work.

(*b*) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice, as laid down by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut.

(*c*) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mr. Mayne.

The examination will be conducted through the medium of the English language.

2. Persons now in the public service, and who may have been so employed consecutively since the 1st January 1859, will be eligible for any of the offices above named on

passing an examination in the following subjects, which will be conducted through the medium of the vernacular language.

(a) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice, as laid down by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut.

(b) The Indian Penal Code.

N. B.—As soon as any suitable work on Evidence may be published in the vernacular languages of this Presidency, the Law of Evidence will be added to this test.

3. Every Candidate for the office of Deputy Magistrate, Taluq Magistrate or Sub-Magistrate, who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment.

Either (a) the University Matriculation test, or (b) the test in language laid down in Section I of the Rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 26th April 1861.

4. Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned examinations only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their vernacular.

5. The examinations according to these tests will be held annually in the month of February commencing in February 1863. After the 1st May 1863 no person shall be appointed to any of the offices named in the preceding paragraph who has not passed the special test prescribed.

ORDER THEREON, 30th May 1862, No. 869.

The Governor in Council approves of the Notification submitted with the foregoing letter, and directs its publication in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes.

ORDER THEREON, 24th June 1862, No. 197.

In the first of the letters above recorded, the President of the Committee appointed on the 24th April 1860, to enquire into and report on the working of the School of Industrial Arts, has submitted the result of their enquiries on the various points which were referred for their consideration.

Report of the Committee, dated 23rd October 1861.

2. The conclusion at which the Committee have arrived is that the School should be continued, a few alterations being made in its working which they consider calculated to promote its efficiency. In regard to the Industrial Department in which the instruction has latterly been confined to Brick and Tile making, and Pottery in its various branches, they observe that in those arts abundant evidence was forthcoming to show that there was an urgent need of improvement, and that the interests of Government and the community suffered by the badness of the building materials prepared in the Native methods. The Committee were satisfied from the result of their enquiries that " the School of Arts has effected great " improvement in this important respect, and may be expected to produce still " greater good as its operations take decided hold on the Native community. It is to be " recollected that in this country a School of Arts has not merely to direct and guide, it " has to elevate and almost create the particular branch of industry now under discussion,

"and a single Institution of very moderate size can but proceed slowly in exerting an "extensive influence in so great an area as that in which the Madras School of Arts is "placed."

3. The Committee draw special attention to the Pottery established by Arnachellum Moodelly at Chindadripetta, and to the Brick and Tile manufactory undertaken by Mr Midford on the Poonamalee road, both with the help of Machinery and persons supplied from the School of Arts. They also advert to the opinion of the Civil Architect and of Mr. Wright the Locomotive Superintendent in the Madras Railway, both of whom are greatly interested in the improvement of building materials and both of whom attribute good results to the School of Arts and advocate its continuance They further allude to the fact of five classes from the Engineering College consisting of 61 advanced pupil having attended the School for instructions in Brick and Tile making and the manipulation of clays with such advantage, that the Principal preferred a continuance of this course to forming a class for the purpose on the College premises, and to the favorable reports which were made on the building materials exhibited by the School at the last Madras Exhibition. They conclude their remarks on this point by observing that "if the evidence regarding the results of the "School had been less favorable, they would not have been able to propose the abolition of "such an Institution without much hesitation and regret. It forms the only Government "School for the encouragement of Arts in this Presidency, and in the Committee's opinion "a portion of the Public revenue may well be appropriated to this branch of Native education, although direct and extensive benefit may be slow to appear The Committee "entirely concur in the following remarks of the Government recorded in Extract Minute "of Consultation, 24th April 1852, No. 571, "whether the Institution be regarded as a means "of diffusing science and imparting a taste for the requirements and amenities of life among "the people of this part of India, or of affording them scope for the exercise of their "talents to the improvement of their condition in life, or of development of the great resources "of the country, mineral and vegetable, and the other valuable productions which are now "known to exist in the Madras territory, it deserves the patronage and pecuniary support of "the State." It may be added that this School was long the only one in all India, and that "the Institutions of a similar character which have lately been established in Calcutta, "Bangalore, Murree in the North West Provinces and Upper Assam, have been aided by it, "as is shown in Appendix A."

4. Having given their opinion in favor of maintaining the Institution, the Committee proceed to state what should be done to improve its usefulness Keeping in view the two principles advocated by the Director of Public Instruction, in his letter of the 29th June 1857, that the School should be a place of instruction rather than of manufacture, and that the two Departments should be brought into as close a connection as practicable, they make the following recommendations: —

No 618

1st.—That the attention of the Students in the Artistic Department after they have gone through a preparatory course of instruction in Geometrical drawing and free hand simple sketching, should be confined to one branch of drawing, viz, either Machine or Architectural or Botanical drawing.

2nd.—That instruction in Machine and Plan drawing should be given very sparingly

3rd.—That certificates should be granted to the pupils who qualify themselves either as wood or copper-plate engravers or as draughtsmen

4th. That prizes and prize Scholarships should be given to induce Art Students to prolong their stay in the School.

5th.—That the fee in the Artistic Department should be raised.

6th.—That in the Industrial Department, with the view of confining the Institution to its legitimate object as a school of instruction, no orders to manufacture should be received, that it should be left to the trained pupils to take up such orders or to manufacture on their own account for sale to the public, and that articles manufactured at the School during the process of tuition should be disposed of by occasional auctions

7th.—That the expenditure on superintendence and labor in the Industrial Department should be confined to that portion of the Government allowance which has been hitherto reserved for this Department, viz., Rupees 400 per mensem, all sale proceeds being applied to the purchase of firewood and raw materials, by which arrangement the Committee anticipate that an opening will be made for a superior class of Natives and East Indians to resort to the school for the purpose of learning (and learning only) the various processes of manufacture exhibited in it and qualifying themselves for employment on large works as Superintendents, or setting up business on their own account as manufacturers.

8th.—That two Chinamen be procured to aid the Superintendent in introducing improvements into the process of glazing on salaries of Rupees 35 or 40 per mensem.

9th.—That a European thoroughly acquainted with Pottery business be employed in the school.

10th.—That a brief report of the operations of the school be published annually and distributed throughout the three Presidencies.

11th.—That a Museum be established in connection with the Industrial Department for the collection of models of useful machinery, tools, &c.

12th.—That the arrangement in force while the late Mr. Cole held the office of Professor of Fine Arts, of having two Officers, one in charge of the Artistic Department, and the other of the Industrial Department, the latter exercising a general control over the whole Institution, be reverted to, whenever arrangements can be made for procuring two such Officers from England, and in the meantime Dr. Hunter should be retained at the head of both Departments on a salary of Rupees 1,000 per mensem.

5. The Director of Public Instruction and Doctor Hunter, whom the Director has consulted on the several points noticed in the Committee's report, approve generally of the foregoing recommendations. The only material question upon which there is any difference of opinion is that of receiving orders for manufacturing in the Industrial Department, which Dr. Hunter considers—and in the opinion of the Government on valid grounds—must be continued to a certain extent. The principle that the business of the school is to furnish the means of instruction, should of course be kept constantly in view, but to this end and in order that the practical utility of the instructions may be adequately tested, the Governor in Council thinks with Doctor Hunter that the practice of receiving and executing orders cannot be discontinued to the extent proposed by the Committee.

6. The Acting Director of Public Instruction will determine in communication with Doctor Hunter what fee shall be charged in the Artistic Department, keeping in view the suggestions made in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 1st ultimo. The establishment of the scholarships proposed in paragraph 3 of the same letter is sanctioned. Doctor Hunter will take such steps as he may think proper to procure two Chinamen to teach glazing and an European Superintendent for the Pottery business. The salaries of these persons will be defrayed from the Government allowance. The passage money of the Chinamen is not to exceed Rupees 300 for each. Provision for this charge has been made in the Budget Estimate for the current year.

7. Dr. Hunter suggests that an application should be made to the Board of Trade for models of useful machinery, tools, &c., and also to the Commissioners of the London Exhibition for a share of such raw products, models or works of art as may be available for distribution at the close of the Exhibition. The Governor in Council doubts the utility of supplying the school with models unless they are working models. There are probably in the stores of the Public Works Department and in the Arsenal machines and implements, the uses of which might be taught in the school and which could be placed at Dr. Hunter's disposal for this purpose, either temporarily or permanently, if required. In the latter case they would have to be purchased out of the school funds. Dr. Hunter will be able to ascertain from the Chief Engineer and Inspector General of Ordnance whether this suggestion can be carried out. His proposal that an application should be made to the Com-

missioners of the London Exhibition for such aid as it may be in their power to render to the school at the close of the Exhibition, will be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council has already acted on the suggestion made in the 32nd paragraph of the Committee's report, that for the present Dr. Hunter should be retained at the head of both Departments of the school on a salary of Rupees 1,000 per mensem. This arrangement is now under the consideration of the Home Government, having been referred by the Government of India for the orders of the Secretary of State. The Governor in Council is of opinion that it should be continued so long as Dr. Hunter's services may continue to be available, feeling assured that the Institution, which is entirely his own creation, cannot be left in better hands.

Order of Government on the Rate Schools in Godavery and other Districts, 7th June 1862, No. 178.

The establishment of these schools was commenced with the sanction of Government in March 1855 by Mr. G. N. Taylor, then Sub-Collector of the District, and was continued by his successors in the Sub-Collectorate up to 1859, since which year it is believed, no new schools have been opened. According to the latest returns, the number of schools was 100, with an attendance of 2,000 pupils. The schools have been supported almost entirely by a rate paid by the Agricultural classes in the form of a per centage on the land tax. The original scheme provided that such persons not paying any land tax as might send their children to the schools, should pay a schooling fee, but the sums raised from this source have, it is understood, been inconsiderable, and the main burden of supporting the schools has fallen on the Agricultural community. The imposition of the rate originated in applications which Mr. Taylor, writing in August 1854, reported that he had received from the inhabitants of certain villages offering to assess themselves for the purpose of supporting primary Vernacular schools in their villages; and it was sanctioned on the understanding that the proposal in each case should emanate from the village itself, and that the amount to be levied "should be fixed by the inhabitants, who in a body should be required to signify their assent to the arrangement."

In a report made by Mr. Taylor, the year after the scheme was sanctioned, he stated that "in every instance in which a school had been established, the inhabitants had cheer- "fully offered to support," "that every precaution had been taken to ascertain their real "wishes in the matter," and that he had "declined to open a school wherever there was the "least hesitation or difference of opinion on the part of the community." "Discon- "tented spirits," he observed, "will always be found, and, as might have been expected, "there have been a few complaints from the disaffected and appeals both to myself and to "higher authority, which have received immediate attention, but have usually ended in the "objector's consenting with the majority that the schools should stand."

The voluntary character of the rate has of late been questioned, and from the result of an inquiry which has been instituted by Captain Macdonald, the Inspector of Schools for the 1st Division, it appears that in some of the villages the ryots now refuse to pay the rate, while in others they pay it unwillingly, but that in most of the villages it is collected without difficulty, and that in many the people would be averse to its abolition. Captain Macdonald, however, anticipates that when the revised land assessment, which will considerably increase the land tax, comes into operation "the opposition to the present "educational cess will be much more serious than it has hitherto been, and that it will "extend even to those villages in which the subscriptions have been hitherto collected "without any difficulty." The Collector concurs in this opinion.

In the course of the correspondence which has taken place regarding these schools a question has been raised as to the authority of the Sub-Collector to enforce payment of the rate. Mr. Taylor considered that the rate once agreed to, became a fixed permanent addition to the village demand; but it appears that none of his successors in the Sub-Collectorate have acted on this theory, and the Board of Revenue are clearly of opinion that no such power could be legally enforced.

It was necessary under these circumstances that in order to maintain the schools some change should be made in the plan originally sanctioned for providing the neces-

sary funds. On full consideration the Director of Public Instruction came to the conclusion that one of three courses must be taken—

(a.) Either to devise some modification of the present system which might be free from the objections urged against the latter by the Board of Revenue.

(b.) Or to constitute the schools Government schools, and defray their cost out of the general revenues, requiring each pupil to pay a schooling fee, as in the other Government schools.

(c.) Or, lastly, to arrange for the schools being maintained on the grant-in-aid plan, the Government and the village communities dividing the cost between them.

Mr. Arbuthnot considered that there was a grave and indeed insuperable objection to the adoption of the second of these three plans, on the ground that it is not desirable or indeed possible that the Government should undertake to provide from the public Treasury for the instruction of the whole rural population, and that there was no valid reason for doing in the Sub-Division of the Rajahmundry District what cannot be attempted elsewhere. He was also of opinion that the grant-in-aid plan, unless supplemented by some legislative provision, which would ensure the permanency of the local funds, could not be applied to schools of the character of those under consideration with any prospect of permanent success. Rejecting both these measures as being either unsuitable or inadequate to the attainment of the end in view, he submits a project of law which, if passed, will have the effect of legalizing, with certain modifications and giving permanency to the present rate wherever a certain proportion of the inhabitants may be willing to continue it, and will facilitate the application of the system to other Districts. The Bill which he has proposed is based on the principle of the Municipal Act (XXVI of 1850). It deals in the first instance with the existing schools in the Godavery District, and provides for a course of procedure being adopted with regard to them somewhat different from that which will be adopted in the case of places where it may be proposed to establish new schools. It prescribes, in the one case, for the immediate enforcement of the Act, unless the majority of the inhabitants shall petition against it within a certain time. It prescribes, in the other case, that the Act shall not be enforced until the majority of the inhabitants have made an application to that effect. Mr. Arbuthnot recommends that in every case the rate shall be supplemented by a grant from the public Treasury under the grant-in-aid rules, so that only a moiety of the cost of each School will have to be paid by the rate-payers. The measure has received the approval of the Collector and of the Inspector of Schools as also of Mr. Taylor, the originator of the scheme which it is proposed to supersede.

The Government having given their best consideration to the measure, are of opinion that it is well worthy of a trial. It is on the one hand clearly impossible that the present rate can be much longer continued without the sanction of a legislative enactment. It is on the other hand very desirable that some plan should be sanctioned whereby as many as possible of the existing schools in the Godavery District, which in the words of the Inspector's Report, "have done, and are doing a vast amount of good," may be continued without entailing any undue pressure on the people or involving the Government in a course of educational policy which is not capable of general application. The measure now proposed "furnishes," as Mr. Arbuthnot observes, "the most satisfactory means of solving the difficulty which has so long been felt in regard to maintaining the schools in the Godavery District. Wherever the inhabitants are sincere in their professed desire to maintain the schools, the Act will give them the means of doing so, and wherever the present rate is really in opposition to their wishes, it will be taken off. In other Districts, it will furnish a machinery for the establishment of schools of any grade, whenever there may be a desire for them, and while it provides for the permanency of the schools by means of local taxation, it will not be in any way incompatible with the extension of the grant-in-aid system, but, on the contrary, will aid the development of that system by giving a permanency to the local funds, in aid of which grants will be made, and which in the case of schools supported by Natives, does not at present exist. It may prove, like the Municipal Act, which has been taken as its model, to be altogether, or, in a great measure, a dead letter; but if it fails, it can do no harm, and if it should succeed, it will prove a very useful and simple means of promoting the diffusion of popular instruction."

A BILL

To provide for the maintenance of certain schools in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery District, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and to enable the inhabitants of any town, or village, or circle of villages in any District under the said Presidency, to assess themselves for the establishment and maintenance of schools.

Whereas, in certain towns and villages, situated in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery District, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, schools for elementary instruction have been established and maintained by a rate imposed by the Revenue authorities, with the consent of the principal inhabitants of such towns and villages; and whereas there are no legal means of enforcing such rate, and it is expedient that provision should be made for the permanence of the said schools in those places in which a majority of the house-holders desire to maintain them, and to enable the inhabitants of such towns, villages, or places, to assess themselves for the purpose; and whereas it is expedient that in other towns, villages, and places in the said Godavery District, as well as in the other districts subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, the inhabitants should be enabled to assess themselves for educational purposes, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. On the passing of this Act, the Collector of the Godavery District shall give notice in the District Gazette to the inhabitants of the towns and villages in which any school, or schools, supported by a rate, or subscription, may then be in operation, that, if the majority of the inhabitants of any such town, or village, desire to discontinue the payment of the rate, or subscription, hitherto paid by them, they are at liberty to do so; and that on their notifying the same to the Collector, the collection of the rate, or subscription, will be discontinued, and the school, or schools, will be closed; but that, if no application for this purpose be made within two months from the date of the publication of the Collector's notice in the District Gazette, it will be understood that the majority of the inhabitants are willing to pay a school rate, not exceeding the amount they have hitherto paid, and thereupon, the Inspector of Schools for the division, and the Deputy Inspector for the district, and such number of the resident house-holders of the said town, village, or place, as the Collector of the district may think necessary, shall be appointed School Commissioners for the purpose of assessing and collecting the rate, and managing the affairs of the school, or schools, supported by it.

II. The Commissioners so appointed shall have the power to make rules, subject to the approval of the Director of Public Instruction for the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed, which rules, when approved by the Director of Public Instruction, and until they are rescinded, or amended, as hereinafter provided, shall be of the same force within the said town, village, or place, as if they were inserted in this Act.

III. The rules to be prepared by the Commissioners shall provide, among other things, for—

(*a.*) The levy of taxes, or duties, in the town, village, or place, for the purposes of this Act, the amount of such taxes, or duties, the mode of collecting the same, and of ensuring the safety, and due application, of the money collected.

(*b.*) The appointment, remuneration, control, and dismissal of teachers, and of all other persons to be employed by the Commissioners under this Act.

(*c.*) The branches of learning to be taught, and the rules of discipline to be enforced in the schools under the Commissioners' control.

(d.) The manner in which, from time to time, the rules in force are to be amended or rescinded, provided that no such amendment, or rescission, shall take effect until approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

IV. The Commissioners for the time being shall have full power, subject to the rules so laid down, to hold lands, houses, and other property, and to expend and apply monies collected by them under this Act, in the establishment and maintenance of a school, or schools of secular learning, and the payment of teachers and other necessary servants, and to enter into all necessary contracts, and to bring, and defend, and compromise all suits, actions, and other legal proceedings, and to do all other things which may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed.

V. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made by the Commissioners under this Act: but every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of the monies collected to which he shall have been knowingly a party, or privy, or which shall have happened through his gross neglect of duty, and shall be liable to be sued for the same, as for money due to, and at the suit of, Her Majesty's Indian Government.

VI. The powers of Act II, 1839, shall be applied for the recovery of all arrears of taxes and duties due under this Act; and every Magistrate shall put in force the powers of the said Act II of 1839 for that purpose, whenever thereunto required by the Commissioners or their authorized Agent.

VII. No tax or duty on property made under this Act, shall be defective for want of form; and it shall be enough in any such tax, or duty, on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax, or duty, if the property rated, or assessed, shall be so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

VIII. All moveable property found in any house, or building, or upon any land assessed under this Act, may be seized and sold by warrant of a Magistrate for payment of any arrears of tax laid on such house, building, or land, under this Act.

IX. All Commissioners acting in execution of this Act shall, on or before, the last day in April in every year, make up and send to the Director of Public Instruction an account of all sums received and spent by them in the foregoing year, in such form and with such vouchers as the Director of Public Instruction shall, from time to time, direct.

X. The inhabitants of any town, village, or place, in the said Godavery District, or in any other district subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, who may be desirous of making better provision for the establishment and maintenance of a school or schools, may apply to the Collector of the district, specifying the nature of the school or schools required, and praying for an order that this Act shall be put in force in such town, village, or place.

XI. Whenever such an application shall be made to the Collector of any district subject to this Presidency, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement in the District Gazette, and also by proclamation of such town, village, or place, setting forth the purport and effect of the application, and allowing such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector to enable the inhabitants of the town, village, or place, to forward petitions to the Collector, for, or against, the enforcement of the Act therein.

XII. The Collector shall duly consider all such petitions, and on the expiry of the time allowed for receiving the same, shall make an order which shall be published in the Government Gazette, and also notified by public proclamation within such town, village, or place, &c., reciting that the application appears, or does not appear, as the case may be, to be approved by the inhabitants, either as regards the whole, or only part of such application; and if the application shall appear to be approved, either wholly, or in part, then declaring this Act to be in force in such town, village, or place, for such purposes and to such extent as shall appear to the said Collector to be approved by the inhabitants.

XIII. Whenever such order shall be made and published as aforesaid, this Act shallcome into force in the said town, village, or place, from the date of the publication of such order in the District Gazette; and the publication of the said order shall be conclusive evidence that the provisions hereinbefore contained have been complied with, and that the Act is thenceforth in force for the purposes mentioned in the order.

XIV. The Collector shall thereupon appoint the Inspector of Schools and the Deputy Inspector of Schools for the district in which the town, village, or place, may be situate, and such number of the resident house-holders as he may think necessary, to be School Commissioners for the purpose of administering this Act, and the said School Commissioners shall have the powers, functions, and immunities described in Sections III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X of this Act.

XV. The Governor in Council may at any time suspend the operation of this Act in any town, village, or place, and appoint any person, or persons, to examine and report upon the behaviour of the Commissioners or any of them, or of their servants, in the execution of this Act.

XVI. The word "place," where it occurs in this Act, shall be construed to include any district, suburb, quarter, or number of villages, the inhabitants of which may combine in applying to the Collector to have this Act put in force under one set of Commissioners for such district, suburb, quarter, or number of villages.

APPENDIX

TABLE

Statement showing the present Average Rates of Wages and Allowances

1.—ORDINARY AGRICUL

Age.	Wages per month.									Remarks.
	New Emigrants.						Old Emigrants.			
	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th and 5th years.						
				Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	
From 7 to 9 inclusive	2	4	6	2	6	4	4	8	6	The wagesof ordinary agricultural laborers to be allotted in the Colony, and of those to be specially engaged in India during the present year, were fixed by His Excellency the Governor, according to law, on the 5th Sept. 1860.
* —10 to 12 „	3	5	7	3	7	5	7	11	9	
—13 to 16 „	6	8	10	6	10	8	11	14	12½	
—17 to 20 „	8	10	11	8	11	9½	12	18	15	
—21 upwards.	10	11	12	10	14	12	14	18	16	

2.—TRADESMEN, ARTIZANS,

	Wages per Month.																	
	New Emigrants.												Old Emigrants.					
	First three years.						4th and 5th years.											
	Minimum.		Maximum.		Average.		Minimum.		Maximum.		Average.		Minimum.		Maximum.		Average.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...
Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	4	10
Cartwrights.........	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...
Blacksmiths.........	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	4	10
Coopers.............	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	..	4	...	3	...
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...
Farriers............	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	..
Harness-makers....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...
Painters & Glaziers	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...
Masons.............	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...
Stone-cutters	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...
Sawyers.............	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10
Timber squarers....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10
Tobacconists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10
Gardeners..........	...	10	...	16	...	13	...	12	...	18	...	15	...	12	1	...	...	16
Cooks	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	10	1	15	1	..	3	...	2	...
Table-servants	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	10	1	15	1	...	3	...	2	...
Coachmen...........	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	10	1	15	1	...	3	...	2	...
Grooms.............	..	10	1	...	...	15	...	12	1	12	1	2	...	14	1	16	1	5
Tailors.............	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	10
Washermen..........	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	..	2	...	1	10
Sailors.............	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	4	...	2	10
[illegible]						...	1	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	3	10

No. XI.

A.

of Agricultural Laborers, Tradesmen, Artizans, and Domestic Servants.

TURAL LABORERS.

Rations.	Minimum. lbs.	Minimum. oz.	Maximum. lbs.	Maximum. oz.	Average. lbs.	Average. oz.	Remarks.
Rice, per mensem	45	...	60	...	52	8	1.—Two pounds of pounded Maize, or two pounds and a half of cooked Manioc, or five pounds of raw Manioc, are given on some Estates instead of Rice. 2.—Emigrants under ten years of age receive half of these rations.
Dholl, do.	2	...	4	...	3	...	
Saltfish, do.	2	...	4	...	3	...	
Ghee or Oil do.	1	...	2	...	1	8	
Salt, do.	1	...	2	...	1	8	

AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Rations.	Minimum. lbs.	Minimum. oz.	Maximum. lbs.	Maximum. oz.	Average. lbs.	Average. oz.	Remarks.
Rice, per mensem	45	...	60	...	52	8	Extra pay is given by many employers instead of these rations.
Dholl, do.	4	...	6	...	5	...	
Saltfish, do.	4	...	6	...	5	...	
Ghee or Oil, do.	2	...	3	...	2	8	
Salt do.	1	...	2	...	1	8	

TABLE B.

List of Emigrant Ships dispatched to the Mauritius, during the official year 1861-62.

Name of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.		Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Myrtle	621	5th May	1861.	309	...	
„ Mariner	683	11th May	„	299	...	
„ Mount Stuart Elphinstone	611	9th June	„	319	2	1 Dysentery. 1 Hermatemesis.
„ Emma Colvin	558	5th July	„	251	...	
„ Truro	694	10th July	„	343	4	Bronchitis, Dysentery, &c.
Barque Defiance	512	13th July	„	243	...	
Ship Mariner	683	21st July	„	291	...	
„ Arethusa	942	1st August	„	380	19	2 Drowned accidentally and the others by Cholera.
„ Edmundsbury	523	31st August	„	243	8	Diarrhœa and Cholera, &c.
„ Raby Castle	691	12th September	„	344	5	Do. and Dysentery.
„ Mount Stuart Elphinstone	611	19th October	„	330	2	Disease of the Heart and Peritonitis.
„ Sovereign of India	773	31st October	„	379	1	Dysentery.
„ Denmark	377	6th December	„	201	...	
„ Calliope	687	15th December	„	338	30	Cholera.
„ Eena	424	9th January	1862.	225	1	
„ Punjab	790	5th February	„	347	...	Not received.
„ Sir Robert Sale	741	19th February	„	350	...	
„ Mount Stuart Elphinstone	611	27th March	„	332	...	Not received.
Barque Nonpareil	455	2nd April	„	244	...	

C.—*List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the West Indies, during the official year 1861-62.*

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Destination.	Remarks.
Ship Truro...... ...	694	7th Nov. 1861	359	3	Demerara.	
„ Mariner... ...	683	20th Dec. „	318	No reports.	do.	
„ Statesman. ...	811	6th March 1862.	359		do.	

D.—*List of Ships arrived from the Mauritius with return Emigrants, during the official year* 1861-62.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Mount Stuart Elphinstone. .	611	19th Aug. 1861	166	1	
„ Mount Stuart Elphinstone..	611	6th Jan. 1862	198	2	
„ Eena..........................	424	21st April „	146	None.	

E.—*Statement showing the number of Emigrants embarked to each Colony, during the official year* 1861-62.

Official year.	Destination.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.	Mauritius...	3,569	1,284	403	304	208
1861-62....	Demerara.....	551	247	96	97	45
	Trinidad... ...... St. Luicia... ... St. Vincent... ... Natal...	None.				

F.—*List of Ships arrived from Natal with return Emigrants, during the official year* 1861-62.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Barque Cataraqui......	551	13th Feb. 1862	32	1	

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE,

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Protector of Emigrants.